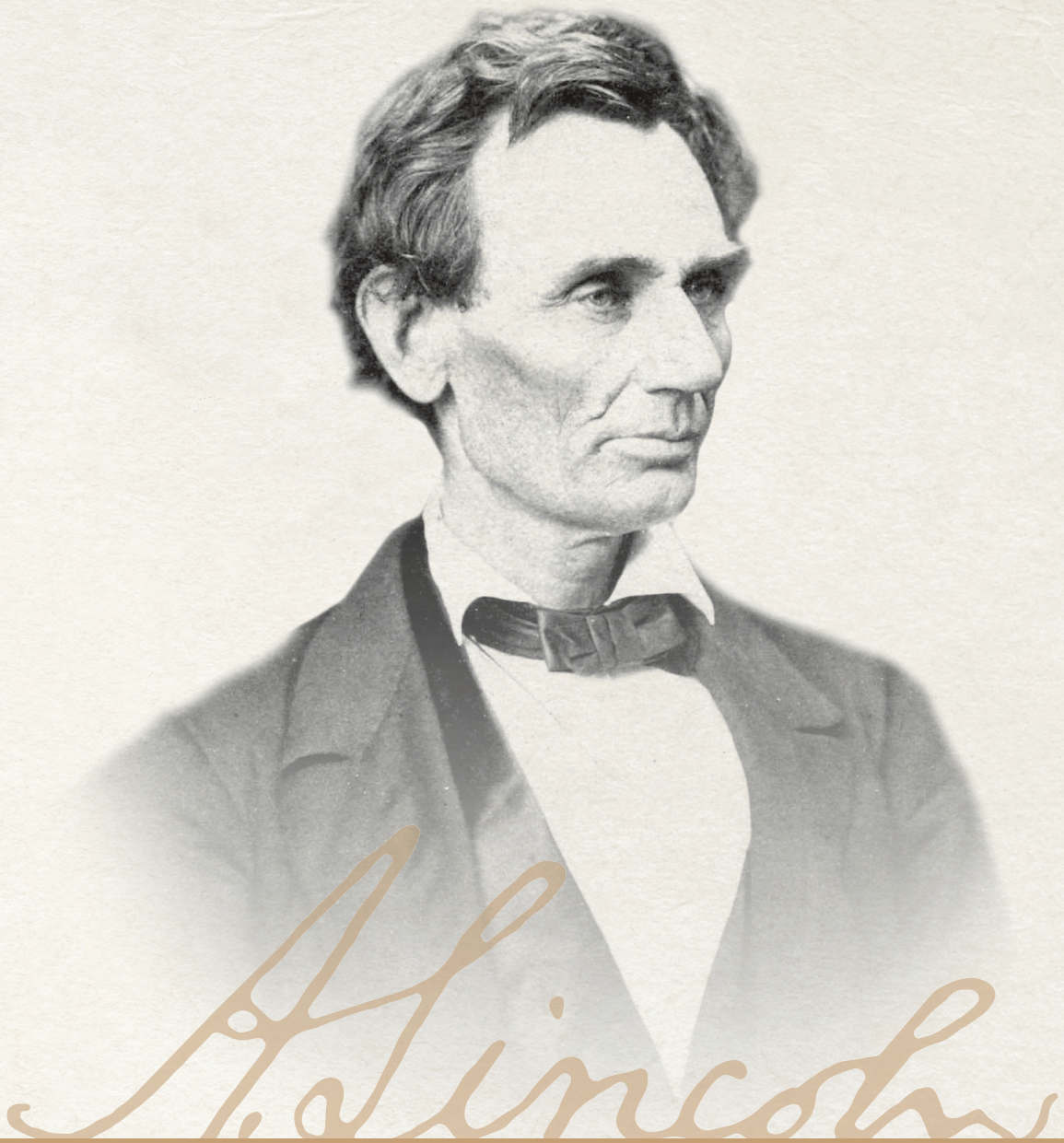


FREEMAN'S | HINDMAN

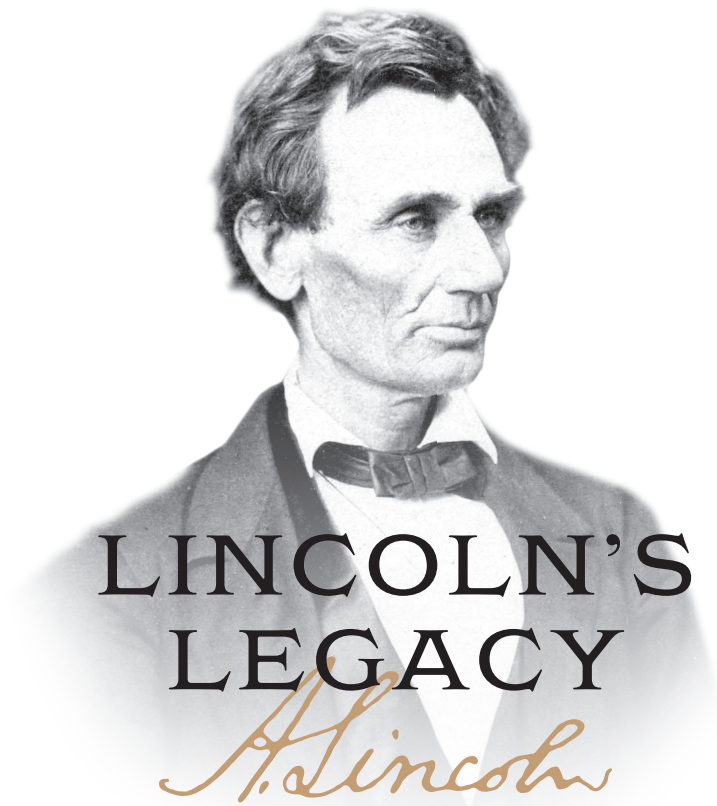


LINCOLN'S LEGACY

HISTORIC AMERICANA FROM THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

MAY 21, 2025 | CHICAGO





HISTORIC AMERICANA FROM THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

SALE 6441
MAY 21, 2025 | 10:00AM CT
LOTS 1-144

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LINCOLN'S LEGACY

HISTORIC AMERICANA FROM THE — LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN —

"Writing," Abraham Lincoln declared in 1858, "...is the great invention of the world... very great in enabling us to converse with the dead, the absent, and the unborn at all distances of time and of space."

When Lincoln spoke those words at a lecture in Illinois (ironically, one of his rare failures as a public speaker), even he could not have imagined how "very great" his own writing would be judged—during his own lifetime and in the generations since. Indeed, Lincoln's words continue to resonate "at all distances of time and of space," extolling the virtues and exposing the vulnerabilities in our American experiment and informing our unfinished conversations about the democracy he called "the last best, hope of earth." No wonder Harriet Beecher Stowe declared that his writing deserved "to be inscribed in letters of gold."

Lincoln is said to have composed some ten million words in all, every one of them painstakingly committed to paper by hand. The most famous of his phrases—like "new birth of freedom" and "malice toward none"—now animate our national vocabulary, with many renowned examples, of course, long enshrined in public archives. Few are the originals in private hands or on public sale. Lincoln would surely have been surprised at the unquenchable yearning for such material.

For a man who knew he could not "escape history," Lincoln remained surprisingly immune to the electrifying power of what he wrote and touched. To one of the first admirers to request his autograph, he replied in 1848: "I am not a very sentimental man, and the best sentiment I can think of is, that if you collect the signatures of all persons who are no less distinguished than I, you will have a very undistinguishing mass of names." Even Lincoln could sometimes carry humility too far!

Before at last hiring a private secretary for his 1860 presidential campaign, Lincoln was a poor record-keeper, too. Once he had shepherded a piece of writing into print—for a newspaper or pamphlet—he had no qualms about disposing of his original, however consequential. Hence: no surviving handwritten copies of his House Divided address or the masterpiece he delivered at Cooper Union.

When it came to relics, what his friend Ward Hill Lamon said about Lincoln's indifference to liquor could well apply to his lack of interest in artifacts, including his own: He "abstained himself, not so much upon principle, as because of a total lack of appetite."

Lincoln's nonchalance only heightened the ardor of admirers soon determined to preserve such material. And once Lincoln slipped suddenly into immortality in 1865, enthusiasts began a relentless quest to unearth and amass anything associated with his life. That quest has never abated.

The legendary early Lincoln collectors included Osborn Oldroyd, who lived and exhibited his trove at the Washington boarding house where Lincoln died; and candy manufacturer Charles Gunther, who acquired the bed in which Lincoln died. Soon came Daniel Fish,

William H. Lambert, Charles W. McClellan, Judd Stewart, and Benjamin Oakleaf, whose holdings grew so vast, their acquisitional pursuits so dominant, that they became known as the “Big Five” of the field now known by a new word: “Lincolniana.”

A new generation followed: Henry E. Huntington (who acquired the Lambert and Stewart collections) and lawyer Oliver R. Barrett; then Justin Turner, Malcolm Forbes, Louise Taper, Benjamin Shapell, David Rubenstein and others. What keeps energizing the field is that, from time to time, some signature collections find their way back to the public domain at public sales—like the Barrett and multiple Forbes auctions decades ago—material, as Carl Sandburg once marveled, somehow “saved from flame and time.”

This very catalogue heralds another milestone, as evidenced by its staggering initial lot. For it opens with the very first piece of writing in the entire Lincoln canon—the doggerel reproduced on page one, volume one of *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*: a tattered leaf from a copybook that the teenaged future president used to practice arithmetic and scrawl poetry:

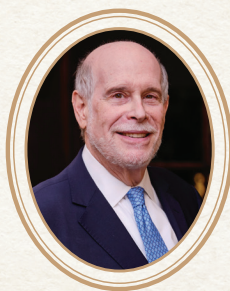
“ABRAHAM LINCOLN IS MY
NAME AND WITH MY PEN
I WROTE THE SAME...” *A Lincoln*

To see this piece is, for Lincoln devotees—whether we be “fools” or not—the equivalent of glimpsing the holy grail. And those who remain under Lincoln’s spell will find in this catalogue many treasures evoking his life and death, from that scribbled rhyme long preserved by the stepmother who outlived him to the bloodstained white kid gloves he took with him to Ford’s Theatre on April 14, 1865, the very night the man became a myth.

With these and its other pieces freshly researched and authoritatively described, this very catalogue becomes a “collectible” in its own right. It is the record of a singular moment when words, relics, and images associated with our greatest leader have re-appeared from “distances of time and space” to grip us afresh. As the *Washington Post* said of the Barrett holdings nearly four score years ago, “America lives in these” relics.

Even Lincoln might agree that his writing—this entire collection—enables us to “converse” with our greatest leader as if he were still here to guide us. If only he were.

- Harold Holzer



HAROLD HOLZER

Harold Holzer is the the Director of the Roosevelt House Public Policy Institute at Hunter College. A leading scholar of Abraham Lincoln, he has authored, co-authored, or edited over 55 books on Lincoln and the Civil War. He previously served as Senior Vice President for External Affairs at The Metropolitan Museum of Art and chaired both the Lincoln Bicentennial Commission and Foundation. He is also the co-founder and chairman of The Lincoln Forum. Holzer received the National Humanities Medal in 2008 by President George W. Bush. His 2014 work *Lincoln and the Power of the Press* won the Gilder-Lehrman Lincoln Prize, and his other honors include the Mark Lynton History Prize from the Columbia University School of Journalism and the Goldsmith Prize from the Shorenstein Center on Media, Politics, and Public Policy at Harvard’s Kennedy School. Holzer has lectured nationwide for more than 45 years and has appeared in Lincoln-related on-stage performances at venues that include the White House, Ford’s Theatre, the Library of Congress, and the George H. W. Bush and William J. Clinton Presidential Libraries. Holzer was the historical consultant for Steven Spielberg’s film *Lincoln*, and was featured in 2021-2022 Lincoln documentaries on both CNN and the History Channel. Holzer has received nine honorary degrees and has written more than 650 articles along with chapters or introductions for 65 additional books. His latest book is *Brought Forth on this Continent: Abraham Lincoln and American Immigration* (2024).

1809-1860
A. Lincoln
LOTS 1-57

LOT | 1

MANSHIP, Paul (1885-1966). *Abraham Lincoln, The Hoosier Youth*. Florence: The Bruno Bearzi Foundry, ca. 1930s.

Bronze sculpture depicting a young Abraham Lincoln seated against a tree stump with an axe, a book, and his dog. Height 18 in. (457 mm).

Abraham Lincoln, the Hoosier Youth, was commissioned by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company in 1928 to be placed outside its headquarters in Fort Wayne, Indiana. The building's architect, Benjamin Wistar Morris, recommended Manship for the job.

The present lot is one of many studies made by Manship, who wanted to depict Lincoln as he likely appeared as a younger man. To get a better sense of this, Manship traveled throughout Indiana with Louis A. Warren, director of Lincoln National. Manship eventually brought a hound dog from Kentucky to his studio in Paris, which he incorporated into his image of the young Lincoln. The sculpture, which now stands in Fort Wayne, was cast at the Compagnie des Bronzes foundry in Brussels, while examples such as this were cast at the Bruno Bearzi Foundry in Florence.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$8,000 - 12,000





LOT 1 | Detail

LOT | 2

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph sum book leaf signed twice ("Abraham Lincoln"). Pigeon Creek, Spencer County, Indiana, ca. 1824.

2 pp. (recto and verso); 12 1/4 x 7 1/2 in. (311 x 190 mm). Significant losses professionally reinforced and filled in using archival silk paper, by The Lakeside Press; laid between two sheets of plexiglass; some soiling at extremities; old folds and closed tears repaired or filled in, some spotting; in morocco folding case.

THE EARLIEST SURVIVING EXAMPLE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S HANDWRITING.

"Sum" or "copy" books were used by children, often on the frontier, where proper textbooks were scarce. The present leaf represents not only the earliest known example of Abraham Lincoln's handwriting, but also the value that he placed on a proper education from an early age, albeit with a wry sense of humor thrown in. On the verso, tucked in a corner amidst the sums is a short verse which reads, "Abraham Lincoln is my nam[e] / And with my pen I wrote / the same / I wrote in both hast[e] (sic) and speed / And left it here for fools / to read." The other side of the leaf is headed "Long Division" and is filled with Lincoln's calculations of long division problems and their proofs. In one instance, Lincoln divides 3,456,780 by 132, checking his answer of 26,187 (with a remainder of 98) by multiplying it by 132. The page has five further division problems, all similarly divided and proved. It is signed in the lower left corner, "Abraham Lincoln's Book." This leaf is also the first page from Lincoln's sum book, and appears as the first illustration in Roy P. Basler's *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*. The 11 surviving leaves have since been dispersed, and we are aware of only one other leaf presently in private hands, the last having been discovered in June 2013. Basler I, p. 1

The importance of education is a key theme in the life of Abraham Lincoln, who was born in a humble log cabin to Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln on 12 February 1809. By the time Lincoln was five years old, his father had lost most of his land in Kentucky in a series of land disputes, which led the family to migrate to Indiana. Two years after their arrival, Lincoln's mother died, and a little over a year later, Thomas Lincoln married his childhood friend Sarah Bush Johnston, a widow with three children of her own. Due to the pressures of helping his father to run the family farm, Lincoln's formal schooling lasted a little less than a year. However, his stepmother encouraged him to further his education by giving him books she'd brought with her from Kentucky.

The bond between Sarah's family and her stepson endured even as that between Lincoln and his father Thomas deteriorated. After helping to move the family from Indiana to Illinois in 1830, Lincoln and his father rarely saw one another, though Lincoln kept in regular contact with his stepmother and step-siblings. So strong was the bond between the two that for the rest of his life Lincoln referred to Sarah as "Mama", and wrote to her often and visited when he could, with their last meeting taking place shortly before Lincoln left for the White House in early 1861. Upon receiving news of his death, she is said to have responded simply, "I knowed they'd kill him. I ben awaitin' fur it."

The sum book Lincoln kept through the collective twelve months of his formal education meant enough to Sarah for her to keep and maintain it through the years. Shortly after his death, Lincoln's former law partner William H. Herndon approached Sarah and inquired about any items of his she might be willing to part with, writing that "She gave me... a few leaves from a book made and bound by Abe, in which he had entered, in a large, bold hand, the tables of weights and measures, and the 'sums' to be worked out in illustration of each table" (Herndon's *Lincoln*, pp. 40-41).

[With]: HERNDON, William Henry (1818-1891). Autograph letter, signed ("W.H. Herndon") to Messrs. Johnson & Hall. Springfield, 28 September 1865. 1 p.; folds; some very minor soiling.

This letter reads in full: "I landed home some four days ago and have been busy ever since, or should have written to you long ago. I now give you my kindest and most sincere thanks for the kindness shown me, as well as the information you gave me. Please say this much for me to Mr. Moore and Grand mother Lincoln. Give them my best love and my prayers...I wish to ask of you one favor and it is this--1st when did Mr. Hall marry Miss Johnson--what year and where? 2nd--Please give me the exact words used by Mr. Lincoln in his Copy book when he says he will be a good boy but God knows when. Please copy it exactly in a letter and send it to me here--3rdly--What is the name of the little town you pass through in going from your house to Charleston--If you know anything I did not get in before such to Mr. Lincoln's life please send it to me--please write it down in a letter and send to me here--Your Friend WH Herndon".

Provenance:
Sarah Bush Johnston Lincoln

Presented to William H. Herndon (1818-1891), lawyer and law partner of Abraham Lincoln

Justin George Turner (1898-1976), American lawyer, historian, author, and collector of Lincolniana; sold, his sale, Hamilton Galleries, 25 October 1967, lot 6

Sotheby's, New York, 13 June 1991, sale 6188, lot 218A

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:
The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Abraham Lincoln: A Personal Journey, at the Gerald Ford Presidential Museum, 12 October 2001-18 February 2002

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$300,000 - 400,000

Received of John Hall
Twenty, dollars & fifty cts
in full payment of a
note I have on him
& in full of all claims I
have against him up to
~~this date~~ March 10th 1857
June 18th 1857 Sarah Lincoln
Witness { Mark
A. W. Chapman }

LOT | 3

LINCOLN, Sarah Bush (1788-1869). Manuscript receipt signed ("X") to John Hall. 18 June 1857.

1 p.; 8 x 4 1/2 in. (203 x 114 mm). Creasing from old folds; minor soiling; toning.

THE BARRETT COPY OF ONE OF ONLY TWO KNOWN EXAMPLES OF SARAH BUSH LINCOLN'S MARK EVER OFFERED FOR SALE.

The present receipt in the amount of \$20.50 is made out to Sarah's grandson, John Hall "for full payment of a note I have on him & in full of all claims I have against him...", with A.W. Chapman listed as witness. Unable to write her name, Sarah Lincoln signs the receipt with a simple "X."

Sarah Bush was born in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, on 13 December 1788. The daughter of a slave patrol captain, Christopher Bush, her father owned more than 2,000 acres of Kentucky land, making the Bushes one of the most financially prosperous families in the region at this time. In 1806, she married Daniel Johnston, with whom she had three children: John, Elizabeth, and Matilda. For many years, the Johnstons struggled financially and were constantly in debt. In 1814, Daniel obtained a position as county jailer, which gave the family room and board, and a modest income. Two years later, a cholera epidemic swept through Elizabethtown, killing Daniel.

Thomas Lincoln moved to the Elizabethtown area in 1807 with his wife, Nancy Hanks, where their daughter Sarah was born on February 10. Two years later, while Nancy was expecting their second child, Thomas purchased a 300-acre farm from Sarah Bush Johnston's brother Isaac, which the family named the Sinking Spring Farm, for the "magnificent spring that bubbled from the bottom of a nearby cave." Only a few short weeks later, on 12 February 1809, Abraham Lincoln was born in the single-room, dirt-floor log cabin built on the property. A few years later, the Lincolns left Kentucky for Indiana.

Following the death of Nancy Hanks in 1818, Thomas Lincoln, having heard that Sarah was recently widowed, returned to Elizabethtown intending to marry her, proposing, "I have no wife and you no husband. I came a-purpose to marry you. I knowed you from a gal and you knowed me from a boy. I've no time to lose: and if you're willin' let

it be done straight off." They were married on 2 December 1819 in Elizabethtown, and from there, Sarah, along with John, Elizabeth, and Matilda, moved to the Lincoln farm in Indiana.

Despite being barely able to read and completely unable to write, Sarah instilled in her children the importance of a good education. Upon moving into the Lincoln home, Sarah gifted her new stepson Abraham with books she'd brought back from Kentucky. The family continued to live in extreme poverty, and as Abraham grew older and stronger, Thomas depended on him more and more to help with chores to keep the family afloat. Despite these circumstances, Sarah continued to encourage Abraham's educational pursuits, and by the time he was 15, he was able to read and write well, counting among his favorite books *Aesop's Fables* and *The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin*.

Fearing another outbreak of the same milk sickness which had killed Abraham's mother Nancy twelve years earlier, the Lincolns moved to Illinois in 1830, at which point Abraham struck out on his own. Though never particularly close to his father, Abraham Lincoln kept a warm, loving relationship with his stepmother and step-siblings throughout their lives, paying regular visits to see her even after Thomas Lincoln died in 1851. The 120 acres on which the farm sat were purchased by Lincoln, with 40 acres set aside for Sarah's use, and the rest given to Sarah's grandson John Hall. She outlived her beloved stepson by four years, dying on 12 April 1869, at age 80.

RARE: According to RBH, we trace only one other document sold at auction with Sarah Lincoln's mark, at Charles Hamilton Galleries on 25 October 1967.

Provenance:

Oliver R. Barrett, sold Parke-Bernet, New York, his sale, 20 February 1952, lot 133

Roy P. Crocker, sold Sotheby's Parke Bernet, New York, his sale, 28 November 1979, lot 270

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$7,000 - 10,000

I do hereby certify that William Carpenter
is duly appointed Pay Master in the fourth
regiment on the detachment of mounted volunteers
called into the service of the United States
he is therefore required diligently and carefully
to discharge the duties of said office - given under
my hand this 30. day of April 1832

Samuel M Thompson
Col. 4th Reg. Vol.

LOT | 4

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph document entirely in the hand of Lincoln, then Captain in the Illinois State Militia, appointing William Carpenter as Pay Master, signing on behalf of Col. Samuel M. Thompson. Near Rushville, Illinois, 30 April 1832.

1 p.; 4 1/4 x 7 1/2 in. (114 x 190 mm); creasing from old folds; paper loss along bottom margin; scattered light soiling.

A YOUNG ABRAHAM LINCOLN PENS AN APPOINTMENT DURING HIS BLACK HAWK WAR SERVICE.

Reads in full: "I do hereby certify that William Carpenter is duly appointed Pay Master in the fourth regiment on the detachment of mounted volunteers called into the service of the United States he is therefore required diligently and carefully to discharge the duties of said office--given under my hand this 30 day of April 1832 Samuel M. Thompson Col. 4th Reg. Vols." Thompson resigned on April 30, the day this letter was written, which is likely why Lincoln signed on his behalf.

Black Hawk (1767-1838) was a Sauk war chief and leader of the "British Band", a conglomerate of mid-western Indigenous nations (Meskwaki, Fox, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, Ho-Chunk, and Ottawa) who sided with the British during the War of 1812. In April of 1832, possibly with the hopes of resettling lands lost in the 1804 Treaty of St. Louis, the band crossed the Mississippi River into American territory. U.S. officials, convinced the Indians were hostile, mobilized a frontier militia. The four-month conflict, which consisted mostly of skirmishes, became known as the Black Hawk War.

When the government called for volunteers, Abraham Lincoln was working at a general store in New Salem, Illinois, and had recently launched his first political campaign, running for the State House of Representatives. He cut the campaign short to enlist in the local militia, and it wasn't long before he was elected Captain of the regiment by his fellow men. Those he served with described him as a natural and calm leader, even though the regiment saw no direct combat. They were present in the aftermath of two of the war's bloodiest battles (Kellogg's Grove, and Stillman's Run), assisting with the burial of the dead, many of whom were scalped. The carnage no doubt had a lasting effect on the young Lincoln, who was already aware of the brutality in conflicts between settlers and Native Americans. Lincoln's grandfather, and namesake, Captain Abraham Lincoln (1744-1786) had been killed by Native Americans in Kentucky, a story told time and again to him by his father, Thomas Lincoln, and Uncle Mordecai. Abraham later said that the story of his grandfather's murder was "more strongly than all others imprinted on my mind and memory..." (Lincoln, *Speech and Writings*, Letter to Jessie Lincoln, 1 April 1854).

Lincoln would be mustered in and out of service three times over the summer of 1832, before returning to New Salem at the end of July. Despite the echoes of his family trauma, the three-month experience provided Lincoln with a nuanced perspective on Native Americans and human nature in general. William G. Greene, who served in Lincoln's regiment, told in an 1865 interview, that one day, an "old Indian Came to Camp & delivered himself up, showing us an old paper written by Lewis Cass [Secretary of War], Stating that the Indian was a good & true man. Many troops declared 'we have come out to fight the Indians and by God we intend to do so'. Lincoln...got between the Indian and the outraged men--saying--Men this must not be done...When some troops accused the Indian of being a spy, Lincoln continued standing...This is cowardly on your part Lincoln, he was told. He replied, if any man thinks I am a coward let him test it..." Greene said in the same interview, "I was through the Black Hawk war with Lincoln and can say no man was more Courageous, truly & manly so. No man had more moral courage. He would do justice to all though the heavens fell." (Burlingame, pp. 63-64).

In addition to the personal growth and wartime leadership experience Lincoln gained from his service, more tangible benefits included 160 acres of frontier land and the cultivation of state political connections, with men such as John Todd Stuart, John J. Hardin, Edward D. Baker, and Joseph Gillespie. Within two years of the end of the Black Hawk War, Lincoln would be elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives, serving four terms from 1834 to 1842.

A VERY RARE BLACK HAWK WAR-ERA DOCUMENT entirely in the hand of 23-year-old Abraham Lincoln, Captain of the 4th Regiment of Illinois Mounted Volunteers, one of the earliest extant documents in his hand. We have not been able to trace any other Lincoln autograph manuscripts dating from his military service in the available auction record. Basler, First Supplement p. 1.

Provenance:

George Carpenter, Esq. (Son of appointee, William Carpenter).

James T. Hickey, historian and collector of Lincolniana, Elkhart, Illinois

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$80,000 - 120,000

LOT | 5

[LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865) and William F. BERRY (1811-1835)].
MATHENY, Charles R. Partially printed document signed
("C.R. Matheny"). Springfield, Illinois, 7 May 1834.

1 p.; 12 1/2 x 7 1/2 in. (317 x 190 mm). Accomplished and signed by Court Clerk C[h]arles R. Matheny. Circular blind-stamped Sangamon County seal in lower left. Docketing and notations on verso, by Sheriff Garret Elkin recording payments from Berry, etc.; creasing from old folds, wear and soiling along same; unevenly toned.

AS A 25-YEAR-OLD GENERAL STORE PROPRIETOR, LINCOLN'S
PROPERTY IS SEIZED FOR AN UNPAID DEBT.

"Abram Lincoln & Wm. F. Berry are convicted..."

A remarkable and early legal document related to Abraham Lincoln's failed New Salem, Illinois general store with partner William F. Berry, being a writ of execution against them for failure to pay a debt (in the case *Watkins v. Lincoln & Berry*). Here, the Sangamon County Court authorizes the Sangamon County Sheriff to seize their "goods and chattels, lands, and tenements" in order to satisfy a creditor.

On 14 May 1833, Lincoln and Berry paid the firm Knapp and Pogue a promissory note for \$52.36, for goods for their store. Knapp and Pogue then assigned the note to Menard County farmer William Watkins (1803-76), one of the firm's livestock suppliers. After Lincoln and Berry failed to pay Watkins, Watkins sued them in the Justice of the Peace Court to recover the debt. Berry admitted liability, and the court ruled for Watkins and awarded him \$53. Lincoln appealed the judgment to the Sangamon County Circuit Court, and they again ruled for Watkins, and awarded him \$57.86 in damages. To settle the debt Lincoln's surveying equipment was seized by the County Sheriff and was auctioned. A friend of Lincoln's, James Short, who lived near New Salem, went to the auction, purchased the surveying instruments, and other items, for \$120 and returned them to Lincoln.

Lincoln, along with Berry, who had served with him in the Black Hawk War, opened their New Salem, Illinois general store in early 1833. At the time, Lincoln was only 24 years old and trying to rise above his frontier origins. Defeated in his first run for public office a few months prior, and trying to strike out on his own path as a young adult, he chased a variety of entrepreneurial pursuits. His and Berry's country store was among his first business ventures, and was one of three general stores in New Salem. They stocked it with a variety of goods and merchandise, some obtained through Augustus Knapp and Thomas Pogue, prominent Beardstown, Illinois merchants that traded in agricultural products, and operated a flour mill, general store, distillery, and pork-packing plant. Despite their efforts, neither Lincoln nor Berry had a knack for properly running the business, and through a combination of lending credit too easily and investing poorly, they became seriously overextended and sank deeper and deeper into debt. This was exacerbated by Berry's heavy drinking and Lincoln's penchant for reading and telling anecdotes on the job, instead of tending to the store's many responsibilities. Critically, these problems were compounded by New Salem's dwindling growth, which left many of its residents without money to pay for their goods. While Lincoln's amicable personality as the store's proprietor endeared him to many of the townspeople and earned their trust--contributing to his eventual election to public office--it did not help his business. As a result, the store floundered, and as Lincoln later lamented, in only a short period of time, it "winked out." This debt, among others (see Lot 6) was referred to jokingly by Lincoln as his "national debt", which he was only able to fully pay off well into the 1840s while as a sitting United States Congressman. *Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln* 125924; see Pratt, *The Personal Finances of Abraham Lincoln*, p. 13; Billings & Williams, *Abraham Lincoln, Esq...*, p. 86

Provenance:

Christie's, 9 December 1993, lot 190

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$15,000 - 25,000

The People of the State of Illinois.

TO THE SHERIFF OF SANGAMON COUNTY...GREETING.

WE command you that of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of *Abraham Lincoln & Mrs. S. Berry* late of your county
you cause to be made the sum of *Fifty Seven* Dollars and
86 Cents, which *William Warriner*
lately, in our Circuit Court for Sangamon County,
hath recovered against *him* for *Debt* in an appeal
from a *J. P.* with legal
interest thereon from the *26* day of *April* in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-*4* until paid; also *Eight*
Dollars and *16 1/4* Cents, which were adjudged to *him* in our said Court
for costs and charges about *his* suit, in that behalf expended, whereof the said *Abraham Lincoln & Mrs. S. Berry* are
convicted,
as appears to us of record; and that you have that money at the Clerk's Office of our said Court at Springfield,
ninety days after the date hereof to render the said *Mr. Warriner*
the debt interest and costs as aforesaid; and have you then there this writ.

WITNESS, The Honorable SAMUEL D. LOCKWOOD, Judge of our said Court, at Springfield,

this *14th* day of *May* A. D. 18*34*

C. R. Matheny Clerk.
E. I.

One day after date we or either of us promise
to pay Reuben Radford Three hundred and
Seventynine dollars and Eighty two cents
for value received as witness our hands
and seals this - 19 of OCT 1833.

W. H. Burdett

A. Lincoln

William Lincoln

LOT | 6

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph promissory note signed ("A. Lincoln"), countersigned by William F. Berry and William Green for Rueben Radford. New Salem, Illinois, 19 October 1833.

1 p.; 5 x 8 in. (127 x 203 mm); creasing from old folds; a few letters smudged, including the "A" of Lincoln's name. Docketed on verso: "Recd. on the within Note one hundred and twenty five dollars this the 19 day of October 1833", and endorsed by Reuben Radford on same ("R Radford").

ONE OF THE EARLIEST EXTANT DOCUMENTS IN LINCOLN'S HAND, RELATING TO THE OPENING OF HIS GENERAL STORE.

In 1833, Lincoln was only twenty-four years old, recently discharged from serving in the Black Hawk War, and defeated in his first run for political office. Ambitious to rise above his frontier origins, but unsure about the direction of his future, he considered his next steps. He thought of becoming a blacksmith, but was wary of a life of physical labor, and he also considered pursuing the law, but being self-taught, Lincoln believed he needed a better, and more formal, education. It was during this period of uncertainty that James and John Rowan Herndon decided to sell their general store in New Salem, one of the town's three country stores. In the summer of 1832, William F. Berry, a corporal in Lincoln's company in the Black Hawk War, bought one-half share of the store, while Lincoln, who was boarding with John Rowan Herndon, bought the other half.

Reuben Radford was one of Lincoln and Berry's two competitors in New Salem, having opened his own store in 1831. Following a drunken altercation with the Clary's Grove Boys gang in January 1833, who destroyed his property, Radford despairingly sold everything to William Green, for \$400. On 15 January 1833, Green sold the store and merchandise to Lincoln and Berry for \$750. They paid \$265 cash and assumed the payment of two notes Green had used to facilitate the purchase from Radford (and which was secured with a mortgage on Green's property in New Salem). By October 19, the notes had matured, and Lincoln, Berry, and Green signed the above note, totaling \$379, payable to Radford, and due the following day.

Before their payment became due, Lincoln and Berry had set up shop in Radford's old premises and stocked the store's shelves with a variety of goods and merchandise. Despite their efforts, neither man had a knack for properly running the business, and through a combination of lending credit too easily and investing poorly, they became seriously overextended and sank deeper and deeper into

debt. This was exacerbated by Berry's heavy drinking and Lincoln's penchant for reading and telling anecdotes on the job, instead of tending to the store's many responsibilities. Critically, these problems were compounded by New Salem's dwindling growth, which left many of its residents without money to pay for their goods. As a result, the business floundered, and as Lincoln lamented later, in only a short period of time, it "winked out."

Radford had apparently sensed that these men may not be good for the money, and sold part of his debt to a Dutch money-lender, Peter Van Bergen. Because of their financial troubles, Lincoln and Berry failed to pay Van Bergen, who then sued them in the spring of 1834 to recover the debt. A judge ruled in Van Bergen's favor for \$204.82, with an additional \$18.42 in damages. Unable to pay the judgment, the court subsequently auctioned Lincoln's surveying equipment, saddle, and bridle (James Short, a friend of Lincoln's, kindly purchased and returned to him).

The debt from this failed business venture was worsened by Berry's death in January 1835, when Lincoln then became accountable for Berry's share. Overall, Lincoln's debt from this period totaled over \$1,100, with this note representing the largest portion. Lincoln would jokingly refer to this as his "national debt", and it followed him well into the 1840s. It wasn't until 1848—while Lincoln was serving as a United States Congressman for Illinois—that he was able to pay it off in full.

This very early document represents one of Lincoln's first efforts to forge his own path as a young man, and it is among the earliest autograph documents signed by him to appear at auction in nearly 40 years. Basler I, p. 20 ("Legal document owned by William H. Townsend, Lexington, Kentucky. The praecipe filed by Stuart and Dummer on April 7, 1834, in *Peter Van Bergen v. Berry, Lincoln, and Green*, contains a copy of the note. The original has not been identified"); *The Papers of Abraham Lincoln Digital Library* D200025; *Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln* 125928; see Pratt, *The Personal Finances of Abraham Lincoln*, pp. 12-13

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation
\$50,000 - 80,000

LOT | 7

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln P.M.") as Postmaster, to Blair & Rives. New Salem, Illinois, 3 November 1835.

1 p.; 7 3/4 x 6 in. (197 x 152 mm); docketed on verso; pinholes at corners; light creasing; toning.

A RARE EARLY LETTER BY LINCOLN AS POSTMASTER OF NEW SALEM, ILLINOIS.

In full: "Messrs Your subscriber at this place John C Vance, is dead; and no person takes the paper from the office Respectfully A. Lincoln P.M."

President Andrew Jackson appointed 24-year-old Abraham Lincoln postmaster of New Salem, Illinois on May 7, 1833, a position he held until the post office was closed on May 30, 1836. In this letter, Lincoln informs the publishers Francis P. Blair, Sr., and John C. Rives, that their subscriber, John C. Vance, is deceased and that no one is collecting his paper. The *Papers of Abraham Lincoln Digital Library* footnotes for this letter suggest that the "paper" referred to was likely *The Globe*, a popular Democratic political newspaper published in the District of Columbia, though Blair & Rives were also publishers of *The Congressional Globe*, which was less widely circulated. The footnotes also indicate that the notation below "Blair & Rives" is not in Lincoln's hand, and it is unlikely that it is related to the content of the letter. Basler indicates that Vance was a local farmer living north of New Salem, whose copy of Kirkham's *Grammar* Lincoln purportedly utilized for his studies.

The Official Registrar of the United States records that as postmaster, Lincoln received \$55.70 in pay in 1835, but his appointment to the role bears far greater significance than a means of income. Besides pay,

Lincoln could send and receive letters for free and receive one daily newspaper for free. As postmaster, Lincoln was afforded opportunities that would help pave the way towards his political success. His neighbors came to pick up their mail at the post office—or Lincoln famously delivered it himself—and along the way, the young Lincoln became acquainted with the population of Sangamon County, as they did with him. These connections would help him tremendously as he sought success in pioneer politics. As evidenced in the letter offered here, Lincoln also had access to a wide range of newspapers and periodicals that arrived for subscribers in his county. These publications would have provided Lincoln a more comprehensive view of the world beyond Sangamon County and Illinois, and offered multiple viewpoints on the most pressing societal and political issues of the day. Basler 1, p. 38; *Papers of Abraham Lincoln Digital Library* D200056.

Provenance:

Oliver R. Barrett; sold, his sale, Parke-Bernet Galleries, 19-20 February 1952, lot 35

Elsie O. and Philip D. Sang Foundation; sold, their sale, Sotheby Parke Bernet, 14 November 1978, lot 467

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$80,000 - 120,000

New Salem Ill

Nov 3. 1835

Messrs

Your subscribers at this place
John C Tance, is dead; and no
person takes the paper from the
office

Respectfully

A. Lincoln Del

Blair & Paves. }

250
195
75
4.50
4th. Wagon 28. Feb 28/34 \$4.50

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is well known to most of you, that there is existing, at this time, considerable excitement, in regard to General Adams' titles to certain tracts of land, and the manner in which he acquired them. As I understand, the General charges, that the whole has been gotten up by a knot of Lawyers and others to injure his election; and as I am one of the knot to which he refers, and as I happen to be in possession of facts connected with the matter, I will in as brief a manner as possible make a statement of them, together with the means by which I arrived at the knowledge of them.

Some time in May or June last, a widow woman, by the name of Anderson, and her son, who reside in Fulton county, came to Springfield for the purpose, as they said of selling a ten acre lot of ground lying near town, which they claimed, as the property of the deceased husband and father.—

When they reached town they found the land was claimed by Gen. Adams. John T. Stuart and myself were employed to look into the matter, and if it was thought we could do so with any prospect of success, to commence a suit for the land. I went immediately to the Recorder's office to examine Adams' title, and found that the land had been entered by one Dixon, deeded by Dixon to one Thomas, by Thomas to one Miller, and by Miller to Gen. Adams. The oldest of these three deeds was about ten or eleven years old, and the latest more than five, all recorded at the same time, and that within less than one year. This I thought a suspicious circumstance, and I was thereby induced to examine the deeds very closely, with a view to the discovery of some defect by which to overturn the title, being almost convinced then it was founded in fraud. I finally discovered that in the deed from Thomas to Miller, although Miller's name stood in a sort of a marginal note on the record book, it was no where in the deed itself. I told the fact to Talbott, the Recorder, and proposed to him that he should go to Gen. Adams' and get the original deed, and compare it with the record, and thereby ascertain whether the defect was in the original, or there was merely an error in the recording. As Talbot afterwards told me, he went to the General's, but not finding him at home, got the deed from his son, which, when compared with the record, proved what we had discovered was merely an error of the Recorder.—After Mr. Talbot corrected the record, he brought the original to our office, as I then thought and think yet, to show us

that it was right. When he came into the room, he handed the deed to me, remarking that the fault was all his own. On opening it, another paper fell out of it, which on examination, proved to be an assignment of a judgement in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, from Joseph Anderson, the late husband of the widow above named, to James Adams, the judgement being in favor of said Anderson against one Joseph Miller. Knowing that this judgement had some connection with the land affair, I immediately took a copy of it, which is word for word, letter for letter and cross for cross as follows:

"Joseph Anderson, Judgment in Sangamon Circuit Court against Joseph Miller obtained on a note originally 25 dollars and interest thereon accrued.

"I assign all my right, title and interest to James Adams, which is in consideration of a debt I owe said Adams.

"May 10th, 1827, his mark."

As the copy shows, it bore date, May 10, 1827; although the judgement assigned by it was not obtained until the October afterwards, as may be seen by any one on the records of the Circuit Court. Two other strange circumstances attended it which cannot be represented by a copy. One of them was, that the date "1827" had first been made "1837" and without the figure "3" being fully obliterated, the figure "2" had afterwards been made on top of it; the other was that, although the date was ten years old, the writing on it, from the freshness of its appearance was thought by many, and I believe by all who saw it, not to be more than a week old. The paper on which it was written had a very old appearance; and there were some old figures on the back of it which made the freshness of the writing on the face of it, much more striking, than I suppose it, otherwise might have been.

The reader's curiosity is no doubt excited to know what connection this assignment had with the land in question. The story is this: Dixon sold and deeded the land to Thomas. Thomas sold it to Anderson; but before he gave a deed, Anderson sold it to Miller and took Miller's note for the purchase money. When this note became due, Anderson sued Miller on it, and Miller procured an injunction from the court of Chancery to stay the collection of the money until he should get a deed for the land. Gen. Adams was employed as an attorney by Anderson in this chancery suit, and at the October term, 1827, the injunction was dissolved, a judgement given in favor of Anderson against Miller, and it was provided that Thomas was to execute a deed for the land in favor of Miller, and deliver it to Gen.

Adams to be held up by him, till Miller paid the judgement, and then to deliver it to him. Miller left the county without paying the judgement. Anderson moved to Fulton County, where he has since died. When the widow came to Springfield last May or June, as before mentioned, and found the land deeded to Gen. Adams by Miller, she was naturally led to enquire why the money due upon the judgement had not been sent to them, inasmuch as he, Gen. Adams, had no authority to deliver Thomas' deed to Miller until the money was paid. Then it was the Gen. told her, or perhaps her son, who came with her, that Anderson, in his life time, had assigned the judgement to him, Gen. Adams. I am now told that the General is exhibiting an assignment of the same judgement bearing date "1828," and in other respects, differing from the one described; and that he is asserting that no such assignment as the one copied by me, ever existed; or if there did, it was forged between Talbott and the lawyers, and slipped into his papers, for the purpose of injuring him.—Now I can only say that I know precisely such an one did exist, and that Ben. Talbott, Wm. Butler, C. R. Matheny, John T. Stuart, Judge Logan, Robert Irwin, P. C. Canedy, and S. M. Tinsley, all saw and examined it; and that at least one half of them will swear that IT WAS IN GENERAL ADAMS' HANDWRITING. And further, I know that Talbott will swear that he got it out of the General's possession and returned it into his possession again.—The assignment which the General is now exhibiting purports to have been signed by Anderson in writing. The one I copied was signed with a cross. I am told that Gen. Neale, says that he will swear, that he heard Gen. Adams tell young Anderson that, the assignment made by his father was signed with a cross.

The above are facts, as stated. I leave them without comment. I have given the names of persons who have knowledge of these facts, in order that any one who chooses may call on them, and ascertain how far they will corroborate my statements. I have only made these statements because I am known by many to be one of the individuals against whom the charge of forging the assignment and slipping it into the General's papers, has been made; and because our silence might be construed into a confession of its truth. I shall not subscribe my name; but I hereby authorize the editor of the Journal to give it up to any one that may call for it.

LOT | 8

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). *To the Public...* [The Adams Handbill]. Springfield, Illinois, 5 August 1837.

Handbill, printed in three columns, 12 x 9 1/8 in. (305 x 232 mm). Docketed on verso, presumably by Lincoln ("A.L."). Light soiling to recto, remnants of red wax seal in bottom right corner verso; in blue morocco case.

THE ONLY KNOWN SURVIVING COPY OF THE FIRST PRINTED WORK BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"The General charges, that the whole has been gotten up by a knot of Lawyers and others to injure his election; and as I am one of the knot to which he refers, and as I happen to be in possession of facts connected with the matter, I will in as brief a manner as possible make a statement of them..."

James Adams (1783-1843) came to Springfield, Illinois in 1821, after fleeing from New York to avoid a forgery charge, and left behind a wife and daughter. Upon his arrival, Adams presented himself to his new townsmen as a lawyer, and became involved with the local Democratic Party, where he quickly rose to its top ranks. By 1823, he was appointed probate judge for Sangamon County and postmaster of Peoria, while simultaneously working as a lawyer, and partaking in insurance sales and land speculation.

In 1837, Adams ran a contentious campaign for reelection for probate judge against Whig Anson G. Henry. Abraham Lincoln, a fellow Whig and Henry supporter, during this time represented Mary Anderson, a poor widow, who claimed that Adams had stolen land in Springfield from her late husband using forged documents. Over the summer, articles began to appear in the *Sangamo Journal* signed by one "Sampson's Ghost" (believed to be Lincoln), that accused Adams of "fraud, forgery, and Toryism" (Burlingame, p. 423) concerning the suspicious land transaction. A scandal erupted, with Adams on the defensive. Three weeks before the election, in a bid to derail Adams's election, Lincoln had this anonymous handbill printed and distributed in the streets of Springfield. The document details the complicated nature of the lawsuit in plain language for the ordinary citizen to understand, cataloguing Adams's misdeeds and accusing him of forgery. Despite Lincoln's persuasive arguments and evidence pointing to Adams' fraud, in the end, Lincoln's attacks were unsuccessful, and Adams was easily re-elected with 1,025 votes to Henry's 792.

EXCEEDINGLY RARE AND VIRTUALLY UNOBTAINABLE:

"Characteristic of such items, it was printed on cheap paper with uneven sides. The inking was inconsistent, and the columns resembled a mountain range, ragged and zigzagging. It is not surprising that people did not deem it worth saving, accounting for ONLY ONE KNOWN EXTANT COPY" (Schwartz). Roy P. Basler, editor of *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, had to rely on a newspaper version because no copy of the actual handbill was known to exist. As a result, there are differences in punctuation and spelling between the original and the newspaper. Basler I, pp. 89-93 (newspaper printing); Bryd 335a (this copy: "The only known copy of the first separately printed piece of Lincolniana."); *Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln (LPAL)* 120622; Schwartz, *The Lincoln Handbill of 1837: A Rare Document's History (Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. 29, No. 2, Jul., 1936, pp. 135-150).*

[With:] the accompanying printed handbill ("I, Benjamin Talbott..."), announcing Lincoln as the author of the above. (Springfield), 7 August 1837. Single sheet, printed in one column, 12 x 6 in. (305 x 152 mm). Old mounting residue in top corners verso.

Equally rare. Printed a week later, this handbill gives the sworn testimony of the Recorder of Deeds Benjamin Talbott, and the testimony of C.R. Matheny, William Butler, and Stephen Logan (referencing the Adams handbill). Notably, it also prints a statement from *Sangamo Journal* publisher Simeon Francis announcing the authorship of the Adams Handbill as Abraham Lincoln ("I now state that A. Lincoln, Esq. is the author of the handbill in question..."). Bryd 346a; *LPAL* 139017.

Provenance:

James T. Hickey, historian and collector of Lincolniana, Elkhart, Illinois

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$200,000 - 300,000

LOT | 9

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln") to John Bennett. Springfield, Illinois, 5 August 1837.

1 p. on bifolium, 10 x 8 in. (254 x 203 mm); integral leaf addressed by Lincoln; silked; creasing from when folded.

AN EARLY POLITICAL LETTER FROM LINCOLN AS AN ILLINOIS STATE LEGISLATOR.

In full: "Dear Sir Mr. [possibly Thomas] Edwards tells me you wish to know, whether the act to which your town incorporation provision was attached, passed into a law. It did. You can organize under the general incorporation law as soon as you choose. I also tacked a provision on to a fellow bill to authorize the relocation of the road from Salem down to your town; but I am not certain whether or not the bill passed; neither do I suppose I can ascertain before the laws will be published. If it is a law, Bowling Green, Bennett Abell, and yourself are appointed to make the change. No news. No excitement except a little about the election of Monday next. I suppose, of course, our friend Dr. Henry, stands no chance in your 'diggings' Your friend and humble servant A. Lincoln."

At the time of his writing, Lincoln had only recently settled in Springfield, after having moved to the newly established state capital in April of 1837. Although he was now a resident of the booming prairie town, he had represented Sangamon County (of which Springfield was the county seat) in the Illinois General Assembly since 1834—his first election to public office.

Lincoln informs his friend and fellow Whig, John Bennett (1805-1885), of Petersburg, Illinois, about bills he had introduced to the Assembly, and notifies him that Bennett's town of Petersburg had been granted permission to incorporate by the state legislature. Lincoln notes that he added a provision to the bill to relocate a road to Petersburg,

but its status is unknown. Lincoln was a fierce defender of internal improvements, continuing to publicly support them even after the Panic of 1837, when such projects were being abandoned. Bennett was the proprietor of a hotel in Petersburg—not far from New Salem, Lincoln's old home—which Lincoln had surveyed and planned in 1835-1836. Petersburg's success came at the expense of New Salem, which drew residents away and contributed to the decline of that village, which became a ghost town by 1840. On July 13, 1837, Lincoln had introduced a bill to establish a state road from Beardstown to Petersburg, which was approved, and a few days later, during the same session, he tacked on a provision to relocate part of another state road, referred to above.

At the end of his letter, Lincoln makes note of the upcoming election for probate judge that was to happen on Monday, August 7, between his friend and ally Anson G. Henry and Democrat James Adams. Over the summer of 1837, the campaign had devolved into a bitter and highly partisan affair, with frequent outbursts of violence. Lincoln himself had lent his hand to partisan attacks against Adams, most notably in the *Sangamo Journal*, where he penned numerous articles that summer as "Sampson's Ghost". In these articles, and in a handbill he distributed throughout town, Lincoln attacked Adams for purportedly defrauding a poor widow of her Springfield land—a case he took up against Adams in court in *Wright, et al. vs Adams*. Despite these attacks, Adams handily won reelection, winning in Bennett's "diggings" of Petersburg. Basler I, pp. 93-94.

Provenance:

Previously sold, Christie's, New York, 20 May 1994, lot 56

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$30,000 - 50,000

Springfield, Aug. 5. 1837

Dear Sir.

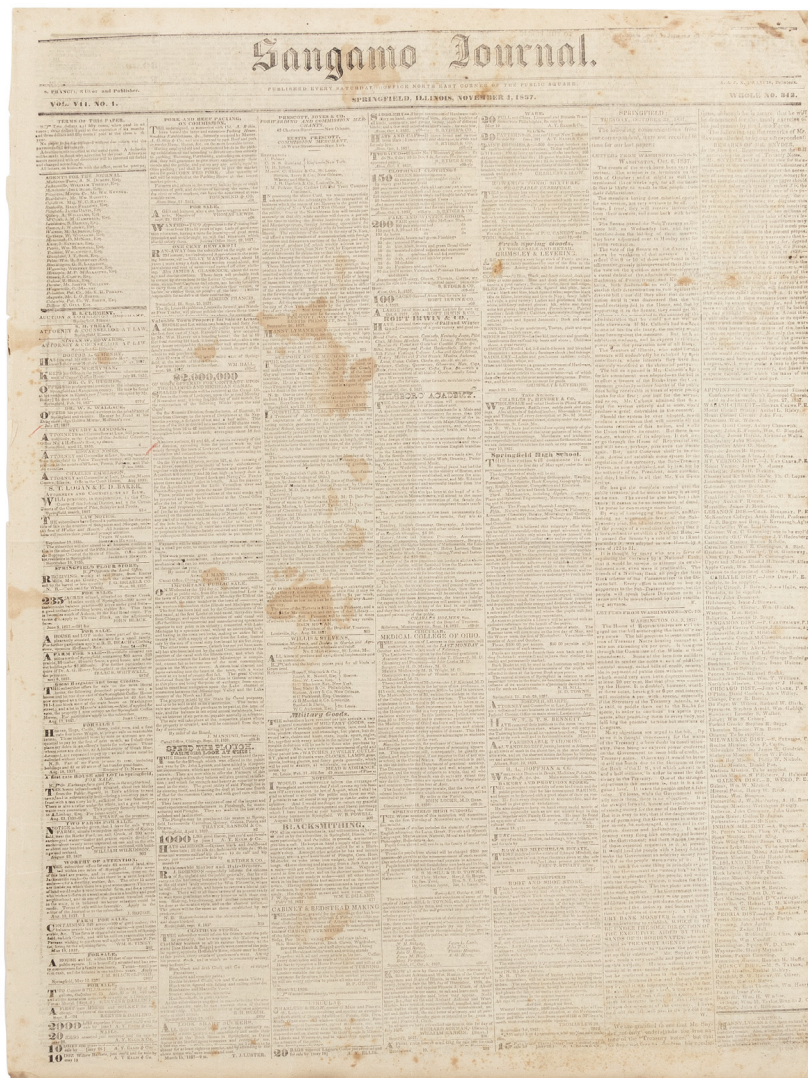
Mr. Edwards, tell me you wish to know, whether the act to which your town incorporation provision was attached, passed into a law. It did. You can organize under the general incorporation law as soon as you choose.

I also tacked a provision on to a fellows bill to authorize the relocation of the road from Salem down to your town; but I am not certain whether or not the bill passed; neither do I suppose I can ascertain before the law, will be published. If it is a law, Bowling Green, Bennett Abell, and yourself are appointed to make the change.

No news. No excitement except a little about the election of Monday next. I suppose, of course, our friend Dr. Henry, stands no chance in your "digging".

Your friend and humble servant
A. Lincoln

John Bennett Esq.



LOT | 10

[LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. *Sangamo Journal*. Vol. VII, No. 1. Springfield, Illinois, 4 November 1837.

4 pp. bifolium, 24 3/8 x 18 1/4 in. (619 x 463 mm); staining to first leaf; scattered spotting throughout.

A front page advertisement for "Stuart & Lincoln" is featured here, detailing the partnership: "Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, will practice, conjointly, in the Courts of this Judicial Circuit.—Office No. 4 Hoffman's Row, up stairs. Springfield, april 12, 1837."

John Todd Stuart (1807-1885) and Abraham Lincoln formed a law partnership in Springfield in April of 1837, practicing together until 1841. Stuart first met Lincoln during the Black Hawk War (see Lot 4) when the two served in the same Illinois regiment, and shortly afterwards, both were elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. Stuart admired Lincoln's skill as a politician and was the first to suggest he should read law, setting him on a path that culminated in his being elected to the White House. The two men remained close friends until Lincoln's death, and Stuart recalled satirically later in life that "...I am going to live in posterity only as the man who advised Mr. Lincoln to study law and lent him his law books..." (Brown, *Springfield Society Before the Civil War*, p. 490)

The *Sangamo Journal* was first published by brothers Josiah and Simeon Francis in November 1831. During Simeon's long tenure as editor, the paper would serve as a major mouthpiece for the Illinois Whig Party as well as one of its key members, Abraham Lincoln. Francis held Lincoln in great esteem, frequently featuring his editorials and promoting his political career within the pages of the *Journal*. In fact, Lincoln became a frequent visitor to the office of the paper and a friend to its editor early on. "[Lincoln] had an office with John T. Stuart but the dingy room could not compete with the bustling editorial department of the *Sangamo Journal*. He made the newspaper office his loafing place, telling stories and talking politics. The editor and his wife treated Lincoln as one of the family, and a lifelong friendship was formed." (Harper, *Lincoln and the Press*, pp. 2-3).

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$800 - 1,200



LOT | 11

[LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. A wallet-style leather bill-book purportedly owned by Lincoln. Ca. 1840s-50s.

Leather bill book with eight narrow compartments for filing papers, each alphabetized with three gilt letters at top edge; 9 1/4 x 3 3/4 in. (235 x 95 mm) (folded); 9 1/4 x 26 1/2 in. (235 x 673 mm) (open). Rubbing; abrasions; some minor losses to outside cover.

LINCOLN THE LAWYER.

While serving as postmaster in New Salem, Illinois and following his loss for a seat in the Illinois House of Representatives, Abraham Lincoln decided to dedicate himself to the study of law. Rather than apprentice under an established attorney Lincoln borrowed law books from attorneys Thomas Drummond and John Todd Stuart (with whom he served with in the Black Hawk War). After being admitted to the bar in 1836 Lincoln moved to Springfield and took a position as a junior lawyer to Stuart. Lincoln found himself with a full caseload on account of his partner being consumed with his campaign for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. Following his marriage to Stuart's cousin Mary Todd in 1842, Lincoln entered into a new partnership with Stephen T. Logan, with him again as junior partner. Two years later Lincoln, along with William Herndon formed their own Law Office, with Lincoln this time in the senior role.

Contemporaries would later remember Lincoln as a skilled lawyer, particularly combative in the courtroom during cross examinations and closing arguments. Twice a year he spent ten consecutive weeks "riding the circuit," with a particular affinity toward cases relating to westward expansion. Over the course of his law career Lincoln appeared before the Illinois Supreme Court 175 times, and from 1853-1860 represented the Illinois Central Railroad on multiple occasions. Eventually Lincoln's legal reputation led him to become known as "Honest Abe" to friend and foe alike.

Wallet-style bill books such as these were in common use among lawyers, allowing for the filing of documents which could then be easily stored. Famous for storing important documents in his tall hat while riding the circuit, one can easily imagine a bill book such as this being an asset to the young lawyer.

Found in one of the compartments was a torn portion of a legal deed concerning a woman's dower rights from Sangamon County, ca. 1840s, with two minor notations, presumably in Lincoln's hand; 5 1/2 x 3 3/4 in. (140 x 95 mm).

In *Historic Furnishings Report: The Lincoln Home* (Menz, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1 November 1983), an affidavit, dated 2 May 1925, is given by Mary Edwards Brown (1866-1958), grand-niece of Mary Todd Lincoln and former custodian of the Lincoln family home in Springfield; it lists a "Bill book used and carried by Abraham Lincoln while in Springfield, Illinois" (item 7). Brown's testimony is as follows: "I, Mary Edwards Brown, of the City of Springfield, in the county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that I am the grand-daughter of that Ninian Edwards who, in 1833 married Elizabeth P. Todd, a sister of Mary Todd, afterwards the wife of Abraham Lincoln; that Mary Todd lived with her sister, Mrs. Ninian Edwards, and was married to Abraham Lincoln at her home in Springfield, Illinois; and that the articles hereinafter enumerated belong to me, having come into my possession by inheritance from various members of the Edwards family", pp. 388-391.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994.

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$20,000 - 30,000

LOT | 12

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865).

Autograph copy of a legal document. Springfield, Illinois, 9 July 1838.

1 p., 10 x 8 in. (254 x 203 mm); docketed on verso; creasing from old folds; scattered edge wear; residue in top verso corners.

DOCUMENT WRITTEN ENTIRELY IN THE HAND OF YOUNG ATTORNEY ABRAHAM LINCOLN, TAKING ON A POWERFUL AND DEFRAUDING SPRINGFIELD POLITICIAN.

In full: "A Copy Joseph Anderson vs Joseph Miller Judgement in Sangamon Circuit Court in favour of Joseph Anderson against Joseph Miller obtained on a note originally 25 dolls. and interest therein accrued—I assign all my right, titles, and interest to this said judgement to James Adams which is in consideration of a debt I owe the said Adams May 10th 1827 Joseph Anderson his X mark."

In 1821, James Adams (1783-1843) arrived in Springfield, Illinois, after fleeing from New York to avoid a forgery charge, and left behind a wife and daughter. Upon his arrival, he presented himself to his new townsfolk as a lawyer and became involved with the local Democratic Party, where he quickly rose to its top ranks. By 1823, Adams was appointed probate judge for Sangamon County and postmaster of Peoria, while simultaneously working as a lawyer, and partaking in insurance sales and land speculation. In the summer of 1837, Adams was locked in a contentious reelection campaign against Whig and Lincoln ally Anson G. Henry. At this time, Lincoln had come to represent Mary Anderson, a poor widow who claimed that Adams had fraudulently claimed title to land in Springfield from her late husband, Joseph Anderson, using forged documents.

Lincoln was then a young lawyer, having been recently admitted to the Illinois bar in March of 1837. His representation of Mary Anderson and her son, Richard, was one of his first cases as an attorney. The complex events of the legal case entwined with the highly partisan election. In the summer of 1837, as Lincoln became more convinced of Adams's misdeeds, he began to pen articles in the *Sagamo Journal* revealing his foe's purported fraud. In a handbill Lincoln produced alongside these articles, he laid bare in plain language the complex affair to hurt Adams' bid for reelection (the so-called *Adams Handbill*, (see Lot 8). "When [Mary and Richard] reached [Springfield] they found the land was claimed by Gen. Adams. John T. Stuart and myself were employed to look into the matter, and if it was thought we could do so with any prospect of success, to commence a suit for the land. I went immediately to the Recorder's office to examine Adams' title, and found that the land had been entered by one [John] Dixon, deeded by Dixon to one [Joseph] Thomas, by Thomas to one [Joseph] Miller, and by Miller to Gen. Adams...I was thereby induced to examine the deeds very closely, with a view to the discovery of some defect by which to overturn the title, being almost convinced then it was founded in fraud. I finally discovered that in the deed from Thomas to Miller, although Miller's name stood in a sort of a marginal note on the record book, it was no where in the deed itself..."

Lincoln goes on to detail, that when he examined the original deed that was given to him by Recorder Benjamin Talbott (who acquired it from Adams's son), "another paper fell out of it, which on examination, proved to be an assignment of a judgement in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, from Joseph Anderson, the late husband of the widow above named, to James Adams, the judgement being in favor of said Anderson against one Joseph Miller." Lincoln, knowing that this piece of paper had some connection to the suspicious land transaction, made this very copy of it, "word for word, letter for letter and cross for cross..."

Lincoln noted alterations to the original document, furthering his suspicions. He then detailed the complicated history that pointed to Adams's fraud: "Dixon sold and deeded the land to Thomas. Thomas sold it to Anderson; but before he gave a deed, Anderson sold it to Miller and took Miller's note for the purchase money. When this note became due, Anderson sued Miller on it, and Miller procured an injunction from the court of Chancery to stay the collection of the money until he should get a deed for the land. Gen. Adams was employed as an attorney by Anderson in this chancery suit, and at the October term, 1827, the injunction was dissolved, a judgement given in favor of Anderson against Miller; and it was provided that Thomas was to execute a deed for the land in favor of Miller, and deliver it to Gen. Adams to be held up by him, till Miller paid the judgement, and then to deliver it to him. Miller left the county without paying the judgement. Anderson moved to Fulton County, where he has since died. When the widow came to Springfield last May or June as before mentioned, and found the land deeded to Gen. Adams by Miller, she was naturally led to enquire why the money due upon the judgement had not been sent to them, inasmuch as he, Gen. Adams, had no authority to deliver Thomas' deed to Miller until the money was paid. Then it was the Gen. told her, or perhaps her son, who came with her, that Anderson, in his life time, HAD ASSIGNED THE JUDGEMENT TO HIM, Gen. Adams."

Adams claimed that the original assignment—copied here by Lincoln—never existed, or if it did, that it was forged by Talbott and/or the lawyers, and then slipped into Adams's papers to damage his reputation. Lincoln meets this counterfactual by damningly stating that several men would be willing to come forward to attest to the fact that the document did indeed exist, and that "IT WAS IN GENERAL ADAMS' HANDWRITING".

Despite Lincoln's efforts to sensationalize Adams' purported fraud, Adams was handily reelected. Meanwhile, Lincoln's case against Adams languished in court, and Adams retained title to the land until his death in 1843. *Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln* 93658.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$12,000 - 18,000

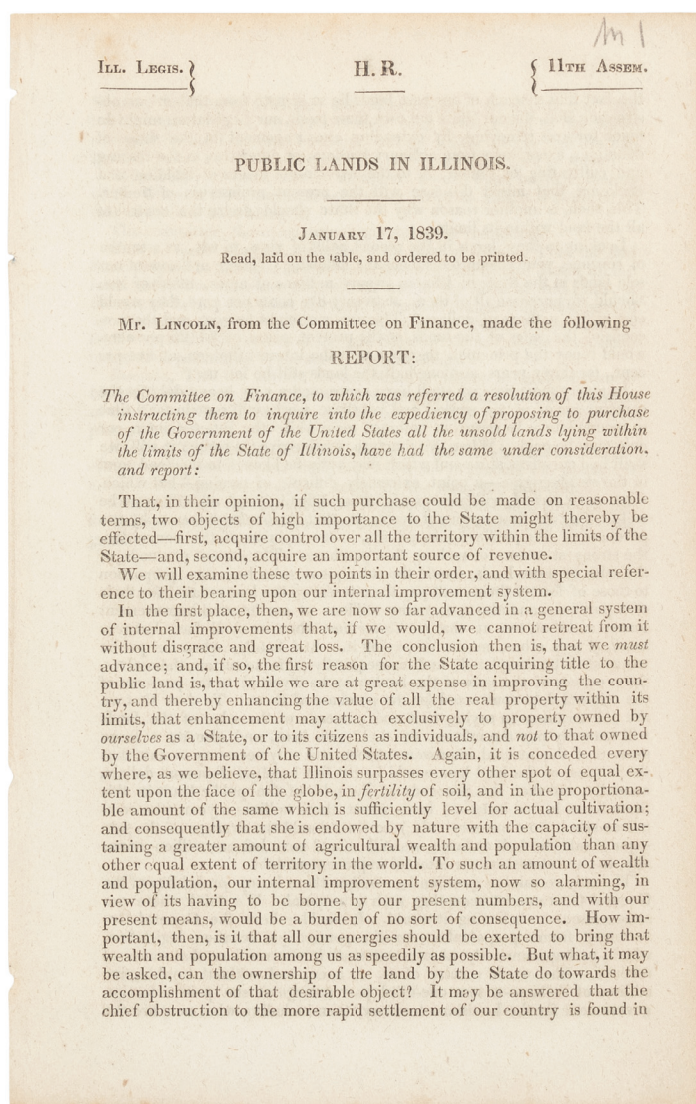
A copy.
Joseph Anderson } Judgement in Sangamon Circuit Court
vs Joseph Miller } in favour of Joseph Anderson against
Joseph Miller obtained on a note
originally 25 doll. and interest
thereon accrued -

I assign all my right, title, and interest to the
said Judgement to James Adams which is in consid-
eration of a debt I owe the said Adams

May 10th 1827.

his
Joseph Anderson
mark

Butler
Talbot



LOT | 13

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). *Public Lands in Illinois. January 17, 1839. Read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Lincoln, from the Committee on Finance, made the following Report...* [Vandalia, Illinois], 1839.

8vo. Disbound; light marginal toning; in chemise.

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST IMPRINT TO MENTION ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS THE SOLE AUTHOR OF A WORK.

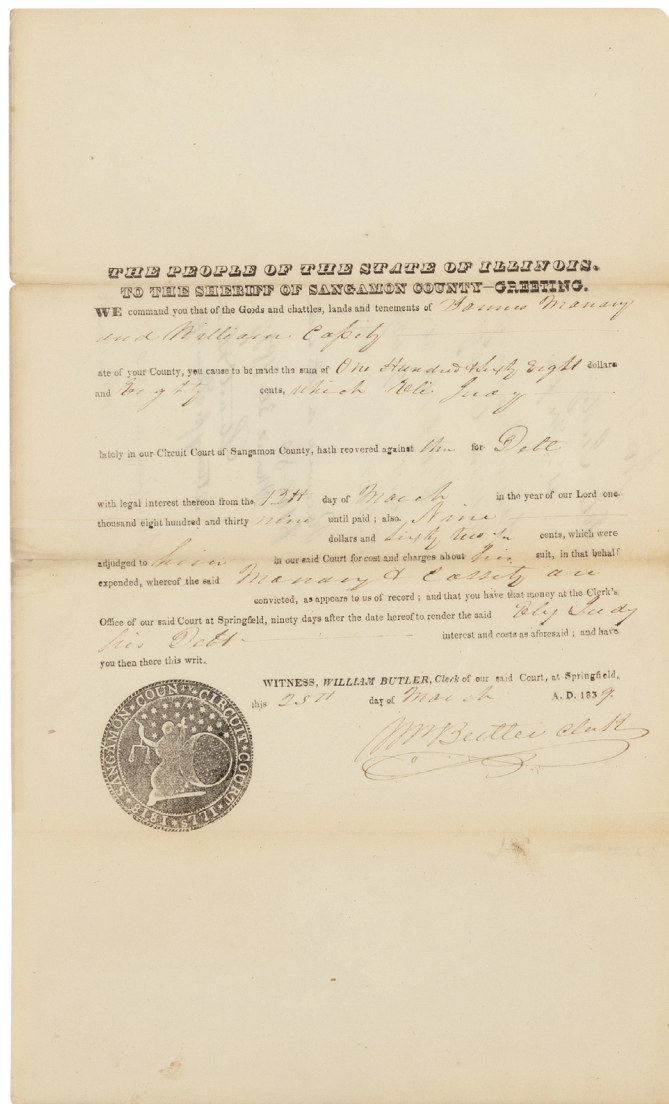
On 17 January 1839, Abraham Lincoln, as a member of the Illinois General Assembly, issued a report and resolutions regarding the purchase of unsold federal lands. Lincoln proposed that "the said State [Illinois] be permitted to purchase all the lands within her limits belonging to the United States, at the present minimum price" and sell them to settlers and other purchasers for a small profit, thus creating a fund to pay interest on the debt of the State Internal Improvement Scheme which was beginning to crumble. Lincoln had yet to join the bar when he began his first stint in politics in the Illinois legislature in 1834. Lincoln would go on to serve four consecutive terms in the Assembly, concluding in 1841. Monaghan 1; Rubenstein, *Abraham Lincoln: His Life in Print*, p. 29.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$1,000 - 1,500



LOT | 14

[LINCOLN, Abraham] (1809-1865). Partially printed document, endorsed on verso ("Stuart & Lincoln"). Springfield, Illinois, 30 March 1839.

2 pp. on bifolium, 12 3/4 x 8 3/4 in. (324 x 222 mm); engraved on recto; accomplished in manuscript; creasing from old folds; a few small closed tears along the same; scattered soiling.

FIVE-LINE AUTOGRAPH ENDORSEMENT BY LINCOLN PENNED WHILE A SPRINGFIELD LAWYER, in his first legal practice with partner (and cousin of his future wife) John Todd Stuart (1807-1885).

A writ of fieri facias, directing the Sheriff of Sangamon County to seize goods belonging to James Manary and William Cassity in settlement of a debt, signed by clerk William Butler. Lincoln writes on verso: "Received on the within / \$168-80 / March 30, 1839 / Stuart & Lincoln / Attorney for Plaintiff."

Stuart first met Lincoln during the Black Hawk War (see Lot 4) when the two served in the same Illinois regiment, and shortly afterward, both were elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. Stuart admired Lincoln's skill as a politician and was the first to suggest he should read law, setting him on a path that culminated in being elected to the White House. The two men remained close friends until Lincoln's death, and Stuart recalled satirically later in life that "...I am going to live in posterity only as the man who advised Mr. Lincoln to study law and lent him his law books..." (Brown, *Springfield Society Before the Civil War*, p.490). Not in Basler; *Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln* 99924

Provenance:

Previously sold, Parke-Bernet Galleries, 25 March 1969, lot 339

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$3,000 - 5,000

LOT | 15

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865), and Stephen A. DOUGLAS (1813-1861). Autograph document, signed ("A. Lincoln for plff") and ("SA Douglass for Deft"), Schuyler County, Illinois, 17 August 1839.

1 p., 5 7/8 x 7 1/2 in. (149 x 190 mm); creasing from old folds; short separation in bottom right side fold.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS FACE OFF IN COURT TWO DECADES BEFORE THEIR FAMOUS DEBATES.

During the slander trial of Stephen T. Logan vs. James Adams (March 1838-March 1841), opposing attorneys Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas certify and sign an agreement to postpone the case until the Spring term of 1840. This litigation grew out of the bitter campaign in 1837 between Democrat James Adams, who sought reelection as probate judge in Springfield, and Whig Anson G. Henry. At this time, Lincoln, a fellow Whig and Henry ally, represented Mary Anderson, a poor widow who accused Adams of fraudulently claiming title to her land in Springfield. Despite Lincoln's multiple attacks bringing Adams' purported misdeeds to the public, Adams handily won reelection. The local Whigs, Lincoln included, refused to give up the fight, and over the following months, "a bewildering succession of charges, counter-charges and denials" were lobbed between the two factions relating to the matter. "Into it were drawn Elijah Iles, Benjamin Talbott, [Stephen T.] Logan, [John T.] Stuart and A.G. Herndon. Bitter animosities developed; friendships of long duration were broken." (Angle, *Here I Have Lived*, p. 70).

During this controversy, Adams defended himself against the fraud charges by claiming that Stephen T. Logan, a respected lawyer and future partner of Lincoln's, had "forged the assignment that was the basis for Adams' claim to Anderson's land, and Adams claimed Logan forged the document to destroy Adams' character, the two being enemies." (Fraker, *Lincoln's Ladder to the Presidency*, pp. 22-23). Logan then sued Adams for slander in the Sangamon County Circuit Court and requested \$10,000 in damages. Lincoln appeared as a witness for Logan, in addition to serving as his attorney, while Douglas joined other Democratic attorneys in defending Adams. Adams motioned for a change of venue, and the court granted a change to the Schuyler County Circuit Court. After 22 witnesses and litigation that stretched to nearly three years, the parties reached an agreement, in which Adams stated that he never intended to charge Logan with forgery. The court then dismissed the case (LPAL L00410).

By the summer of 1839, Lincoln and Douglas were in the formative stages of their careers and political lives, and had already established a nascent political rivalry in Illinois. At 30 years old, Lincoln was four years Douglas's senior, and serving his third term in the state legislature, where he had become a leader of the central Illinois Whigs. Douglas, also in the Illinois legislature as a leader of the Democrats, was on the cusp of his meteoric rise to national political prominence, which would in short order would see him elected to the Illinois Supreme Court (1841), the United States House of Representatives (1842-47), and then the United States Senate (1847-61), where he would become one of most powerful political figures in antebellum America. Short, boisterous, and intemperate, compared to Lincoln's tall stature and self-contained and melancholic nature, Douglas would gain the nickname the "Little Giant" for his powerful demeanor and political shrewdness that belied his physical shortcomings.

In these early days, the two men often faced each other in court, typically on opposite sides of the aisle, with the exception of the *People v. Truett* murder trial in 1838, where they worked together for the defense. While cordial outside the political arena and courtroom—they both were fixtures of Joshua Speed's store and social gatherings—the stage for their rivalry traces its origins to this period, including the above Adams controversy, as well as to the 1838 U.S. House election. During that election Lincoln had campaigned on behalf of his mentor John T. Stuart in his narrow electoral victory over Douglas, and it was during this that Lincoln and Douglas held their first-ever debate, portending their classic confrontation nearly 20 years later.

RARE: This is almost certainly the only extant document in private hands signed by both Lincoln and Douglas and has never before appeared at auction. *Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln* 87202.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

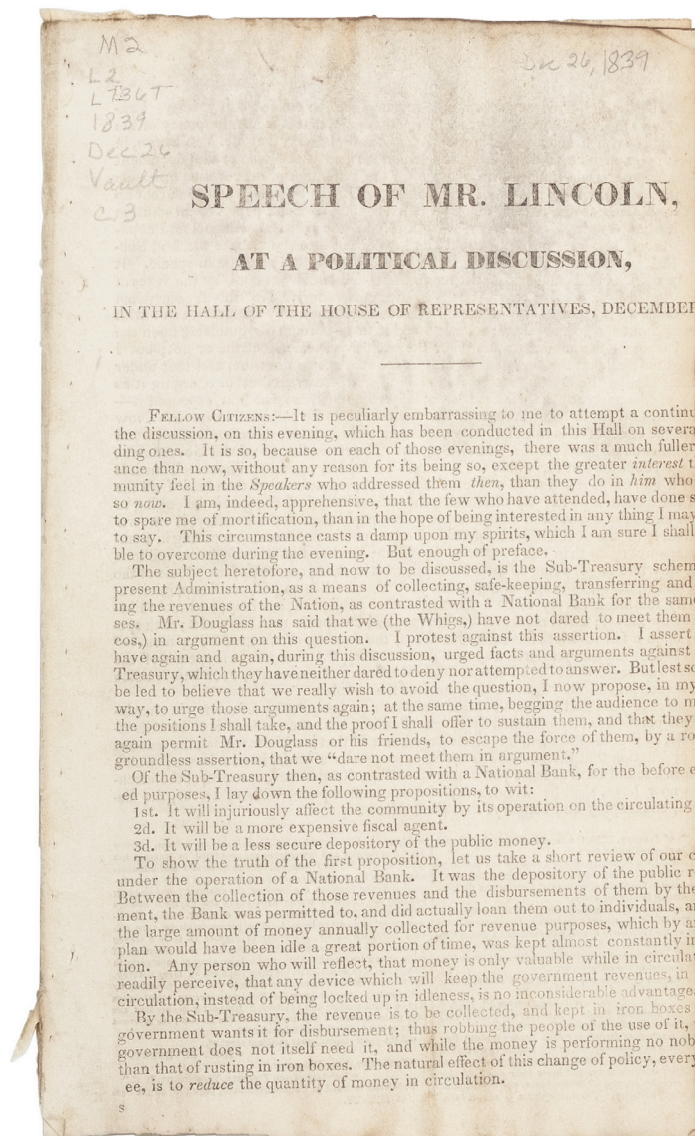
\$150,000 - 250,000

In the Circuit Court of Tchepec county
Stephen C. Logan }
 my } In Case—
James Adams }

It is agreed by the parties

It is agreed by the parties
to the above case, that the same be
continued, until the Spring term of ~~the~~ the
aforesaid court A.D. 1840
Aug: 17th 1839. A. Lincoln for plaintiff

Lincoln for - Pepp-
H. B. Bumpless for
Bapt



LOT | 16

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). *Speech of Mr. Lincoln, at a Political Discussion, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, December 1839, at Springfield, Illinois*. Springfield, Illinois, 1839.

8vo. Disbound; outer margin shaved, affecting letters, including title; some soiling; in chemise.

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST SEPARATELY PUBLISHED LINCOLN SPEECH.

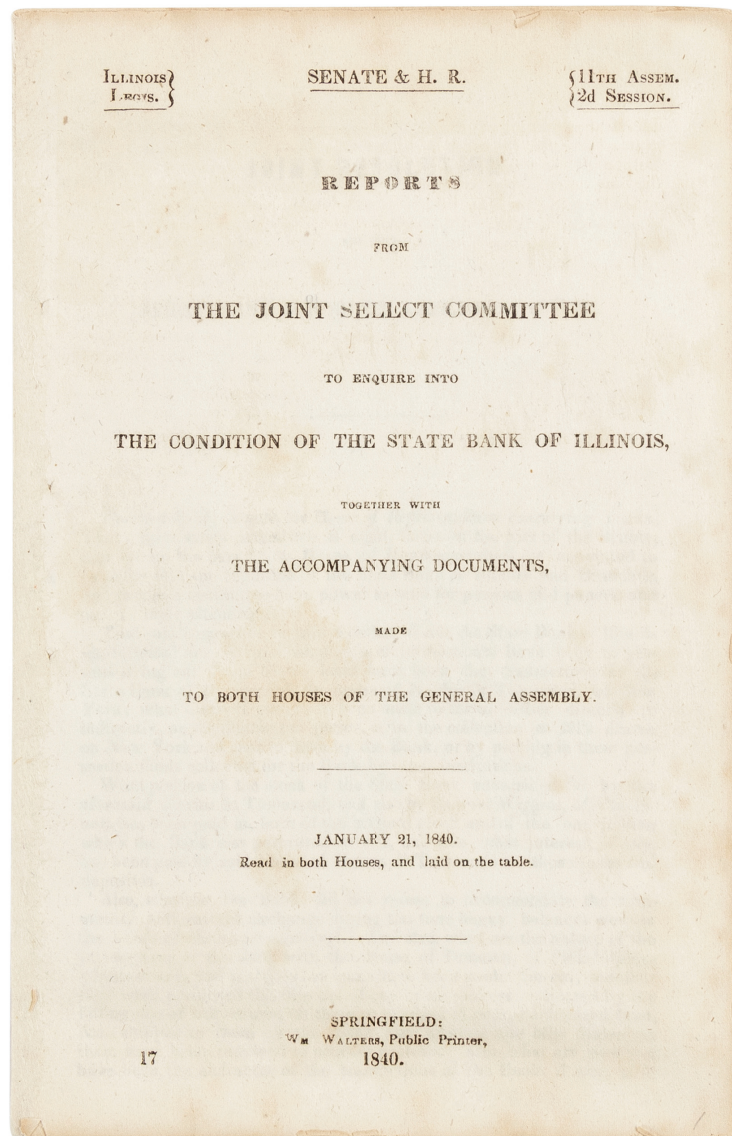
In December 1839, Abraham Lincoln delivered a speech in Springfield, Illinois, criticizing the Sub-Treasury system proposed by the Democrats. Lincoln argued that there had been "a total change in the administration of the Government" over the past decade, which he believed was "for the worse". He claimed that a "new and corrupt system of tactics" had been introduced into the national administration, culminating in the Sub-Treasury scheme. Lincoln viewed the Sub-Treasury as the "consummation and perfection of this whole scheme of fraud and corruption" which he supported with "an array of documentary evidence." Lincoln asserted that "Passion has helped us; but can do so no more. It will in future be our enemy. Reason, cold, calculating, unimpassioned reason, must furnish all the materials for our future support and defence."

RARE: According to RBH, only one copy has appeared at auction since 1920, at Henkels, then catalogued as "excessively rare". Monaghan 2.

Provenance:
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$800 - 1,200



LOT | 17

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). *Reports from the Joint Select Committee to Enquire into the Condition of the State Bank of Illinois, together with the Accompanying Documents, Made to Both Houses of the General Assembly. January 21, 1840.* Springfield: William Walters, 1840.

8vo. Eight loose quires; spotting; in quarter morocco slip case and chemise.

FIRST EDITION. Lincoln was one of seven members of the joint select committee investigating the state bank and was concerned with the efforts of the bank to divert Galena's lead trade from St. Louis to an Alton merchant. The Committee closed its investigations on 20 January 1840. Monaghan 3. Not in Byrd.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$1,000 - 2,000

LOT | 18

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter, signed ("A. Lincoln"), to John Bennett. Springfield, Illinois, 7 March 1843.

2 pp. on bifolium, 10 x 8 in. (254 x 203 mm); integral leaf addressed in Lincoln's hand; silked; creasing from when folded.

LINCOLN'S FIRST BID FOR NATIONAL OFFICE.

In full: "Friend Bennett: Your letter of this day was handed me by Mr. [George U.] Miles--It is too late now to effect the object you desire--On yesterday morning the most of the whig members from this District got together and agreed to hold the convention at Tremont in Tazewell county--I am sorry to hear that any of the whigs of your county, or, indeed of any county, should longer be against conventions--On last Wednesday evening a meeting of all the whigs then here from all parts of the State was held, and the question of the propriety of conventions was brought up and fully discussed, and at the end of the discussion, a resolution recommending (sic) the system of conventions to all the whigs of the State, was unanimously (sic) adopted--Other Resolutions also were passed, all of which will appear in the next Journal--The meeting also appointed a committee to draft an address to the People of the State, which address will also appear in the next Journal--In it, you will find a brief argumant (sic) in favor of conventions; and although I wrote it myself, I will say to you, that it is conclusive upon this point--that it can not be reasonably answered. The right way for you to do, is to hold your meeting and appoint delegates any how; and if there be any who will not take part, let it be so--The matter will work so well this time that even they who now oppose will come in next time--

The convention is to be held at Tremont on the 5th April, and according to the rule we have adopted your county is to have two delegates--being double the number of your representatives-- If there be any good whig who is disposed still to stick out against conventions, get him at least to read the argument in their favor in the address--Yours as ever A. Lincoln."

An early political letter relating to Lincoln's first bid for national office--his unsuccessful campaign for the Whig Party's nomination for the 7th Congressional District of Illinois. Lincoln writes to John Bennett (1805-1885), a friend and fellow Whig from Petersburg in Menard County, Illinois (near Lincoln's old home of New Salem), regarding an upcoming convention to choose the Whig party's Congressional candidate. Notably, Lincoln reveals his authorship of the "Address to the People of Illinois", a Whig campaign manifesto issued only three days before this letter, in which he used for the first time the metaphor "a house divided against itself cannot stand": "That 'union is strength' is a truth that has been known, illustrated, and declared in various ways and forms in all ages of the world. That great fabulist and philosopher, Aesop, illustrated it by his fable of the bundle sticks; and he whose wisdom surpasses that all philosophers has declared that 'a house divided against itself cannot stand.'" Lincoln would famously reuse this metaphor to a larger effect, and in a different context, in his House Divided Speech, during his 1858 senate campaign.

The Illinois 7th Congressional district in Sangamon County was created in 1843, following the state's rapid population growth that gained it three new congressional seats. Due to Democratic-controlled legislative gerrymandering, the 7th became a Whig stronghold, centered around Springfield, the state's newly relocated capital. In the winter of 1842-43, Lincoln, who had not held office since leaving his seat in the state legislature in 1841, decided to seek the Whig nomination. On 1 March 1843, he attended a Whig assembly at Springfield that recommended that each of the 11 counties in the District hold a convention to choose delegates for a district convention, at which the party nominee would be selected. Three days later, on 4 March, "An Address to the People of Illinois" was published to justify the convention system and elaborate on the party platform.

Lincoln's nomination faced an uphill battle, as he faced off against two friends and able politicians, John J. Hardin and Edward D. Baker. His bid was further challenged by criticisms resulting from his association with the wealthy Todd-Edwards clan, claims of being a deist, and his near-duel with political rival James Shields in 1842. During the first weeks of March, Baker and Lincoln were in a close race, and at the Sangamon County Convention on March 20, they both received strong support. Only after several ballots was Baker selected, and Lincoln--much to his protest--was named head of the county's delegation to the district convention, where he was instructed to cast ballots for Baker. Despite his loss, Lincoln received comfort from the Menard County convention, held on April 1, which endorsed his candidacy. Lincoln later wrote to Martin S. Morris, "It is truly gratifying to me to learn that while the people of Sangamon have cast me off, my old friends of Menard who have known me longest and best, stick to me..." (Burlingame, p. 644).

On 1 May, at the district nominating convention in Pekin, the voting remained deadlocked between Baker and Hardin. Although Lincoln hoped to emerge as an alternative, the outcome rested on a single vote from delegate J.M. Ruggles, who indicated that while he preferred Baker, he was pledged to Hardin. Baker thus declined his candidacy, and Hardin was nominated. Hoping to help Baker in another way, following Hardin's nomination, Lincoln showcased his astute political sensibilities and pragmatism by introducing a resolution known as the "Pekin Agreement", which established a rule of rotation for the congressional seat. "The quick-witted Lincoln had limited Hardin to one term before he had even been elected to office. Baker would follow him [in 1844]--and by inference the third candidate, Lincoln, would succeed Baker [in 1846]. Thus Lincoln put himself in line for the nomination, though he had lost..." (Blumenthal, p. 280). Although Hardin would go against this agreement and contest Lincoln in the 1846 election, Lincoln would come out the victor for his first, and only, seat in the United States Congress. Basler I, pp. 318-319.

Provenance:

Previously sold, Christie's, New York, June 9, 1993, lot 230

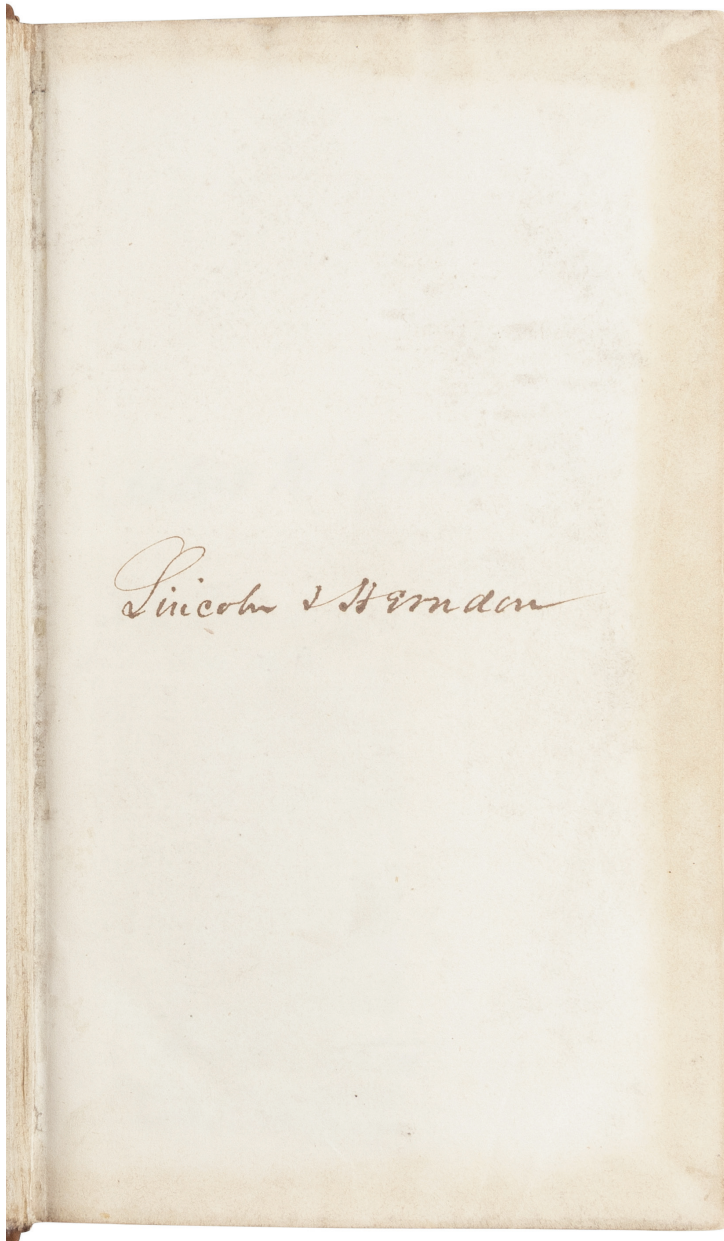
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation
\$40,000 - 60,000

Springfield, March 7, 1843-
Friend Bennett:

Your letter of this day was handed me by Mr. Miles - It is too late now to effect the object you desire - On yesterday morning the most of the whig members from this District got together and agreed to hold the Convention at Tremont in Jayewell county - I am sorry to hear that any of the whigs of your county, or, indeed of any county, should longer be against Conventions -

On last Wednesday evening a meeting of all the whigs then here from all parts of the State was held, and the question of the propriety of Conventions was brought up and fully discussed, and at the end of the discussion, a resolution ~~was adopted~~ recommending the system of Conventions to all the whigs of the State, was unanimously adopted - Other Resolutions also were passed, all of which will appear in the next Journal - The meeting also appointed a committee to draft an



LOT | 19

[LINCOLN-HERNDON LAW OFFICE]. SCAMMON, J. Young. *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. Vol. IV.* Chicago: Stephen F. Gale & Co./Galena: Augustus H. Burley, 1844.

Large 8vo. Modern calf, preserving original endpapers; light marginal toning to endpapers.

FROM THE LINCOLN-HERNDON LAW OFFICE IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS. INSCRIBED FOUR TIMES IN THE HAND OF WILLIAM H. HERNDON

Official reports of cases argued before the Illinois State Supreme Court from 1841-42. Shortly before the publication of this volume, the Court issued a ruling that no book could be removed from their library in Springfield without consent. After hearing about this, Lincoln's law partner, William H. Herndon, began signing the firm's name in every book they owned, so there could be no mistaking it as theirs.

Located at 6th and Adams Streets in Springfield, the historic Greek Revival building was constructed in 1841 as part of the Tinsley Block. Lincoln moved his law practice there in 1843, initially partnering with Stephen T. Logan. The following year, he formed a partnership with William H. Herndon, a young and eager law clerk. Their office remained the center of their legal practice until October 1847, when Lincoln began traveling the judicial circuit of central Illinois. During his absence, Herndon relocated the firm to a smaller office in the same building. When Lincoln returned to Springfield in 1849, they resumed their practice there until 1852, when they moved to a new location on the northwest side of the state capitol square on Fifth Street. Lincoln remained in practice with Herndon until 1861, when he left Springfield to assume the presidency.

Following Lincoln's death in 1865, ownership of the building passed solely to William H. Herndon. Shortly before his death in 1891, Herndon sold the practice and its contents to his law partner, Alfred Orendorff (his law office embossed stamp on title-page and p. 50). After Orendorff's death in 1909, his estate sold it to Ed. D. Henry (ownership stamp on p. 25). In 1930, it was sold to an unknown buyer, as documented in a partially printed affidavit affixed at front, signed by Robert H. Patton, Attorney at Law of Springfield, Illinois, and countersigned by a public notary.

Provenance:

Lincoln-Herndon Law Office, thence to William H. Herndon (1818-1891), law partner of Abraham Lincoln.

Alfred Orendorff (1845-1909), Illinois lawyer and politician.

Edward D. Henry.

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California.

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation
\$2,000 - 3,000

LOT | 20

[HERNDON, William H. (1818-1891), his copy].

The Revised Code of Laws, of Illinois... Vandalia, Illinois:
Robert Blackwell, 1827.

8vo. Contemporary half brown sheep over drab paper-covered boards, some soiling and darkening to covers, ownership signature on cover ("Wm H. Herndon"); spotting and browning throughout; faint dampstain to title-page.

FROM THE LAW LIBRARY OF WILLIAM H. HERNDON IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS. Born in Kentucky and raised in Illinois, William H. Herndon studied law and joined Lincoln's firm in 1844, forming a partnership that lasted until Lincoln left for the presidency in 1861. Deeply involved in politics, Herndon was a staunch abolitionist and an advocate for progressive causes. After Lincoln's assassination, he devoted himself to preserving Lincoln's legacy, conducting extensive research and interviews that culminated in *Herndon's Lincoln* (1889), a controversial but invaluable biography.

Following Lincoln's death in 1865, ownership of his and Lincoln's firm passed solely to William H. Herndon ("Wm. H. Herndon" signature on upper cover and endpapers). Shortly before he died in 1891, Herndon sold the firm and its contents to his law partner, Alfred Orendorff. After Orendorff died in 1909, the estate sold it to Ed. D. Henry (ownership stamp on front free endpaper, title-page, and p. 23). In 1930, it was sold to an unknown buyer, as documented in a partially printed affidavit affixed to the front free endpaper, signed by Robert H. Patton, Attorney at Law of Springfield, Illinois, and countersigned by a public notary. Sabin 34286.

Provenance:

Lincoln-Herndon Law Office, thence to William H. Herndon (1818-1891), law partner of Abraham Lincoln.

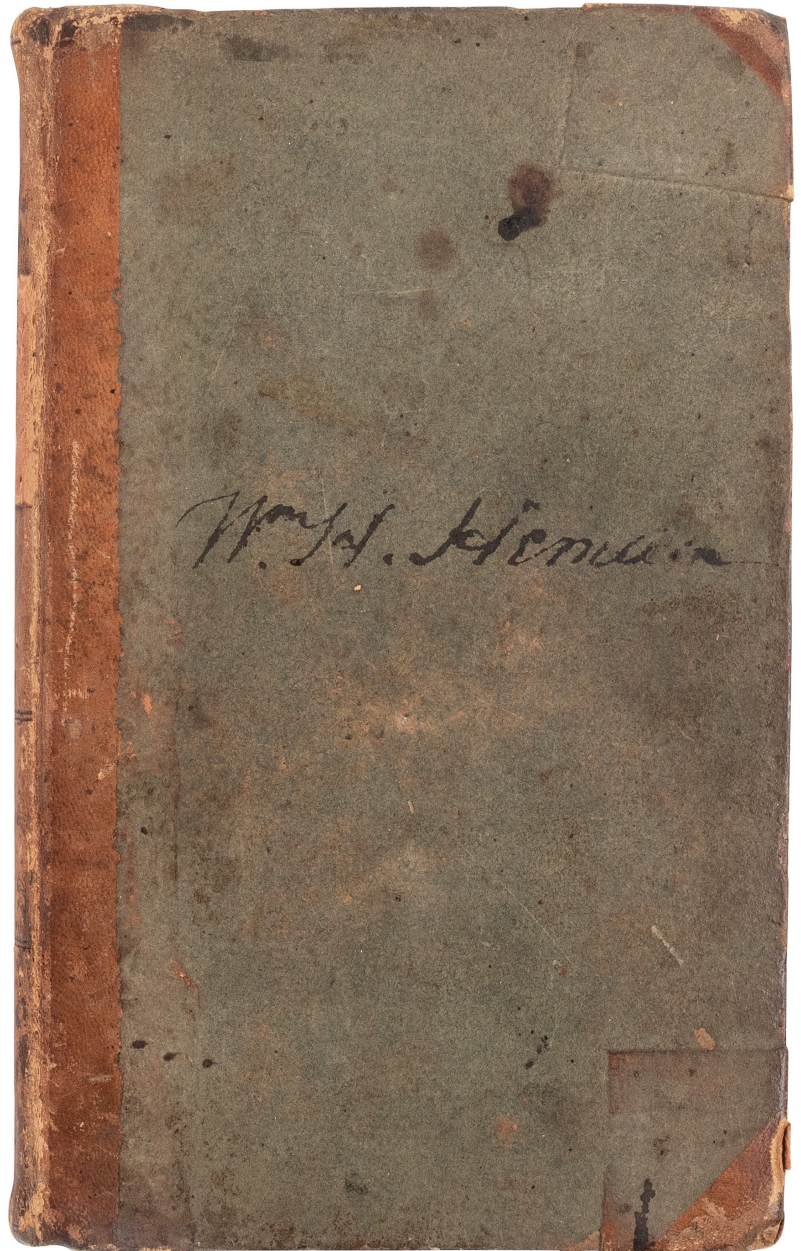
Alfred Orendorff (1845-1909), Illinois lawyer and politician.

Edward D. Henry

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$800 - 1,200



LOT | 21

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph manuscript of the humorous "Bass-Ackwards" story. [Presumably Springfield, Illinois, ca. 1845-1850.]

1 p.; 7 x 8 1/2 in. (178 x 216 mm) on pale blue paper; silked; creasing from old folds, small losses along same affecting a few letters; small marginal loss in upper right corner not affecting text; scattered spotting.

THE "BASS-ACKWARDS" MANUSCRIPT, THE ONLY SURVIVING WRITTEN EXAMPLE OF LINCOLN'S FRONTIER RIBALDRY.

In the years following his death one of Lincoln's close friends, Henry Clay Whitney, would write that "His stories may be literally retold, every word, period, and comma, but the real humor perished with Lincoln...he provoked as much laughter by the grotesque expression of his homely face as by the abstract fun of his stories."

Lincoln's humor set him apart from other presidents, making him both beloved and reviled upon his election in 1860. For some, his coarse, backwoods humor was unbecoming of a man with the power of the United States government behind him, and especially a man whom the upper-class slaveholders of the south considered to be representing a clear and present danger to their way of life. To others, however, Lincoln's humor made him more appealing. A talented mimic and storyteller, his humor was the product of his upbringing in the frontiers of Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, where tall tales and exaggeration were key ingredients to good jokes.

The manuscript comprises a series of "spoonerisms," in which the storyteller transposes the first few letters of a word for humorous effect. In full: "He said he was riding bass-ackwards on a jass-ack, through a patton-cotch, on a pair of baddle-sags, stuffed full of binger-gred, when the animal steered at a scump, and the lirrur-steather broke, and throwed him in the forner of the kence and broke his pishing-fole. He said he would not have minded it much, but he fell right in a great tow-curd; in fact, he said it give him a right smart sick of fitness—he had the molera-corbus pretty bad— He said, about bray dake he come to himself, ran home, seized up a stick of wood and split the axe to make a light, rushed into the house, and found the door sick abed, and his wife standing open— But thank goodness she is getting right hat and farty again—"

This manuscript was first published by William Herndon's co-author Jesse W. Weik in *The Real Lincoln* (p. 192) with the explanation that Lincoln had written it for an unidentified bailiff in the Springfield courts, whom Basler later tentatively identified as Whig attorney Arnold R. Robinson (*Collected Works* I, p. 490n). It was thereafter gifted to the Illinois State Historical Library, where it was then traded to an

anonymous collector for a first edition *Book of Mormon*. Due to its ribald content, the letter was a target for numerous persons interested in protecting the "sacred memory" of Abraham Lincoln by destroying it. Hamilton relates in his memoir that "two collectors bartered with the owner of the great manuscript...one of whom admitted that he intended to burn it! Fortunately, in a sealed-bid competition, his offer was topped by a collector who loved the story as an inimitable bit of Lincoln's humor and who secretly preserved it for many years..." (*Auction Madness*, p. 119).

A CELEBRATED RELIC OF THE COARSER SIDE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S HUMOR, WRITTEN IN LINCOLN'S BOLDEST, CLEAREST HAND, USUALLY RESERVED FOR SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES.

Basler 8:420; D.C. Mearns, *Largely Lincoln*, 1961; C. Hamilton, *American Autographs*, 1983, p. 441 (illustrated); Nevins and Stone, *Lincoln: A Contemporary Portrait*, 1962, pp. 180-181; Oates, *Abraham Lincoln: The Man Behind the Myths*, 1984, p. 50.

Provenance:

A bailiff of a Springfield court, reportedly Arnold R. Robinson, gifted from Lincoln

The Illinois State Historical Library, gift of a descendant

Previously sold, Charles Hamilton Galleries, 16 May 1963. (Hamilton, *Auction Madness*, p. 119, for an account of the manuscript: "This unsigned bit of Lincolniana was knocked down for \$4,000 at one of my earliest auctions nearly twenty years ago. What would it fetch today!")

Lindley and Charles Eberstadt; previously sold, their sale, Parke-Bernet Galleries, 13 October 1964, lot 124. (Manuscript described in their sale as being "the most intimate and unusual Lincoln document known to survive," and "perhaps the greatest Presidential character piece extant")

Previously sold, Christie's New York, 9 December 1994, lot 44

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Abraham Lincoln: A Personal Journey at the Gerald Ford Presidential Museum, 12 October 2001-18 February 2002

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation
\$200,000 - 300,000

He said he was riding bass ackwards on a
jass-ack, through a patton-cotch, on a pair
of baddle-sags, stuffed full of benjer-gred,
when the animal steered at a scump, and
the linup-steather broke, and throwed him
in the corner of the kence and broke his
pishung-fole. He said he would not
have minded it much, but ^{he} felt right in
a great low-cura; in fact, he said it give
him ^a right smart sick of fitness - he had
the Molera-corsus pretty bad. He said, ab-
out bray aske he came to himself, ran
home, seized up a stick of wood and split
the axe to make a light, rushed into the
house, and found the door sick abed, and
his wife standing open - But thank goodness
she is getting right hat and farty again -

The estate of Marvelous Eastham
 To James H. Matheny
 To commencing and carrying to decree a
 chancery case - \$1.00
 To collecting on fee bills - \$200 - ~~\$10.00~~
 To copying 175 fee bills, and putting
 certificate & seal to most of them - ~~10.00~~
 32.75
 \$37.75
 15.00
 52.75
 The Probate adds to this sum - for same
 Having been called on to estimate the
 value of the above services, I have set down
 the above as being about fair - The allow-
 ance for the first item is small; that for the
 second very small; that for the third full,
 but not more -
 Oct- 3. 1845. A. Lincoln

LOT | 22

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph legal document signed ("A. Lincoln") to James H. Matheny. Springfield, Illinois, 3 October 1845.

1 p.; 6 x 8 in. (152 x 203 mm). Emendations in the hand of Probate Justice of the Peace Thomas Moffett (including "The Probate adds to this sum for same"). Docketed on verso; creased from old fold; blindstamp in top left.

LINCOLN PROVIDES LEGAL SERVICES FOR HIS CLOSE FRIEND AND BEST MAN.

Reads in full: "The estate of Marvelous Eastham to James H. Matheny To commencing and carrying to decree a chancery case-- [crossed out] 5.00 \$10.00 [crossed out]. To collecting \$200 on fee bills \$10.00 [crossed out]. To copying 175 fee bills, and putting certificate & seal to most of them. 32.75 / \$37.75 The Probate adds to this sum for same 25 00 62.75 Having been called on to estimate the value of the above services, I have set down the above as being about fair-- The allowance for the first item is small; that for the second very small; that for the third full, but not more. Oct- 3. 1845. A. Lincoln".

An early autograph legal document by Abraham Lincoln as a young Springfield, Illinois lawyer. Here, Lincoln provides one of his first friends in Springfield, James Matheny (1818-90), a deputy clerk for the Sangamon County Circuit Court, with an appraisal of Matheny's legal services in relation to his claim in the estate of late Circuit Court Clerk Marvelous Eastham.

"In 1845, Lincoln's fellow attorney and close personal friend James H. Matheny asked Lincoln to estimate the value of Matheny's services to the estate of Marvelous Eastham. Matheny had served as Eastham's deputy while Eastham was the clerk for the Sangamon County Circuit Court. Eastham died in 1842 after holding office for only eleven

months. With Matheny's assistance, Eastham's executor had already filed a \$900 claim against Sangamon County for unpaid fees due to Eastham's estate for Eastham's service as clerk. Matheny had also filed a \$163.07 claim against the county for his services as deputy, and he continued the necessary paperwork to collect the outstanding court fees due to the estate. Matheny sought Lincoln's appraisal to prepare an additional claim against the estate for his continued assistance." (Stowell, *The Papers of Abraham Lincoln: Legal Documents and Cases*, Vol. 4, p. 210)

James H. Matheny (1818-90) was a Springfield native, attorney, and a close and personal friend of Lincoln's. They met shortly after Lincoln arrived in Springfield in the early 1830s, with Matheny afterward becoming a fixture in the circle of young lawyers that sprang up around Lincoln and Joshua Speed. Over time, Matheny and Lincoln grew into confidantes, with Matheny serving as Lincoln's best man at his wedding to Mary Todd.

Marvelous Eastham (d. 1842) was elected justice of the peace for Sangamon County in February 1838, and served as register of the land office in Springfield, from 1840-41. Later in 1841, he was appointed Circuit Clerk for Sangamon County and was also a director of the Illinois State Bank. Stowell, *The Papers of Abraham Lincoln: Legal Documents and Cases*, Vol. 4, pp. 209-211; Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln 129897; Not in Basler.

Provenance:

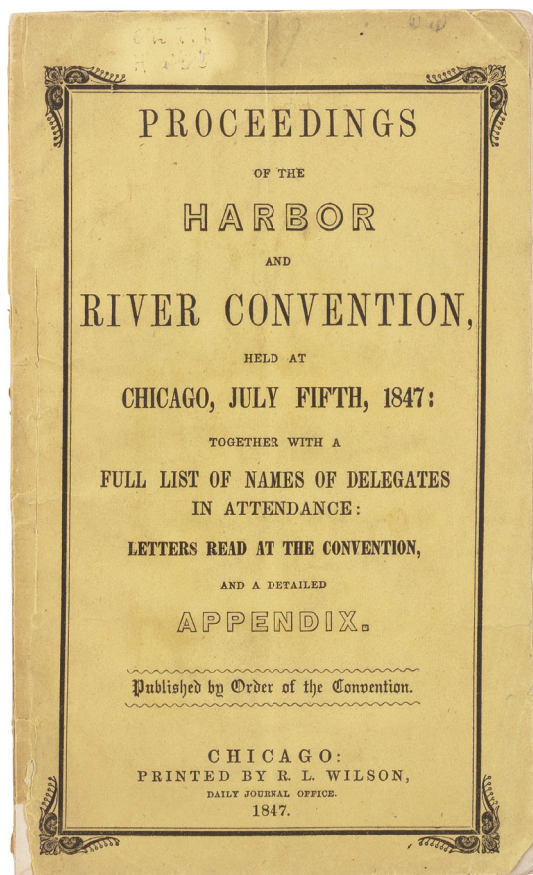
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$10,000 - 15,000



LOT | 23

[LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. *Proceedings of the Harbor and River Convention, Held at Chicago, July Fifth, 1847: Together with a Full List of Names of Delegates in Attendance: Letters Read at the Convention, and a Detailed Appendix.* Chicago: R.L. Wilson, 1847.

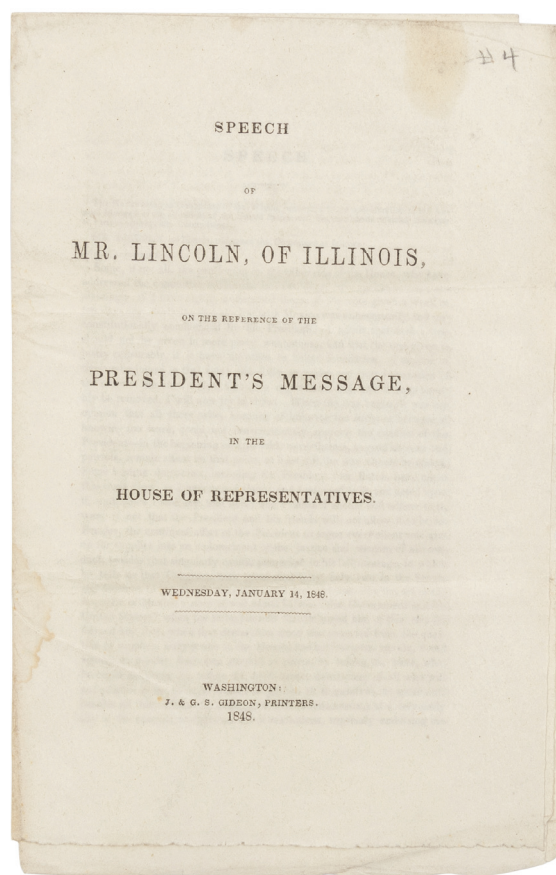
8vo. Original yellow printed wrappers, faint creases and soiling to covers, some chipping to extremities, old glue residue on lower cover near sewing, remnants of removal of old library call number on upper cover; lower portion of title-page torn away including part of imprint; lower portion of p. 9 also torn away; corner tear to two leaves, not affecting letters; some browning or offsetting; in chemise.

RARE CHICAGO PRE-FIRE IMPRINT OF THIS FIRST EDITION THAT LISTS LINCOLN AS ONE OF THE DELAGATES IN ATTENDANCE.

"The Harbor and River Convention of 1847 was the first great gathering to put Chicago 'on the map' as the rallying point for the whole northwest. It was occasioned by President Polk's veto of the River and Harbor Bill in August, 1846. A bill which included an appropriation for the development of Chicago's harbor. The convention met in protest against the president's summary death-blow to Chicago's hopes of growth through harbor improvements, which thus became a political issue in the campaign of 1848. Among the delegates were two future presidents...Millard Fillmore...and Abraham Lincoln, a delegate from Sangamon County, Illinois" (McMurtrie 118). Byrd 1193; Sabin 12634; Streeter 1490.

Provenance:
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation
\$600 - 800



LOT | 24

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). *Speech of Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois, on the Reference of the President's Message, in the House of Representatives... January 14, 1848.* Washington, D.C.: J & G.S. Gideon, 1848.

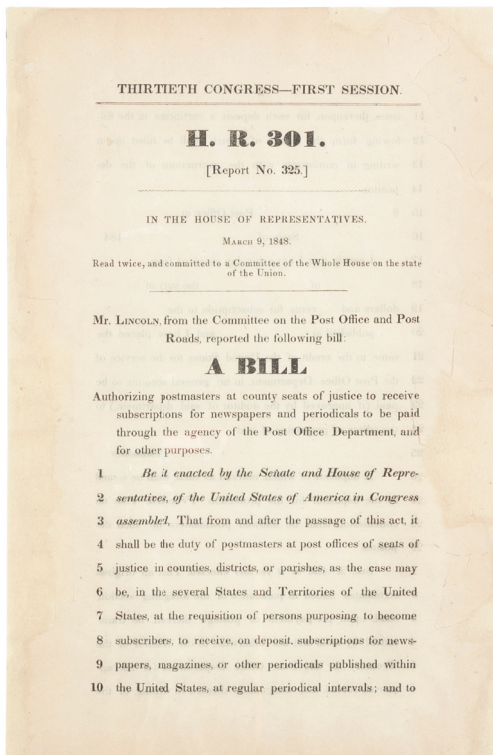
8vo. Uncut and unopened; small stains on title-page; in chemise.

FIRST EDITION PRINTED FOR POLITICAL DISTRIBUTION
DEFENDING LINCOLN'S "SPOT RESOLUTIONS."

In his speech, delivered on 12 January 1848 (not 14 January as stated in the title), Lincoln criticized President Polk's justification for the Mexican-American War and argued that Polk had failed to provide sufficient evidence that American blood was shed on American soil, which was the pretext for war. Lincoln challenged Polk's claims, stating that the president "can not, or will not" prove that the conflict began on undisputed American territory. Lincoln accused the administration of provoking both countries into war and attempting to distract the public with "the exceeding brightness of military glory". He likened Polk's war message to "the half insane mumbling of a fever-dream," highlighting the questionable nature of the president's justifications. The speech expanded on Lincoln's earlier Spot Resolutions, introduced on 22 December 1847, which requested President Polk to provide concrete evidence of American territorial claims in the disputed area where hostilities began. Monaghan 4; Sabin 41162.

Provenance:
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation
\$1,000 - 1,500



Tall 8vo. 5, (1, blank) pp. Presumably disbound; sheets heavily repaired, but not affecting text.

A RARE EARLY SLIP LAW REPORTED BY LINCOLN.

In part: "A Bill authorizing postmasters at county seats of justice to receive subscriptions for newspapers and periodicals to be paid through the agency of the Post Office Department, and for other purposes."

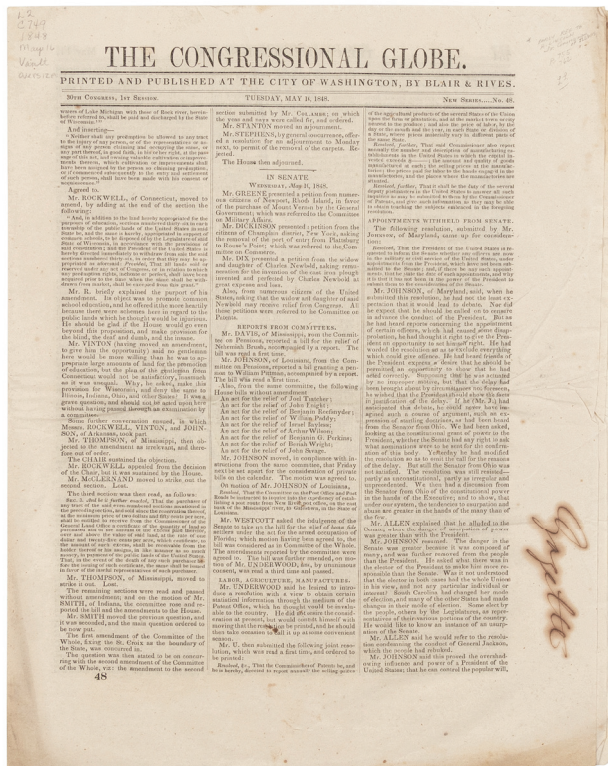
During his early political career, Lincoln was elected as a Whig to the Thirtieth Congress, serving from 4 March 1847 to 3 March 1849, where he sat on the House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Lincoln helped author "A Bill to establish certain Post Routes," which was enacted into law on 14 August 1848. This bill was one of the longest passed by the Thirtieth Congress, running to 6,408 words and covering 15 pages in The United States Statutes at Large.

[With:] LINCOLN. *Thirtieth Congress—First Session. H.R. 18. [Report No. 326]... Mr. Lincoln, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported the following joint resolution...* [Washington, D.C.], 9 March 1848. Tall 8vo; 1 p. Presumably disbound; a few tears in margins, neatly repaired and laid down.

A joint resolution, read by Lincoln the same day as the above, regarding the relief of Postmaster H.M. Barney in Brimfield, Peoria County. On 15 December 1847, Barney's store, which contained about \$1,500 worth of goods and all the post office papers, was destroyed by fire. Lincoln recommended to the House that Postmaster H.M. Barney be released from paying the specie funds that were lost.

Provenance:
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation
\$1,500 - 2,500



LOT | 27

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). *Speech of Mr. A. Lincoln, of Illinois, on the Presidential Question. Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, July 21, 1848.* Washington, D.C.: J & G.S. Gideon, [1848].

8vo. Disbound; light spotting; in chemise.

FIRST EDITION. This speech addressed the differences between General Zachary Taylor and the Democratic candidate, General Lewis Cass, particularly regarding executive power and internal improvements. Lincoln defended Taylor's position on allowing the people's will to guide policy, stating, "The distinction between it, and the position of your candidate is broad and obvious." He criticized the notion of excessive presidential power, arguing, "To thus transfer legislation, is clearly to take it from those who understand, with minuteness, the interests of the people, and give it to one who does not, and can not so well understand it." Lincoln also emphasized Taylor's commitment to respecting Congress's decisions on key issues like tariffs and infrastructure, quoting Taylor's Allison letter: "Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvements of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the executive."

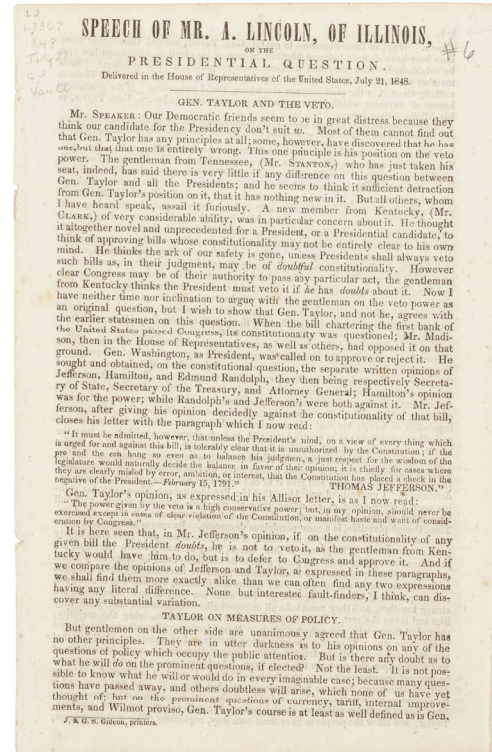
According to online records, the last copy was sold in 1980 at Sotheby's Parke Bernet. Monaghan 6.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$800 - 1,200



LOT | 28

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln"), to John M. Clayton. Washington, D.C., 23 June 1849.

1 p.; 10 x 8 in. (254 x 203 mm); docketed on verso; creasing from old folds; small loss and chipping along left side, not affecting text; other scattered edge wear; closed tear in bottom edge; unevenly toned.

In full: "Dear Sir: My friend Martin P. Sweet, will probably be an applicant for some diplomatic appointment. A direct recommendation from me would be in conflict, as I think, with at least one recommendation I have already made, and might be excepted to by other aspirants in that portion of our state where I reside—After saying so much, it affords me great pleasure to bear testimony in behalf of Mr Sweet's high merits intellectually, morally (sic) and politically; and to repeat, what I have so often said, that some encouragement should be given to the North Western District of Illinois— I have not any doubt that in that District, Mr Sweet is the favorite, for any appointment which may be given—Your Obt Servt A. Lincoln."

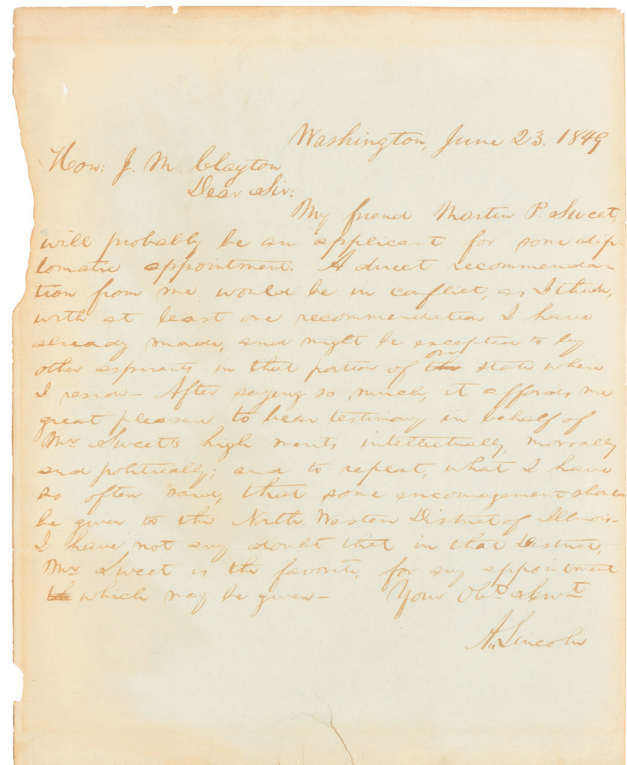
During his single term in the United States House of Representatives, Abraham Lincoln wrote to John M. Clayton, the Illinois Secretary of State, recommending Martin P. Sweet (1806-1864) for a diplomatic appointment. Sweet was a friend of Lincoln's and a Whig leader from Freeport, Illinois. Schwartz, "Whither The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln?: More Unpublished Lincoln Letters," in *Journal of the Abraham Lincoln Association* 13 (1992), 51. Not in Basler.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$10,000 - 15,000



Mildred Mitchell &
Elizabeth Mitchell
vs.
Mary Ann Jacobs

And the said defendants con-
cede as to so much of the plaintiff's declaration
as charges the speaking the following words "Mary
Ann Jacobs is a whore" "Mary Ann Jacobs got her
fine clothing clothes by whoring" say plaintiff acts
well because they say the said defendant Eliza-
beth is not guilty of the speaking of said words
in manner and form as is in said declaration
alleged; and of this they put themselves upon the
country etc. Lincoln p. 10

And as to the removal of said
declaration, to wit so much thereof as charges the
speaking of words other than those recited in the
above plea, said defendants say acts well because they
say the same is not sufficient in law for the said plaintiff
to have said removal her said action against the
said defendants, and that they are ready to verify
wherefore etc. Lincoln p. 10

State of Illinois }
Circuit Court }
Circuit Court }
Circuit Court }

Mildred Mitchell co-defendant with
Elizabeth Mitchell in a certain action of trespass or
the case for words spoken, wherein Mary Ann Jacobs,
is plaintiff, being first duly sworn, states on oath that
said plaintiff is wholly unable to pay the costs of this
suit as affiant verily believes, that affiant knows the
has known the plaintiff for a considerable length of
time, and has not known of her having any property
whatever, beyond her wearing apparel.

Subscribed and sworn to before my office
16th day of Sept 1871
H. H. Jones
Clerk

Mary Ann Jacobs

Mildred Mitchell & wife

This day came the parties, and
issue being joined between them, the defendants in open
court, deny that they or either of them ever made any
charge against the chastity of the plaintiff, and they
admit that neither of them has ever had any
knowledge, information, or reasonable belief, of any
want of chastity on the part of the plaintiff,
or of either of her sisters. And therefore, by the
consent of the parties, this suit is dismissed, each
of the parties paying the cost made by them respectively.
wqg-

LOT | 29

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). A group of 3 autograph manuscript documents in Lincoln's hand relating to the legal case *Mary Ann Jacobus vs. Kitchell & Kitchell*. Tazewell County, Illinois, 1851.

Comprising:

1. Autograph manuscript, signed twice ("Lincoln"), 16 September 1851. 1 p.; 12 1/2 x 7 3/4 in. (317 x 184 mm); docketed on verso; creasing from old folds. Lincoln writes on behalf of the defendants, Mildens and Elizabeth Kitchell, who were accused of "speaking the following... 'Mary Ann Jacobus is a whore,' 'Mary Ann Jacobus gets her fine clothes by whoring'..." *Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln (LPAL)* 42115

2. Autograph manuscript in Lincoln's hand, no date. 1 p.; 12 1/2 x 7 1/2 in. (317 x 190 mm); docketed on verso, creasing from old folds. Records the sworn statement by Mary Ann Jacobus that she is "wholly unable to pay the costs in this suit...[as] affiant has known the plaintiff for a considerable length of time, and has not known of her having any property whatever, beyond her wearing apparel." Signed by defendant Mildens Kitchell. *LPAL* 87203

3. Autograph manuscript in Lincoln's hand, no date. 1 p.; 12 x 7 3/4 in. (305 x 197 mm); creasing from old folds. Notation on verso in Lincoln's hand: "Mary Ann Jacobus vs Mildens Kitchell & Wife." In full: "This day came the parties, and issue being joined between them, the defendants in open court, deny that they or either of them ever made any charge against the chastity of the plaintiff; and they admit that neither of them has ever had any knowledge, information, or reasonable belief, of any want of chastity on the part of the plaintiff, or of either of

her sisters. And thereupon, by the consent of the parties, this suit is dismissed, each of the parties paying the costs made by them respectively." *LPAL* 42131

Whenever possible, Abraham Lincoln preferred to settle slander cases out of court, believing as many lawyers did at the time that in such cases the aim was more to repair the reputation of the accused than to collect damages. It is known that during his time as a practicing lawyer, Lincoln settled at least three slander cases by having the defendants affirm the good name of the accused in open court. One of the best known of these cases was the slander case brought against Mildens and Elizabeth Kitchell in Tazewell County, Illinois by Mary Ann Jacobus, who charged that the Kitchells had called her a whore, along with her sisters Catherine and Elizabeth Ann. The case was dismissed after the Kitchells swore under oath that they had never made such an accusation, and both parties went their separate ways.

The present documents create a full narrative arc from Lincoln's first involvement in the case to its dismissal, and illustrates his desire to see cases to their ends in as satisfactory a manner as possible to all involved.

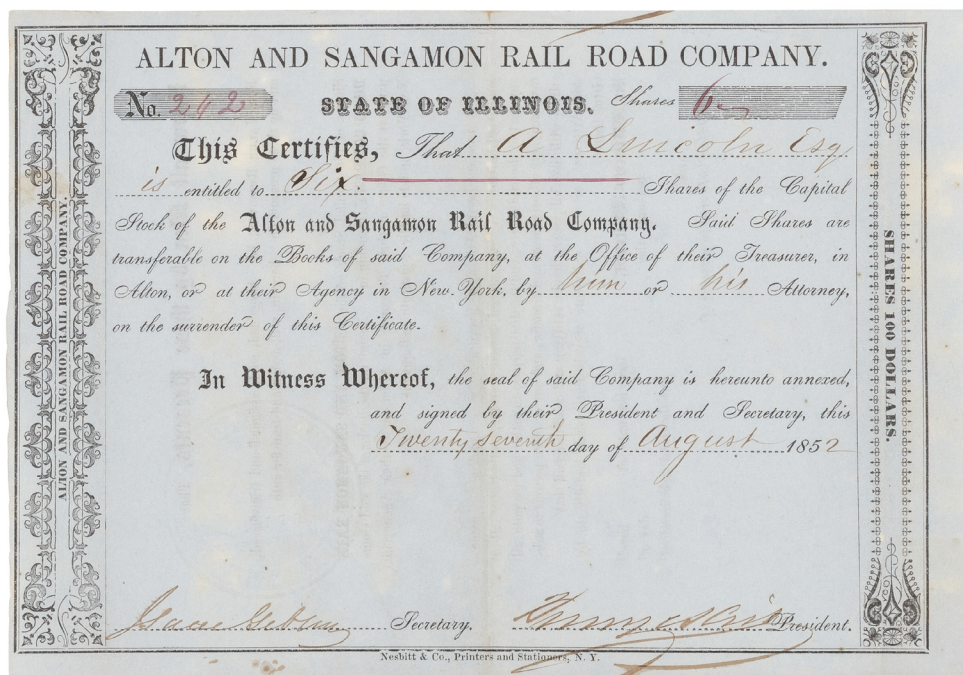
Provenance:

Nathaniel E. Stein (1904-1978), former president of The Manuscript Society; previously sold Sotheby's New York, his sale, 30 January 1979, lot 115

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$30,000 - 50,000



LOT | 30

[LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1864)]. Partially printed document issued to Lincoln ("A Lincoln Esq") for six shares by the Alton and Sangamon Rail Road Company, Illinois, 27 August 1852.

One oblong sheet; 5 1/2 x 8 in. (140 x 203 mm); accomplished in manuscript; circular blindstamp in bottom left; creasing from old folds; light spotting. Signed by treasurer Isaac Gibson and president Harry A. Coit.

THE ONLY KNOWN EXTANT STOCK CERTIFICATE OWNED BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"If we complete, or even begin, our road first, it will attract the other, and so become, not merely a local improvement, but a link in one of a great national character..." (Lincoln to the people of Sangamon County, June 1847).

At mid-19th century, the transportation revolution was sweeping the country. Along with canals, the construction of railroads were booming, bringing the far-flung corners of the expanding nation into economic and social contact. This was especially evident in Lincoln's own Illinois. In 1847, the Illinois General Assembly chartered the Alton and Sangamon Railroad to construct a line from Alton, Illinois, to Springfield, Illinois. As a Whig, Lincoln was a champion of internal improvements, and he well understood the benefits, both economic and political, that a rail line could bring to him and the community at large. As a young legislator, he foresaw the national implications of their construction, characterized by him as "a link in a great chain of railroad communication which shall unite Boston and New York with the Mississippi."

As head of a committee to promote subscriptions for the projected railroad--which Lincoln showed faith in by purchasing this stock--in June of 1847 Lincoln wrote an open letter to the people of Sangamon County, asking for their support in the project: "The whole is a matter of pecuniary interest; and the proper question for us is, whether, in reference to the present and the future, and to direct and indirect results, it is our interest to subscribe... at no distant day, a railroad, connecting the Eastern cities with some point on the Mississippi, will surely be built. If we lie by till this be done, it may pass us in such a way as to do us harm rather than good; while, if we complete, or even begin, our road first, it will attract the other, and so become, not merely a local improvement, but a link in one of a great national character, retaining all its local benefits, and superadding many from its general connection." (Basler, I, pp. 396-398)

Construction on the railroad began in 1852, and it was eventually completed in 1853. By 1855, the line connected with the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad, and later merged to form the Chicago, Alton, & St. Louis Railroad. On 21 January 1857, after a reorganization of the company, the Illinois legislature rechartered the railroad as the St. Louis, Alton, & Chicago Railroad. During the 1850s, Lincoln represented the Alton and Sangamon Railroad Company in seven cases in the Sangamon County Circuit Court, and in the appeals of four of them in the Illinois Supreme Court.

EXCEEDINGLY RARE: The only other known record of a Lincoln-owned stock dates from 27 February 1836, when he bought one share in the Beardstown and Sangamon Canal (the location or survival of that certificate is unknown).

[With:] Alton & Sangamon Rail Road Co. printed circular, as well as a partially-printed receipt, both related to Caleb Birchall (1808-1860).

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$20,000 - 30,000

State of Illinois
 Platt County, } 55

Moses Thorpe, the defendant in a certain Appeal suit pending in the Circuit Court of the County, ^{by Controversy} aforesaid, wherein James Ford is plaintiff being first duly sworn, states on oath that he can not safely go to the trial of said cause at the present time, because of the absence of Russell Thompson, who is a material witness for him; that the plaintiff prosecutes the suit on a claim for the value of a certain bull which it is claimed this affiant castrated, and insured to get well of the castration, and which said bull did not get well, but died of said castration; that affiant expects to prove by sworn witness that said bull did not belong to said plaintiff at any time during the life of said bull, or at any time after his change of condition by which he ceased to be a bull; that said witness resides in Iowa near Burlington, that now since the case was brought into the court, he has been diligently seeking the whereabouts of said witness, but said not, and could not ascertain it, until it was too late to procure his testimony at the present time, that he expects to procure his testimony by the next term, and that the opposition is not made for delay but that justice may be done -

Subscribed to & sworn to before me Moses Thorpe
 The 11th Day of October 1852 J. C. Johnson Clerk

LOT | 31

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph legal document in the hand of Lincoln signed by Moses Thorpe and J. Johnson, Clerk. Platt County, Illinois, 11 October 1852.

1 p.; 12 3/4 x 7 3/4 in. (324 x 197 mm); docketed on verso by clerk J. Johnson; creasing from old folds, light offsetting to same; verso soiled with scattered stains.

A FINE EXAMPLE OF THE FUTURE PRESIDENT'S FAMOUS DRY SENSE OF HUMOR.

The case regarded a dispute over "the value of a certain bull which it is claimed this affiant castrated... that affiant expects to prove by sworn witness that said bull did not belong to said plaintiff and any time during the life of said bull, or at any time after his change of condition by which he ceased to be a bull..." *Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln* 3345

Provenance:

Dr. Charles Wesley Olsen; previously sold, his sale, Parke Bernet Galleries, 6 February 1962, lot 115

Previously sold, Sotheby's Parke Bernet, 8 November 1978, lot 470

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$6,000 - 9,000

LOT | 32

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter, signed ("A. Lincoln") to Richard Yates, Springfield, Illinois, 14 January 1855.

2 pp. on bifolium; 10 x 8 in. (254 x 203 mm); on blue bond paper; recipient's docket on verso integral blank, manuscript financial tabulations on recto of same; silked; creasing from old folds; some text underlined in red pencil; some pencil corrections to text; paper remnants along edge of verso of final leaf.

GALVANIZED BY THE PASSAGE OF THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT, LINCOLN RETURNS TO THE POLITICAL ARENA.

A significant political letter from Abraham Lincoln, written on the eve of his first bid for a United States Senate seat. Showcasing his sharp political sensibilities, Lincoln details to ally Richard Yates the behind-the-scenes politicking for votes as he sought to unseat supporters of Stephen A. Douglas and the Kansas-Nebraska Act:

In full: "Your letter of the 8th is just received. The [William K.] Bissell movement, of which you speak, I have had my eye upon, ever since before the commencement of the session, and it is now perhaps as dangerous a case as we have to play against. There is no danger, as I think of the A.N. [anti-Nebraska] men uniting on him; but the danger is that the Nebraska men, failing to do better, will turn unto him en masse, and then a few A.N. men, wanting a pretext only, will join on him, pretending to believe him an A.N. man. He cannot get a single sincere Anti-Nebraska vote. At least, so I think. At the meeting of the Legislature we had 57 to their 43, nominally. But [William C.] Kinney did not attend, which left us only 56. Then [Albert H.] Trapp, of St. Clair went over, leaving us only 55, and raising them to 44. Next [Uri] Osgood of the Senate went over, reducing us to 54, and raising them to 45. It is now said that Kinney will be here soon, putting us up to 55 again, and so we stand now nominally. What mines, and pitfalls they have under us we do not know, but we understand they claim to have 48 votes. If they have that number, it is only that they have already got some men whom we have all along suspected they would get; and we hope they have reached the bottom of the rotten material. In this too, we may be mistaken. This makes a squally case of it. As to myself personally, I may start with 20 or 25 votes; but I think I can, in a few ballots, get up to 48 if an election is not sooner made by the other side. But how I am to get the three additional votes I do not yet see. It seems to me the men those three votes are to come from will not go to the other side unless they should be led off on the Bissell track. If the election should be protracted, a general scramble may ensue, and your chance will be as good as that of any other I suppose. It is said Gov. [Joel A.] Matteson is trying his hand; and as his success would make a Governor of [Gustave] Koerner, he may be expected to favor this movement. I suppose the election will commence on the 31st and when it will end I am sure I have no idea. Very truly yours A. Lincoln."

Following Lincoln's single term in the United States House of Representatives (1847-1849), he retired from active political life and returned to Springfield to resume his law practice. In the spring of 1854, the Missouri Compromise—that prohibited slavery north of the 36°30' latitude line of the Louisiana Territory—was effectively repealed with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Largely the work of Lincoln's rival, Stephen A. Douglas, the "Nebraska Bill" organized the Nebraska and Kansas Territories and allowed for the doctrine of popular sovereignty, which called for the voting population of each territory to determine for themselves whether to allow or disallow slavery within their borders. The law stirred a polarized nation on the question of slavery, deepening sectional prejudices, split the Democratic party, and motivated Lincoln to return to active politics.

Lincoln closely followed the political events in Illinois throughout 1854, and began to energetically campaign on behalf of Yates to help him win reelection to Congress. Acting as his campaign manager, Lincoln crisscrossed Illinois to deliver speeches against Kansas-Nebraska and in support of anti-Nebraska candidates, deepening his views against

slavery and its expansion, and bringing him new popularity across the state. The heightened national discourse in turn made the Illinois elections in 1854-55 a referendum on Douglas and his doctrine of popular sovereignty.

At the time of this letter, Yates had lost his reelection the previous fall, and Lincoln had won a seat in the Illinois General Assembly after being reluctantly drafted as a candidate. That election had seen Anti-Nebraska candidates achieve a slim majority in the Illinois Assembly, who would be instrumental in choosing a senator for the 38th Congress when they reconvened in early 1855. Despite his electoral win, Lincoln declined his seat, and set his sights on the vulnerable Senate seat then held by Illinois Democratic Senator, Douglas ally, and Kansas-Nebraska supporter, James Shields. The path forward for Lincoln was difficult, as he stepped into a new political reality where old alignments had been transformed by Kansas-Nebraska. The Democrats were split into those who supported and opposed Kansas-Nebraska, while Whigs, Free Soilers, Know Nothings, and the emergent Republicans jostled for political supremacy. At the risk of alienating different flanks of the fractured anti-Nebraska opposition, Lincoln and his allies worked tirelessly to shore up support for his bid.

In this letter, written on the eve of this crucial election, Lincoln responds to a January 8th letter from Yates, where Yates had informed Lincoln of a potential movement by anti-Nebraska Democrats to choose William H. Bissell as a candidate for the Illinois senate seat. Lincoln shows his astute political calculations and strategizing as he tabulates his potential votes, and makes known his awareness of Illinois Governor Joel A. Matteson's behind-the-scenes plotting that would come to impede Lincoln's chances of success.

After much delay on the part of the Democrats, on February 8, 1855, the Illinois General Assembly met in a joint session to elect a U.S. senator. By then, Lincoln's coalition-building won him the support of the Anti-Nebraska caucus, but he was just shy of the majority votes needed to win the election. On the first ballot, he led with 45 votes to Shields' 41, with the remainder spread among other candidates. This remained the same until the seventh ballot, when the Democrats switched their support to Governor Matteson, who had ingratiated himself with both sides of the Kansas-Nebraska divide to gain support for his candidacy, and whose purported vote-buying was an open secret.

By the ninth ballot, Lincoln's votes were reduced to 15, while Matteson's had risen to 47, and anti-Nebraska Democrat Lyman Trumbull had gained 35--many from men who had originally supported Lincoln. Seeing his chances of success slipping away, on the tenth and final ballot, Lincoln withdrew from the race and urged his supporters to flock to Trumbull. This ensured Trumbull's victory and that an anti-Nebraska politician filled the seat. Despite Lincoln's loss, his sacrifice to help defeat a common enemy would help him lay the foundation for his rise as the leader of the Republican Party in the coming months and years. Basler, *First Supplement* pp. 25-26; *Richard Yates, Civil War Governor*, 1966, pp.113-114.

Provenance:

Richard Yates (1814-73), thence by descent in the family to Catherine Yates Pickering

Previously sold, Christie's, 9 December 1994, lot 85

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

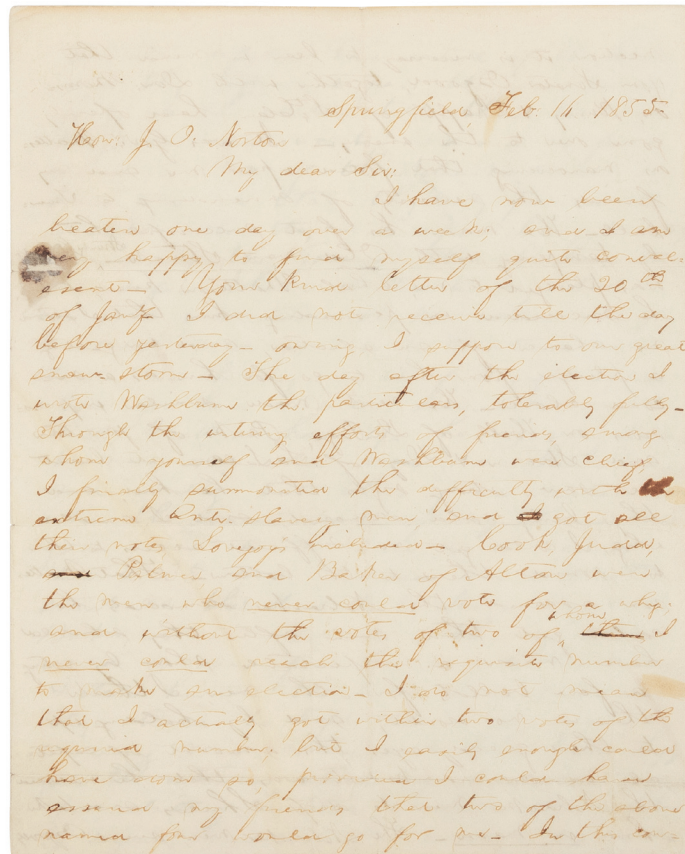
Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$60,000 - 80,000

Springfield, Jan 14. 1855

Dear Yates

Your letter of the 8th is just received. The Bissell movement, of which you ^{speak}, I have had my eye upon, ever since before the commencement of the session, and it is now perhaps as dangerous a card as we have to play against - There is no danger, as I think, of the A.N. men uniting ^{uniting} on him; but the danger is, that the Nebraska men, feeling to do better, will turn onto him en masse and then a few A.N. men, wanting a pretext ^{pretext only}, will join on him, pretending to believe him an A.N. man - He can not get a single sincere Anti-Nebraska vote - At least, so I think - At the meeting of the Legislature we had 57 to them 43, nominally - But Kinney did not attend, which left us only 56 - Then Trepp, of St. Paul went over, leaving us only 55 and raising them to 44 - Next Osborn of the Senate went over, reducing us to 54 and raising them to 45 - It is now said Kinney will be here soon, putting us up to 55 again, and so we stand now nominally - What more, and what falls they have under us we do not know but we understand they claim to have 48 votes - If they have that number, it is only that



LOT | 33

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln") to Jesse O. Norton. Springfield, Illinois, 16 February 1855.

4 full pp. on bifolium (comprising 853 words); 9 3/4 x 7 3/4 in. (248 x 197 mm); creasing from old folds; docketed in fore-edge of final page; small repaired hole in upper fold of first leaf, affecting approximately two words.

IN ONE OF THE LONGEST LINCOLN LETTERS TO COME TO AUCTION IN DECADES, LINCOLN DISSECTS HIS LOSS FOR A SEAT IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE AND SETS THE STAGE FOR HIS POLITICAL FUTURE.

A significant and revealing political letter from Abraham Lincoln regarding his first and unsuccessful run for a United States Senate seat. Written to ally and legislator Jesse O. Norton a week after the February 8th election in the Illinois legislature, Lincoln refers to himself as "quite convalescent", and gives a detailed account of the up and down balloting and political intrigue that resulted in his electoral loss:

"My Dear Sir: I have now been beaten one day over a week; and I am very happy to find myself quite convalescent—Your kind letter of the 20th of Jany I did not receive till the day before yesterday—owing, I suppose to our great snow-storm—The day after the election I wrote Washburne the particulars, tolerably fully—Through the untiring efforts of friends, among whom yourself and Washburne were chief; I finally surmounted the difficulty with the extreme Anti-slavery men, and got all their votes, Lovejoy's included—Cook, Judd, Palmer, and Baker of Alton were the men who never could vote for a whig; and without the votes of two of whom, I never could reach the requisite number to make an election—I do not mean that I actually got within two votes of the required number; but I easily enough could have done so, provided I could have assured my friends that two of the above named four

would go for me—In this connection it is necessary to bear in mind that your Senator Osgood, together with Don: Morrison, Kinney & Trapp of St Clair had openly gone over to the enemy—It was Govr Matteson's manoevering (sic) that forced upon me and my friends the necessity of surrendering to Trumbull—He made his first successful hit by tampering with Old man Strunk—^Strunk was pledged to me, which Matteson knew; bu(t) he succeeded in persuading him that I stood no chance of an election, and in getting a pledge from him to go for him as a second choice—He next made similar impressions on Hills of Du Page, Parks of your town and Strawn & Day of LaSalle—at least we saw strong signs that he had, and they being old democrats, and I an old whig, I could get no sufficient access to them to sound them to the bottom—That Matteson assured the Nebraska democrats he could get their men, after they should have made a respectable show by voting a few ballots for other men, I think there is no doubt; and by holding up to their greedy eyes this amount of capital in our ranks, it was, that he induced the Nebraska men to drop Shields and take him en masse—The Nebraska men, since Osgood's and Don's defection, had control of the Senate; and they refused to pass the resolution for going into the election till three hours before the joint session was to, and did in fact, commence—One of the Nebraska senators has since told me that they only passed the resolution when they did, upon being privately assured by the Governor that he had it all safe—I have omitted to say that it was well understood Baker would vote for Trumbull, ^but would go over to Matteson rather than me—Passing over the first eight ballots which you have doubtless seen when, on the ninth, Matteson had 47—having every Nebraska man, and old man Strunk besides, and wanting but three of an election; and when the looser sort of my friends had gone over to Trumbull, and raised him to 35 and reduced me to 15, it struck me that Hills, Parks, Strawn, Day, and Baker, or at least some three of them would go over from Trumbull to Matteson & elect him on the tenth ballot, unless they should be kept on T. by seeing my remaining men coming on to him—I accordingly gave the intimation which my friends acted upon, electing T. that ballot—All were taken by surprise,

mention it is necessary to bear in mind that
 your Senator Ogden, together with Sen. Mann
 on Whig & Whiff of St. Louis have found
 gone over to the enemy. It was Gov. Matteson
 as maneuvering the force upon me and my
 friends the necessity of surrendering to Trumbull.
 The man has just succeeded but
 by tampering with Old man Shanks—^{Trumbull}
 was pledged to me, which Matteson knew, &
 he succeeded in persuading him that I stood
 no chance of an election, and in getting
 a pledge from him to go for him as a sec-
 cond choice. We next made similar expres-
 sions on Kelly of Du Page, Parks of J. M. Co.
 and Shanks & Day of Jackson. At least
 we saw strong signs that he had, and
 they being old democrats, and at an elec-
 tion, I could get no different access to them
 to send them to the bottom. That Matteson
 saw around the Nebraska democrats he
 could get them over after they should
 have made a respectable show by voting
 a few ballots for other men I think
 there is no doubt, and by holding up
 to them greedily over the amount of capital
 at our parks it was that he induced
 the Nebraska men to drop Shields and take
 him on mass. The Nebraska men since Ogden's

and Don's defection, have control of the Senate,
 and they refuse to pass the resolution for
 going into the election till thus have before
 the joint session was to be, and in fact
 common. One of the Nebraska senators has
 since told me that they only passed the
 resolution when they did upon being privately
 assured by the Governor that he had it
 all safe. I have omitted to say that it
 was well understood Baker would vote for
 Trumbull, ^{but} would go over to Matteson rather
 than me. Passing over the first eight ballots
 which you have doubtless seen when on the
 ninth Matteson had 47. Having only Nelson
 he now, and old man Shanks' money,
 and acting but this of an election, and
 when the power sort of my friends had
 gone over to Trumbull and passed
 him to 35 and reduced me to 15. It
 struck me that Kelly, Parks, Shanks, Day, and
 Baker, as at least some of them
 would go over from Trumbull to Matteson
 & elect him on the tenth ballot unless
 they should be kept on it by securing
 remaining men coming over to him. I accordingly
 gave the intimations which my friends acted
 upon electing on that ballot. All suspicion
 by surprise, Trumbull gets as much as any one else

Trumbull quite as much as any one else. There was no pre-concert
 about it—in fact I think a pre-concert to that effect could not have been
 made—The heat of the battle, and imminent danger of Matteson's
 election were indispensably necessary to the result—I know that few, if
 any, of my remaining 15 men would have gone over from me without
 my direction; and I gave the direction, simultaneously with forming the
 resolution to do it—It is not true, as might appear by the first ballot,
 that Trumbull had only five friends who preferred him to me—I know
 the leanings of all the men tolerably well; and my opinion is, that if the
 51 who elected him, were compelled to a naked expression of
 preference between him and me, he would at the outside, have 16 and
 I would have the remainder—And this again would depend substantially
 upon the fact that his 16 came from the old democratic ranks & the
 remainder from the whigs—Such as preferred him, yet voted for me on
 the first ballottings and so on the idea that a minority, among friends,
 ought not to stand out against a majority—Lest you might receive a
 different impression, I wish to say I hold Judge Parks in very high
 estimation; believing him to be neither knave or fool, but decidedly the
 reverse of both— Now, as I have called names so freely, you will of
 course consider this confidential—Your much obliged— &c—
 A. Lincoln."

The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in the spring of 1854
 effectively repealed the Missouri Compromise, convulsed the nation on
 the question of slavery, and motivated Lincoln to return to active
 political life. The "Nebraska Bill" was largely advanced by Lincoln's rival,
 Illinois Senator Stephen A. Douglas, and provided for the organization
 of the Nebraska and Kansas Territories and allowed for the doctrine of
 popular sovereignty, which called for the territories' voting population
 to determine for themselves whether to allow or disallow slavery within
 their borders. Considered one of the most controversial legislative acts
 in American history, Kansas-Nebraska portended slavery's expansion
 and in turn, made the 1854-1855 elections in Illinois a referendum on
 Douglas and popular sovereignty. In the lead-up to the fall 1854

election, Lincoln vigorously campaigned on behalf of Whig ally Richard
 Yates' reelection bid for Congress. In speeches Lincoln gave across
 Illinois, he deepened his views against slavery and its expansion and
 gained a new popularity in the state, where he was himself drafted as a
 candidate for the Illinois Assembly.

Those fall elections saw Anti-Nebraska candidates achieve a slim
 majority in the Illinois General Assembly, and Lincoln win a legislative
 seat. When the Assembly was scheduled to reconvene in January 1855,
 they would select a Senator for the upcoming 34th Congress. Sensing
 an opportunity for the anti-Nebraska opposition to unseat incumbent
 Democratic senator James Shields—a Douglas ally, Kansas-Nebraska
 supporter, and personal enemy of Lincoln's (the two nearly dueling in
 1842)—Lincoln declined his newly won seat and set his sights on the
 Senate.

Despite their majority, the Anti-Nebraska opposition in Illinois was
 fractured—comprised of splintering Whigs, disaffected Democrats, and
 emergent Republicans. Lincoln knew that his chances of success were
 slim without building a coalition of these various groups, and he
 tirelessly lobbied over the winter of 1854-55 to gain support from
 them for his election. Through the "untiring efforts of friends", chief
 among them this letter's recipient, Whig Jesse Olds Norton, by early
 February 1855, Lincoln had secured the anti-Nebraska caucus
 candidacy. He was, however, short of the majority of votes needed to
 win in the upcoming election.

When the joint session of the Illinois legislature finally met after much
 delay on 8 February 1855, Lincoln led the first ballot with 45 votes to
 Shields' 41, with the remainder spread among other candidates.
 Lincoln's ascent was stalled, as he describes, by several anti-slavery
 Democrats, "Cook, Judd, Palmer, and Baker of Alton...men who never
 could vote for a whig; and without the votes of two of whom...I never
 could reach the requisite number to make an election". These men

CONTINUED...

There was no pre-concert about it - in fact I think a pre-concert to that effect could not have been made. The heat of the battle and imminent danger of Matthews's election were indispensably necessary to the result. I know that few if any of my remaining 15 men would have gone over from me without my direction; and I gave the direction, simultaneously with forming the resolution to do it -

Several
It is not true, as might appear by the first ballot, that Sumner had only five friends who preferred him to me - I know the feelings of all the men tolerably well, and my opinion now is, that if the 57 who elected him, were compelled to a naked expression of preference between him and me, he would at the outside, have 16 and I would have the remainder. And this again would depend substantially upon the fact that his 16 came from the old democratic ranks & the remainder from the whigs. Such as preferred him, yet voted for me on the first ballottings, and so on the idea that a minority among friends, ought not to stand out against a majority. - Lest you might receive a different impression, I wish to say, I hold Judge Parker in very high estimation, believing him to be neither knave or fool, but exceedingly the reverse of both - Now, as I have allowed names so freely, you will of course consider this confidential - Yours much obliged to A. Lincoln.

withheld their votes for anti-Nebraska Democrat Lyman Trumbull. The balloting remained largely the same until the seventh, when the Democrats "en masse" switched their support from Shields to Illinois Governor Joel A. Matteson, who had in the weeks leading up to the election quietly whipped votes for his own candidacy by ingratiating himself with both sides of the Kansas-Nebraska divide, in some cases through purported bribery. Lincoln, who had become aware of Matteson's plot, reveals his scorn for the governor's "manoeuvring" and "tampering" that infected almost every stage of the contest, from the delay in the meeting of the session so Matteson could shore up his support, to influencing defections among Lincoln's supporters, like John Strunk, "persuading him that I stood no chance of an election". In turn, Matteson flexed his influence on pro-Nebraska Democrats, "holding up to their greedy eyes this amount of capital in our ranks" and "induced the Nebraska men to drop Shields and take him en masse", after a "respectable showing."

By the ninth ballot, Lincoln's numbers had dwindled to 15, while Matteson's had risen to 47, and Trumbull's to 35—many switching from Lincoln to Trumbull in the belief that Lincoln could not be elected. Lincoln sensed that his window for victory had closed, and "that Hills, Parks, Strawn, Day, and Baker, or at least some three of them would go over from Trumbull to Matteson & elect him on the tenth ballot." Swallowing his pride, Lincoln then made the difficult decision and urged his remaining supporters to go over to Trumbull. On the tenth ballot, with Lincoln's supporters, Trumbull won—"All were taken by surprise, Trumbull quite as much as any one else."

Trumbull's win was a rebuke of Douglas and evidence of the new political alignments taking shape in response to Kansas-Nebraska—that would mark the collapse of the Whigs and the split of the Democrats, and that would help foster the rise of the Republican Party. At the moment, for Lincoln and his supporters, his loss was bitter and unexpected. Despite this, in the coming weeks and months as Lincoln mulled his political future, he kept a stoic public face and gestured support toward Senator Trumbull and held no hard feelings toward the men who supported him. Lincoln's graciousness is evidenced here, generally in his telling of the election to Norton that heightens his sacrifice to fell a common foe, and specifically as he closes in regards to anti-Nebraska legislator Gavion D.A. Parks—who voted for Lincoln in the first six rounds before switching to Trumbull on the eighth ballot—whom Lincoln still held in "very high estimation; believing him to be neither knave or fool, but decidedly the reverse of both." Lincoln's

sacrifice and then magnanimity in the face of defeat did not go unnoticed and would pay dividends for his political future, by helping him gain allies and cultivate support in his future electoral pursuits.

As 1855 progressed, Lincoln worked to keep the conservative and radical elements of the anti-Nebraska opposition intact. Meanwhile, violence in "Bloody Kansas" reached alarming heights, and as a result, Lincoln's stance against slavery and the Kansas Nebraska bill deepened. While Lincoln maintained his identification as a Whig into 1855, the party drifted into irrelevancy, and warmed him to the rising Republican Party that was making deep inroads in Illinois. By 1856 Lincoln came to embrace the Republicans, and by the end of the year emerged as the Illinois Republican Party's leading figure. In May 1856, he gave the main speech at the Bloomington Convention that marked the establishment of the Republicans in Illinois. As historians have pointed out, Lincoln's loss in this 1855 election cleared the path for him to take on Douglas for his senate seat in 1858, which would be a springboard for Lincoln's national prominence, and eventually, the presidency.

This remarkable letter, showcasing Lincoln's astute political realism, marks a crucial period and turning point in his political career—and the setting of the stage for his future. Previously unknown, and only recently published in full, Lincoln scholar Harold Holzer has considered this one of the best political letters ever written by Lincoln. Basler, *Second Supplement* pp. 9-11.

Provenance:

Previously sold, Sotheby's, 25 April 1989, lot 72

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Abraham Lincoln: A Personal Journey, at the Gerald Ford Presidential Library, 12 October 2001-18 February 2002

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$120,000 - 180,000

LOT | 34

[LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. A DeWitt County court judge's and clerk's manuscript docket book. DeWitt County, Illinois, ca. Spring 1855-Spring 1860.

Folio. 131 unnumbered leaves. Sheets ruled in pencil, with over 900 entries in numerous hands, including approximately 29 entries and/or notations in Lincoln's hand, as well as others by Judge David Davis, Clerk Robert Lewis, and others; accomplished in ink and in pencil, listing the cases, charges, verdicts, continuances, sentencing, fines, etc. Original quarter brown morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, front board largely detached, rear board starting, boards scuffed and very worn, loss to spine ends; some leaves disbound but present; some soiling throughout.

A VERY RARE AND UNIQUE MANUSCRIPT RELATED TO LINCOLN AS A CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE AND ATTORNEY.

Lincoln appears in this volume in approximately 75 instances, either by dockets in his own hand, when identified as an attorney, or through his association either as an attorney or judge in various cases. The vast majority of these appearances (and all of his autograph dockets) are from 1855, and largely relate to his acting as the circuit court's presiding judge—a common arrangement at the time agreed upon in the absence of the official circuit court judge.

The volume is divided into six terms, beginning with the October 1855 term (62 pp.), and then proceeding through the October 1857 term (68 pp.), March 1858 term (68 pp.), Fall 1858 term (14 pp.), March 1859 term (24 pp.), and ending with the Spring term of 1860 (22 pp.). Each term begins with listings of criminal cases, with offenses including whiskey-selling, gaming, "obstructing street", malicious mischief, and "Keeping Open Tippling House on Sabbath", as well as one case for murder and one for rape. These are followed by listings of common law cases and, lastly, chancery cases, the majority related to contract and land disputes. Lincoln the lawyer is listed in about twenty cases: by surname, as an attorney, either alone or in partnership, and usually for the defense (several entries show him appearing with Clifton H. Moore on behalf of the Illinois Central Railroad). In over 25 instances, Lincoln has written a disposition entry, ranging from a simple "Contd" to two-line, or more, ink dockets ("Not served—Alias copies to issue—" "Contd on afft of Dept", "Proof taken & Divorce decreed", etc.). These are the cases in which Lincoln was acting as a judge, in the temporary absence of constituted authority, a practice that was standard in Illinois until 1877, when the Illinois Supreme Court put an end to it.

Two of the most notable entries related to Lincoln occur during the October term of 1855: *Dungey vs Spencer* (Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln 40928), where Lincoln represented William Dungey, a dark-skinned man of Portuguese descent, whose brother-in-law accused him of being Black. If charged under Illinois's 1853 "Black Laws", Dungey would have lost his legal rights, including his marriage, his right to vote, and his Illinois residency. Dungey sued for slander, and during the case Lincoln is reported to have said, "my client is not a Negro, tho it is no crime to be a Negro, no crime to be born with a black skin." During this case, Lincoln is noted for his persuasive courtroom oratory, and he and his defendant won, with a judgment in their favor of \$600. The docket here is partially in the hand of Clerk Robert Lewis, and is endorsed by Lincoln, as well as Judge David Davis.

The other case is *People vs Wyant* (LPAL 53360)—one of the first cases in America where the defendant was found not guilty of murder by reason of insanity. Isaac Wyant was shot by his neighbor, Ason Rusk, during a property dispute. Although Wyant survived, he lost his arm in an agonizing surgery. Later, fearing Rusk would attempt to shoot him again, Wyant shot Rusk four times, killing him. Wyant was charged with murder, and during the trial Lincoln assisted the state's attorney

in the prosecution, while his friend Leonard Swett defended Wyant. Wyant was found not guilty after he claimed that the chloroform given during the amputation of his arm made him insane. Following the trial, Bloomington Judge Owen T. Reeves recalled Lincoln's courtroom manner, "He impressed court and jurymen with his absolute sincerity. Mr. Lincoln assisted the state's attorney in prosecuting a fellow [Isaac Wyant] who had killed somebody. Leonard Swett defended the man, and acquitted him on the ground of insanity. It was reported afterward that Mr. Lincoln said that was the last time he would ever assist in the prosecution of a man charged with murder." (Stevens, *A Reporter's Lincoln*, p. 39)

Other cases show the breadth of Lincoln's legal work, including: *People vs Louis Reuben* and *People vs Thomas Poles* (LPAL 40151), for keeping tippling houses on Sunday, where Lincoln presided as judge in each case; three divorce suits: *Higgins vs Higgins* (LPAL 40383) and *Cundiff v. Cundiff* (LPAL 40923), where Lincoln presided as judge, and *Stout vs Stout*, where Lincoln served as plaintiff attorney (LPAL L0558); *People vs Roberts* (LPAL 40939), rape, Lincoln as defendant's attorney; *Wilson Allen vs Illinois Central Railroad* (LPAL 40230), Lincoln defending the railroad for damages (he lost). The majority of the other cases relate to land and contract disputes, and the recovery of debt.

In 1849, following his single term in the House of Representatives, Lincoln returned to Springfield to resume his legal practice. Over the next decade, before his ascendancy to the presidency, twice a year in the Spring and Fall, Lincoln made a weeks-long journey on his horse and buggy to the counties that made up Illinois's Eighth Judicial Circuit (comprising Sangamon, Logan, McLean, Woodford, Tazewell, DeWitt, Champaign, and Vermilion), where he mediated and litigated cases ranging from land and contract disputes, to more sensational affairs like murder. He was one of several attorneys who rode circuit alongside Judge David Davis, who became Lincoln's friend and ally, and who later engineered Lincoln's presidential nomination at the 1860 Republican National Convention, and then served as an Associate Supreme Court Justice following Lincoln's nomination.

In these earlier days riding circuit, Lincoln established his reputation as a respected and highly sought after attorney, noted for his hard work, honesty (thus the moniker "Honest Abe"), fairness, and acute sense of justice. It was these traits, and his ability to successfully mediate local disputes, that caught Judge Davis' attention. When Davis was ill or unavailable due to business, he often tapped Lincoln to sit for him as judge pro tem. "The practice of asking a prominent attorney to substitute for the judge was a fairly common one on the frontier... but only when the substitute was an attorney like Lincoln, who had the respect of the other members of the bar, were his rulings accepted without protest" (Donald, *Lincoln*, p. 147). During this period, Lincoln served as judge on Davis's behalf over 150 times, making decisions of a routine nature, but also, as seen here, presiding over proceedings related to slander, divorce, and other affairs.

This period covers a critical period of Lincoln's political career, and follows his immediate loss for a United States Senate seat in early 1855, his first bid for that office. Almost immediately following that loss, while he mulled over his political future, Lincoln returned to riding the court circuit. It was during this time that the Illinois Republicans emerged as a fully established party, and when Lincoln rose as its leader. LPAL DEWCC DK22; Pratt, "Judge" *Abraham Lincoln* (in *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, Vol. 48, No. 1, Spring, 1955, pp. 28-39).

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$30,000 - 50,000

Common Law Cases

[illegible]

Oct Term AD 1895

Term Oct 1895
Motion sides miss appeal. and appeal bond =
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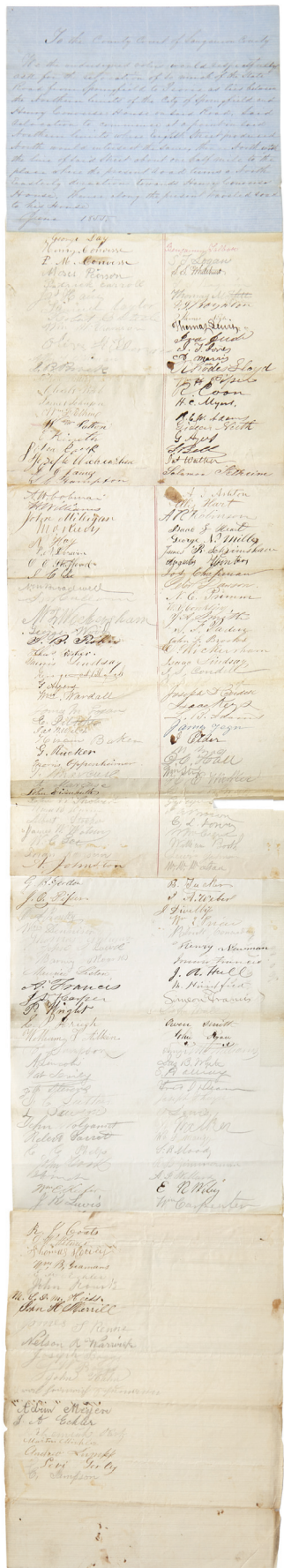
Σ
130.83 Indty agreement
for note + int.
May exp 60 days -

Def't & Plead general issue, with
notice of suit off. duty, present com. Have count
at Def't cost —

— Dis^d at ~~Weymouth~~ = ~~Weymouth~~
Castroville

Rule already laid down
Tracy Court - 1 Ind. 11
E. 1/2 p. 111 (for notes & links)

#623, 14



LOT | 35

[LINCOLN Abraham (1809-1865)]. Autograph document signed ("A. Lincoln") and by over 180 Sangamon County citizens. June 1855.

Five joined sheets, together 46 x 8 1/2 in. (1,168 x 216 mm); comprised of one sheet of blue bond paper, with four white lined and unlined sheets attached at bottom edge; creasing from old folds, separations and repairs along same; scattered smudging and soiling.

LINCOLN AND HIS NEIGHBORS CALL FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A ROAD.

A petition signed by Abraham Lincoln and over 180 of his fellow citizens, calling on the County Court of Sangamon County for "the relocation of so much of the State Road from Springfield to Peoria as lies between the Northern limits of the City of Springfield and Henry Converse's house on said road..."

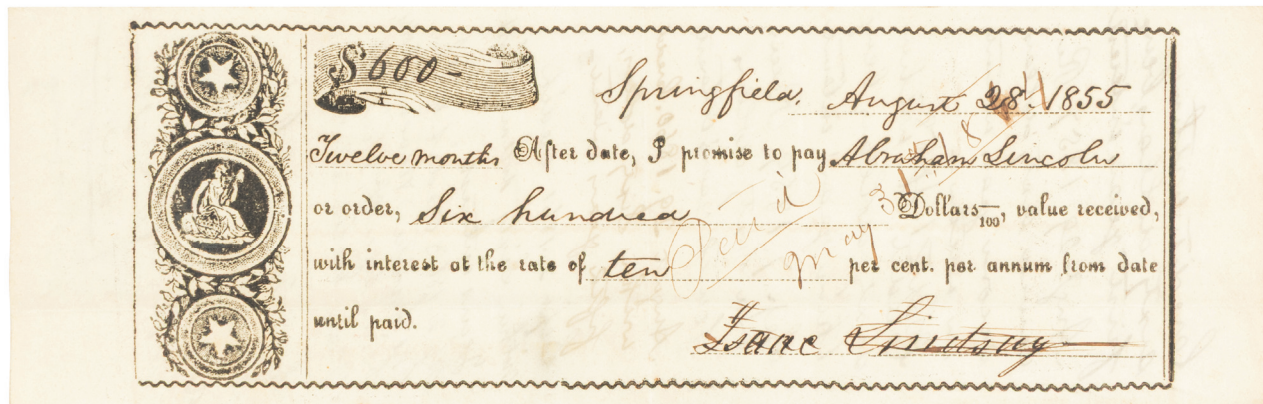
An ardent Whig and admirer of Henry Clay, in his public life Lincoln supported the call for internal improvements, or infrastructure projects, as a means of bringing economic prosperity throughout America's far-flung towns and cities. In his first bid for political office, in 1832, the 23-year-old Lincoln summarized his political principles thusly, "My politics are short and sweet, like the old woman's dance. I am in favor of a national bank. I am in favor of the internal improvement system, and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles." These principles matured over the course of Lincoln's life, but they reflected his larger view of seeing the government as an active, and positive, agent in American life--its role stated by him as "to do for a community of people, whatever they need to have done, but can not do, at all or can not, so well do, for themselves."

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$20,000 - 30,000



LOT | 36

[LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. Partially printed promissory note. Springfield, Illinois, 28 August 1855.

Oblong sheet, 8 x 2 1/2 in (203 x 63 mm), accomplished in manuscript by Isaac Lindsay, promising to pay Abraham Lincoln the sum of \$600 at 10% annual interest; creasing from old folds; scattered ink stains.

A RARE EXAMPLE OF A PROMISSORY NOTE ISSUED TO LINCOLN WITH HIS ANNOTATIONS.

Extensively docketed on verso with records of Lindsay's repayment, with five entries from 1856-1860 in the hand of Lincoln: "Credit within sixty dollars, being first years interest Augt. 29, 1857. Received sixty dollars second years interest on within- Sept 1, 1858- Credit the within sixty dollars being this years interest Sep. 7. 1859. Received Sixty dollars fourth years interest August 29, 1860. Credit within Sixty dollars, fifth years interest--".

The remaining dockets from September 1861 to May 1864 are in an unknown hand as Lincoln had left Springfield for Washington, D.C., for the presidency. The final update, dated 31 May 1864, is signed by Robert Irwin, a surrogate of Lincoln's.

Lindsay was a bricklayer by trade, and assessor and collector for Springfield in 1856-57. From 1857-64 he served as clerk in the office of the Circuit Court Clerk of Sangamon County. Lincoln lent the money for this promissory note on 28 August 28 1855, secured by a mortgage on the east half of the north forty-three feet of Lot four in Block one of the Old Town Plat, in Springfield. Harry E. Pratt, *The Personal Finances of Abraham Lincoln*, pp. 76-77.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$7,000 - 10,000

LOT | 37

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). A small archive of 9 manuscript and partially printed documents relating to the Bullock Land Transaction, Springfield, Illinois, 1855-1859, comprising:

1. LINCOLN, et al. Manuscript plat map. Springfield, Illinois, 4 August 1855. One sheet, 16 3/4 x 19 in. (426 x 482 mm). Docketed on verso. Creasing from old folds; light edge wear. Drawn and signed by Z.A. Enos, Sangamon County Surveyor ("Plat of Bullocks Addition to the City of Springfield"), with a three-line autograph description of the plot by Lincoln in upper center ("The small Lot, shaded in pale blue, apparantly (sic) within the Street immediately East of the City Grave Yard, is excepted, and is not a part of said Street, or private ground of any kind."), and with a nine-line inscription, also by him, at bottom ("State of Illinois Sangamon County Before me the undersigned, an acting Justice of the Peace within, and for the county aforesaid, came Mrs Maria L. Bullock personally known to me to be the real person who procured to be made the above Plat of Bullock's Addition to the City of Springfield, and the Survey...show, and acknowledged said Plat for the purpose of having it recorded according to laws all which I herby certify. Given under my hand and seal this fourth day of August A.D. 1855."), and endorsed by Justice of the Peace Josiah Francis; certified by Sangamon County Deputy Recorder Benjamin Tallbot, who signed James H. Matheny's name. *Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln* (LPAL) 95307; Hickey, *Lincoln the Real Estate Agent* (in "The Collected Writings of James T. Hickey", pp. 19-27; this map illustrated on p. 23).

2. LINCOLN. Autograph promissory note. Springfield, 20 August 20 1855. One oblong sheet, 3 1/4 x 8 in. (83 x 203 mm), on blue bond paper; creasing from old folds. Document fully in Lincoln's hand, and signed by W.S. Viney: "Two years after date I promise to pay Mrs. Maria L. Bullock eighty one dollars, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from date until paid for value received". Stowell, *The Papers of Abraham Lincoln: Legal Documents and Cases*, p.121; LPAL 95308.

3. LINCOLN, et al. Partially printed mortgage deed, signed. Springfield, 20 August 1855. One sheet, 16 x 13 in. (406 x 330 mm), on blue bond paper; creasing from old folds; light toning along same with scattered small separations; soiling at top and bottom edge. Accomplished in manuscript by Lincoln, and with an autograph endorsement by him in top left edge, signed at the bottom by W.S. Viney, lower portion filled in and signed by Justice of the Peace William F. Elkin, certified on verso by Sangamon County Deputy Recorder Benjamin Tallbot, who signed James H. Matheny's name; docketed on verso. Stowell, *The Papers of Abraham Lincoln: Legal Documents and Cases*, pp. 122-124; LPAL 95309.

4. MATHENY, Noah W. Partially printed document signed. Springfield, 8 February 1859. One sheet, 6 3/4 x 8 in. (171 x 203 mm), official blind-stamp seal in bottom left corner; creasing from old folds; wear and loss along left edge, but not affecting text. Receipt certifying that Matheny "have this day received of Maria L. Bullock by A. Lincoln the sum of Five 18/100 Dollars, being, the amount of redemption money on the following described tract of land by the Sheriff of said County..." LPAL 95314.

5. Partially printed document. Springfield, 1858. One sheet, 3 5/8 x 8 1/2 in (101 x 216 mm); creasing from old folds; wear and soiling along left and right edges, with wear and some small loss to manuscript bottom right. Accomplished in manuscript in a clerical hand, "Received of Mrs. Maria L. Bullock by Abm. Lincoln Two 52/100 Dollars, in full for City and Special Tax..." LPAL 95315.

6. PERKINS, J.B. Partially printed document, signed. Springfield, 8 February 1859. One sheet, 6 3/8 x 7 1/2 in. (165 x 190 mm); creased from old fold; soiling along left edge. Collector's Office receipt, signed by J.B. Perkins, Sheriff and Collector of Sangamon County, "Received of A Lincoln one and 47/100 Dollars, in full for State and County Tax..." LPAL 95312.

7. LINCOLN. Autograph document, signed. Springfield, 8 February 1859. One sheet, 25 x 8 in. (635 x 203 mm); creasing from old folds; small losses and short tears along same, just touching three words. Lengthy autograph bill of complaint, bond for costs, and affidavit (approximately 95 lines), SIGNED FOUR TIMES BY LINCOLN (including once in the third person); affidavit certified by Clerk Presco Wright. Docketed. Stowell, *The Papers of Abraham Lincoln: Legal Documents and Cases*, pp. 132-133; LPAL 95313.

8. LINCOLN. Autograph Document. Springfield, 19 May 1859. One sheet, 12 5/8 x 8 in. (317 x 203 mm); on lined paper; creasing from old folds; soiling in top left edge. Fully in Lincoln's hand (and with his name written in the third person), being an accounting of Bullock's redemption of the Springfield lots. LPAL 95317.

9. LINCOLN. Autograph Document. Springfield, 19 May 1859). One sheet, 25 x 8 in. (635 x 203 mm), on lined blue bond paper; docketed; creasing from old folds. Fully in Lincoln's hand (approximately 43 lines), being a brief summarizing the land transaction and requesting foreclosure and sale of Viney's property. Stowell, *The Papers of Abraham Lincoln: Legal Documents and Cases*, pp. 134-135; LPAL 95316.

CONTINUED...

THE BULLOCK LAND TRANSACTION: LINCOLN REPRESENTS HIS WIFE'S AUNT.

A very rare archive of real estate and legal documents related to a single six-year-long real estate case administered and litigated by Lincoln on behalf of a relative, and dating to the critical period of his rise to national prominence.

Maria L. Bullock (1788-1861) was the aunt of Lincoln's wife, Mary Todd. In 1831 and 1832, Bullock received from her brother, John Todd, a variety of property, including livestock and household goods, as well as a tract of land near downtown Springfield, Illinois, and 35 acres of land in Sangamon County. Following the death of her husband, Bullock gained legal control of these possessions, and in the spring of 1855, granted Lincoln power of attorney to sell her real property in Springfield. That summer, Lincoln hired Zimri A. Enos to survey her Springfield land into 28 lots, which was then called Bullock's Addition (see item 1).

"By preparing Bullock's land for sale and taking care of the legal arrangements for the real estate transaction that resulted, Lincoln was serving as an agent for his wife's aunt. During his law practice, Lincoln and his law partners served as agents for clients in at least nineteen instances. In this capacity, they bought and sold land five times, held trust deeds six times, collected and paid debts four times, attested to the satisfaction of debts three times, and paid taxes once. Because of the nature of these out-of-court transactions, surviving documentation for such activities is incomplete." (Stowell, *The Papers of Abraham Lincoln: Legal Documents and Cases*, p. 120).

Following the survey, Lincoln then sold the 28 lots at auction, and William S. Viney, a former Springfield resident who then lived in Iowa, purchased three of them. Viney paid with two promissory notes (see item 2), and Lincoln then drafted a mortgage deed detailing the terms of the transaction (see item 3). As per Lincoln's endorsement on that deed, by November 5, 1856, Viney satisfied the first of the two promissory notes. Lincoln then continued to sell Bullock's Springfield property, all the while juggling his other legal responsibilities as well as his increasingly time-consuming political pursuits. By the end of 1856, Viney had become delinquent on property taxes for his lots, and

another gentleman purchased them at a tax sale. Per Illinois law, the original owners of the land had two years to redeem their property by satisfying the late taxes plus a premium. In that time, Bullock could redeem the land if Viney failed to complete the transaction.

Throughout 1858, Lincoln was consumed with his bid for a United States Senate seat, as well as preparing for and partaking in his historic debates against his rival, Stephen A. Douglas. Following his electoral loss, Lincoln resumed his law practice, and by February 1859 began the process of redeeming Bullock's land and paying the requisite taxes and fees (see items 4, 5, and 6). With the lots now unencumbered, Lincoln filed a foreclosure-of-mortgage suit in the Sangamon County Court against Viney (see item 7) for the money he owed Bullock from the original 1855 purchase. Lincoln was well positioned to handle the matter, as throughout his legal career, he executed nearly 270 similar suits. In February 1859, public notices were published requesting Viney to appear in court that Spring. The case came to trial on May 19, 1859, and Lincoln prepared an accounting of Bullock's redemption of the lots (see item 8). Viney failed to appear, and the land was foreclosed (see item 9). By July, Viney failed to pay the \$108 judgment stated above, and the lots reverted to Bullock's ownership. By April 1860, Lincoln had completed selling Bullock's Springfield land--except for the lots represented in this archive--which remained in Bullock's possession until her death, in 1861. In this same period, Lincoln would ascend to national prominence, receiving the Republican Party nomination for president in May 1860, and by the Fall of that year, winning the presidency.

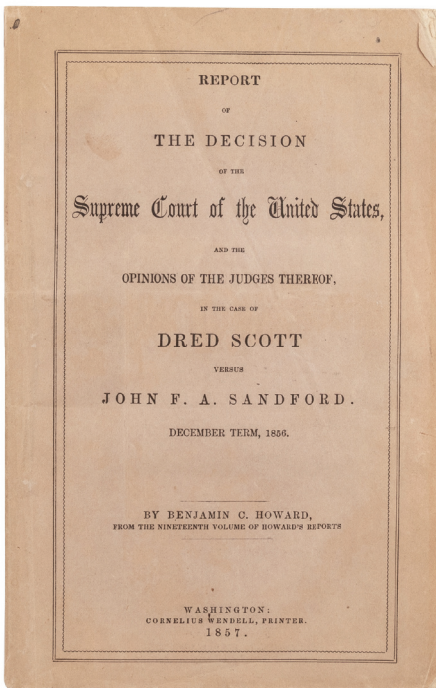
This archive is perhaps one of the largest, and possibly the only, privately held collections of documents of its kind relating to a single case for which Lincoln acted as an agent. As such, it reflects his familial and legal commitments at a critical moment in his political ascendancy, on the cusp of his presidency.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$50,000 - 70,000



LOT | 38

[DRED SCOTT V. SANDFORD]. HOWARD, Benjamin Chew (1791-1872). *Report of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the opinions of the judges thereof, in the case of Dred Scott versus John F.A. Sandford. December Term, 1856.* Washington, D.C.: Cornelius Wendell, 1857.

8vo. Original printed wrappers; upper cover creased and with tiny corner tears; in cloth slip case and chemise.

FIRST EDITION OF THE LANDMARK RULING BY THE U.S. SUPREME COURT IN THE CASE OF DRED SCOT V. SANDFORD.

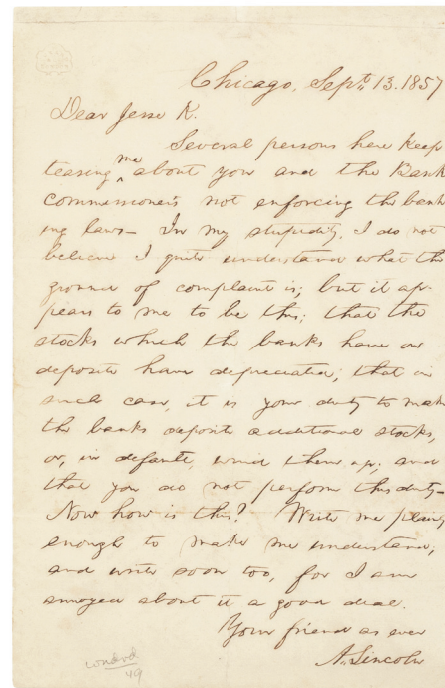
This historic ruling decided that enslaved people were not citizens of the United States and therefore could not expect any protection from the federal government or the courts. The opinion also stated that Congress had no authority to ban slavery from a federal territory. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney wrote the majority opinion. *Dred Scott v. Sandford* is now considered by many legal scholars to have been the worst decision ever rendered by the Supreme Court, with its end result ultimately being to help propel the nation closer to civil war.

In his speeches, such as his 1857 critique of the decision and his famous "House Divided" speech in 1858, Lincoln emphasized that the Dred Scott ruling undermined democracy and individual rights. He contended that while judicial decisions should be respected, they were not infallible or binding on all future political actions if they conflicted with fundamental principles. Lincoln's opposition to the Dred Scott decision became a cornerstone of his political platform during his debates with Stephen A. Douglas and his eventual presidency.

One of two simultaneously printed editions, the other in New York, for which no precedence has been established. Grolier, *American* 68; Howes S-218; Sabin 33240.

Provenance:
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation
\$400 - 600



LOT | 39

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter signed ("A Lincoln") to Jesse K. Dubois. Chicago, 13 September 1857.

1 p.; 7 7/8 x 5 in (203 x 127 mm); silked; creasing from old folds.

In full: "Dear Jesse K. Several persons here keep teasing ^me about you and the Bank commissioner's not enforcing the banking laws- In my stupidity, I do not believe I quite understand what the ground of complaint is; but it appears to me to be this; that the stocks which the banks have on deposit have depreciated; that in such case, it is your duty to make the banks deposit additional stocks, or, in default, wind them up; and that you do not perform this duty- Now how is this? Write me plainly enough to make me understand; and write soon too, for I am annoyed about it a good deal. Your friend as ever, A. Lincoln."

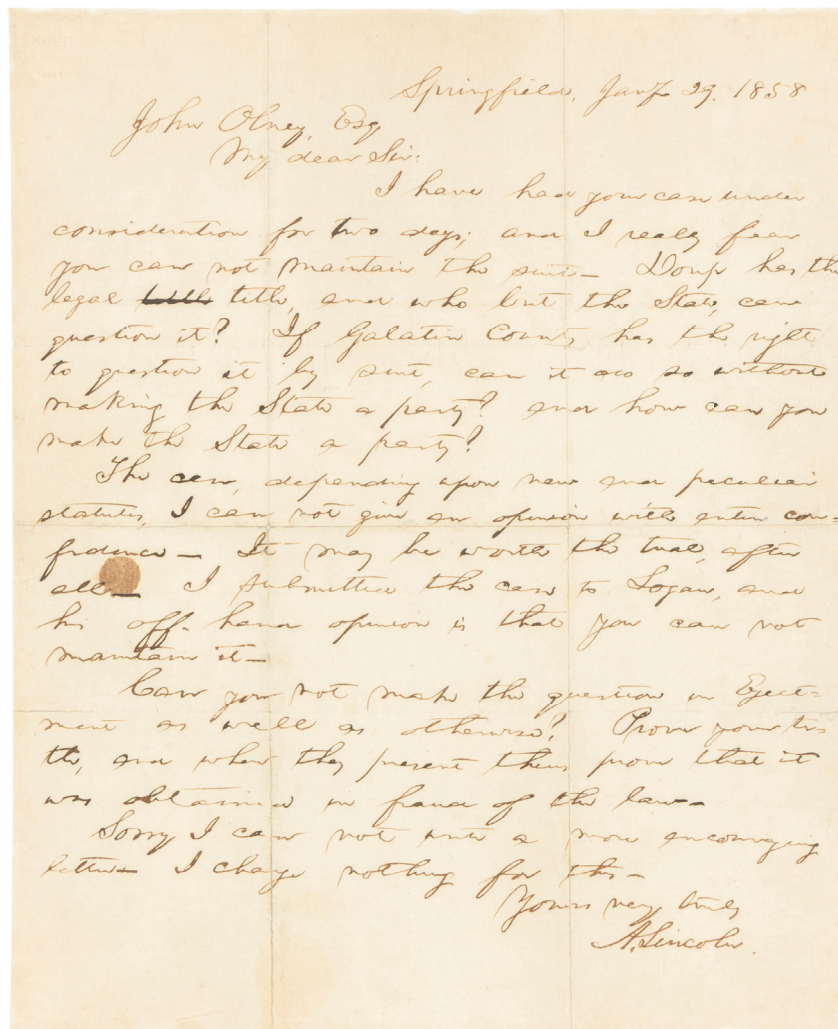
At the beginning of the Panic of 1857, Lincoln sternly appeals to his friend, the Illinois state auditor, Jesse K. Dubois (1811-76), requesting information concerning the depreciated value of certain stocks, and Dubois's responsibility to them. Lincoln reminds Dubois of his duty to deposit additional stocks, "or, in default, wind them up", and writes that "several persons here keep teasing me about you and the bank commissioners not enforcing the banking laws...In my stupidity, I do not believe I quite understand what the ground of complaint is..."

Dubois was a close political ally of Lincoln's and had earlier served with the future president in the Illinois legislature. In May 1856, the Illinois Anti-Nebraska Convention nominated Dubois for state auditor of Illinois. In November 1856, he won election to that office as a Republican. When Dubois moved to Springfield to assume his duties as state auditor, he and his family were neighbors of the Lincoln family. Dubois won reelection in 1860 and 1862, and served as auditor until 1865. Basler 2, pp. 414.

Provenance:
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:
The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation
\$8,000 - 12,000



LOT | 40

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter, signed ("A. Lincoln") to John Olney. Springfield, Illinois, 29 January 1858.

1 p.; 9 1/2 x 8 in. (241 x 203 mm); creasing from old folds; scattered soiling and stains; laid down on Japanese tissue.

LINCOLN ADVISES FELLOW ILLINOIS LAWYER FREE OF CHARGE.

In full: "My dear Sir: I have had your case under consideration for two days; and I really fear you can not maintain the suit- Doup has the legal title, and who but the State can question it? If Galatin County has the right to question it by suit, can it do so without making the State a party? and how can you make the State a party? The case, depending upon new and peculiar statutes, I can not give an opinion with entire confidence- It may not be worth the trial, after all- I submitted the case to Logan, and his off-hand opinion is that you can not maintain it- Can you not mask the question on Ejectment as well as otherwise? Prove your truth, and when they present theirs, prove that it was obtained in favor of the law- Sorry I can not write a more encouraging letter- I charge nothing for this- Yours very truly A. Lincoln."

The Lincoln & Herndon Law Office had represented Daniel Doup on a related case two weeks earlier, which explains his familiarity with the facts. Despite this, Lincoln is regretful he "...can not write a more encouraging letter", but concludes frankly with "I charge nothing for this." John Olney, the recipient, was active in Republican Party politics, serving as a delegate to the state party convention in 1858, and Republican presidential elector two years later, helping Lincoln win the presidency.

In early 1858, Lincoln was primarily focused on his law practice, and not yet worried about his political aspirations. When asked to speak at a public event in May of 1858, he replied, "It is too early, considering that when I once begin making political speeches I shall have no respite till November. The labor of that I might endure, but I really can not spare the time from my business." (Basler 2, p. 447). His legal career would soon fall by the wayside however, as later that year he became embroiled in the spirited Illinois Senate race with Stephen A. Douglas, which set him down the path to the Presidency. Not in Basler.

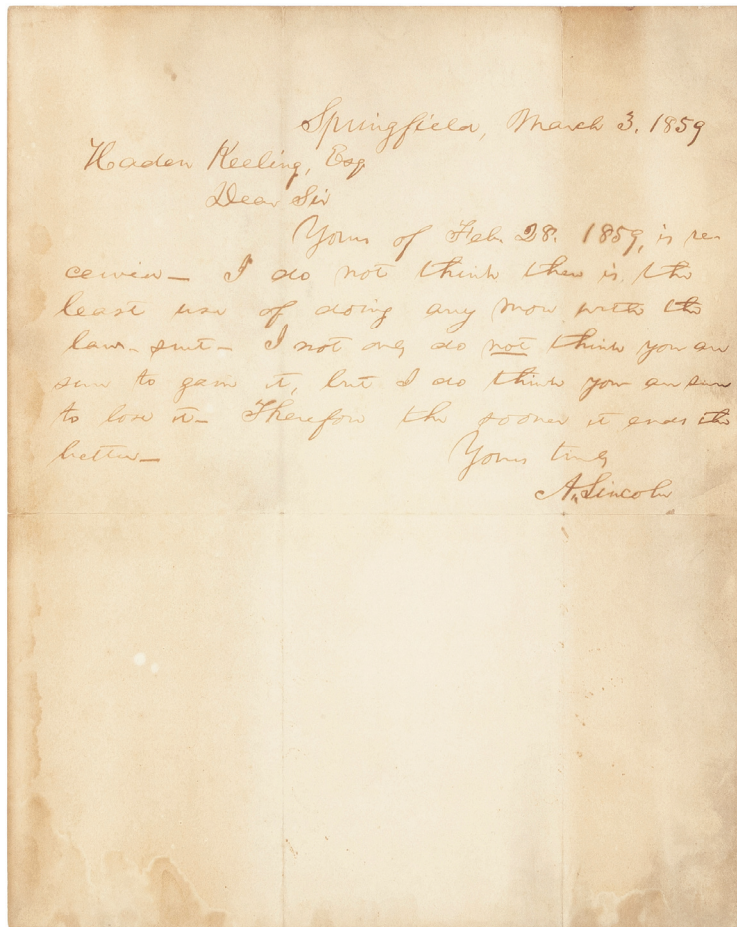
Provenance:

Previously sold Christies, 8 December 1989, lot 46.

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$20,000 - 30,000



LOT | 41

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter, signed ("A. Lincoln") as attorney to his client Haden Keeling. Springfield, Illinois, 3 March 1859.

1 p.; 9 5/8 x 7 3/4 in. (241 x 197 mm); laid on linen; unevenly toned; dampstaining, particularly along edges; creasing at folds; small hole bottom left.

"HONEST ABE" ADVISES A CLIENT TO DROP A LAWSUIT.

Lincoln writes to his client "Haden Keeling, Esq," in full: "Dear Sir Yours of Feb. 28. 1859, is received- I do not think there is the least use of doing any more with the law-suit- I not only do not think you are sure to gain it, but I do think you are sure to lose it- Therefore the sooner it ends the better-Yours truly A. Lincoln"

By 1859, Lincoln had emerged from his debates with Stephen A. Douglas with a national political presence and as an emerging leader of the nascent Republican Party. Still, financial and professional obligations necessitated that he continue to practice law. Just two days after delivering a political speech in Chicago, Lincoln was back in Springfield, corresponding with his client Haden (sometimes "Hayden" or "Harden" in period records) Keeling. Keeling was a plaintiff in the Fulton County Circuit Court case *Keeling v. Scott & Stipp*, in which Scott hired Keeling to build a cellar, but failed to pay Keeling on the promissory note for the completed work. The initial case was decided in favor of Keeling in 1859, but in 1861 it was reversed upon appeal in *Scott & Stipp v. Keeling*.

As Michael Burlingame notes in his *Abraham Lincoln: A Life* (Vol. 1, Chapter 9, pp. 911-912), after considering the facts relative to a client's case, Lincoln was unflinchingly candid in advising his clients whether to stay the course or drop a case. Lincoln's advice to Keeling, as evidenced in this letter, certainly displays that candor.

Basler indicates that a copy of this letter was enclosed to William H. Herndon by H.L. Wright of Canton, Illinois, 28 November 1866, and that Keeling, formerly of Springfield, was then living in Canton. Basler 3, p. 371; *Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln* 72866; Stowell, *The Papers of Abraham Lincoln: Legal Documents and Cases*, Vol. I, p. 15.

Provenance:

Previously sold, Sotheby's 13 June 1991, lot 222.

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California.

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994.

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$50,000 - 70,000



LOT | 42

Commissioner's Sale of Valuable Negroes... Elizabethtown, [Kentucky], 1859.

Printed broadside; 17 x 11 in. (431 x 279 mm) (sight); toning; manuscript notations; unexamined out of frame.

A RARE BROADSIDE announcing the public sale of "Three Likely Negroes, Consisting of two valuable women and one boy, Lucy, Ann and Peter, the latter under 10 years of age" near Elizabethtown, Kentucky, approximately 15 miles from Lincoln's birthplace and boyhood home in Hodgenville. The imprint was produced less than six months before Lincoln received the Republican Party's nomination for president. Signed in type by Samuel Haycraft, Commissioner.

Elizabethtown, Kentucky native Samuel Haycraft (1795-1878) was a lawyer, circuit court clerk, state senator, and local historian. He was an acquaintance of Thomas Lincoln, a fellow Elizabethtown native and father to Abraham Lincoln. Haycraft was a correspondent of Abraham Lincoln's, and communicated with William Herndon when the latter was gathering information to write his Lincoln biography.

RARE: OCLC locates one copy.

Provenance:

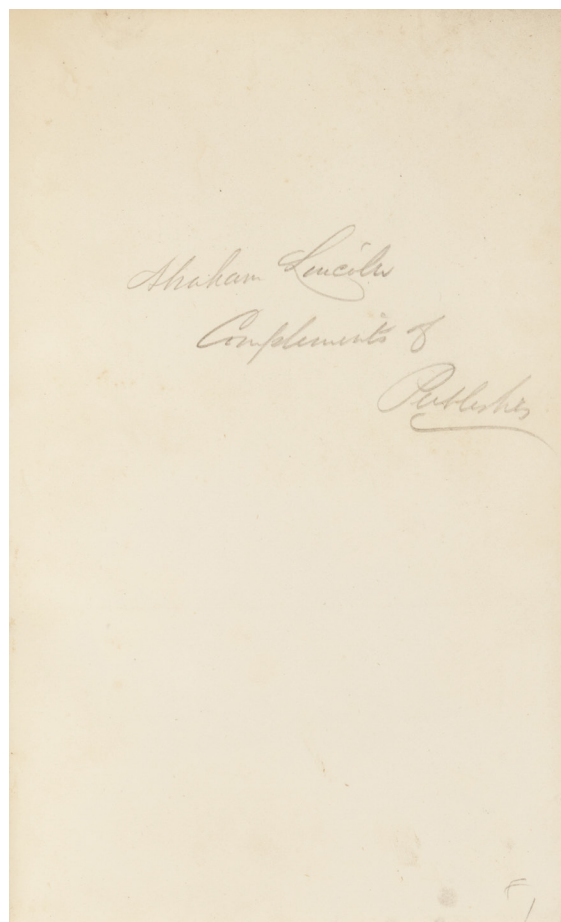
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California.

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994.

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$2,000 - 3,000



LOT | 43

[LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865), his copy]. KEDDIE, William (1809-1877), editor. *Cyclopaedia of Literary and Scientific Anecdote*. Columbus: Follett, Foster and Company, 1859.

8vo. Original brick cloth, gilt-lettered spine, recased, endpapers renewed, lower cover stained; repaired closed tear affecting letters on p.vii; in quarter morocco slip case and chemise.

PRESENTATION COPY, INSCRIBED TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN FROM THE PUBLISHERS: "Abraham Lincoln, Compliments of Publisher." Follett, Foster and Company published the Lincoln-Douglas debates the following year and would later publish Lincoln's campaign biography.

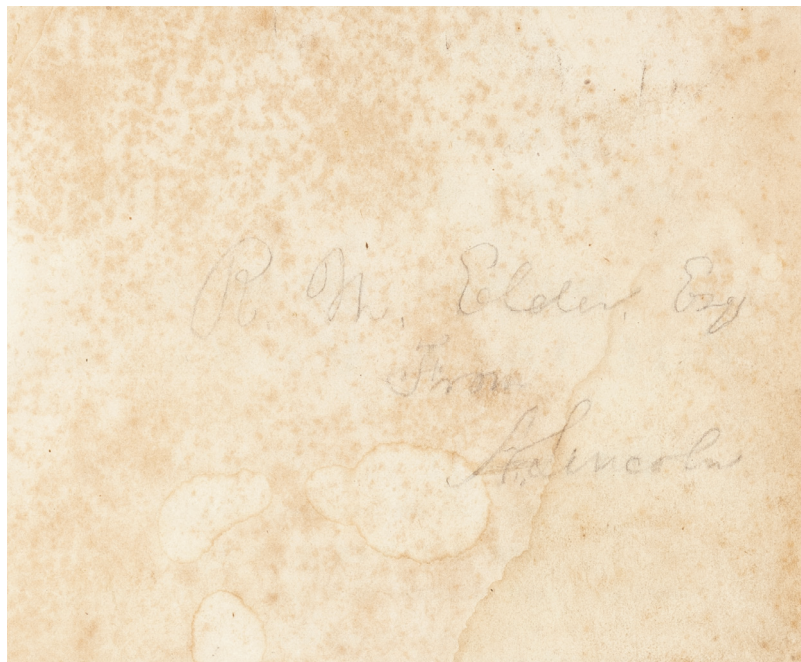
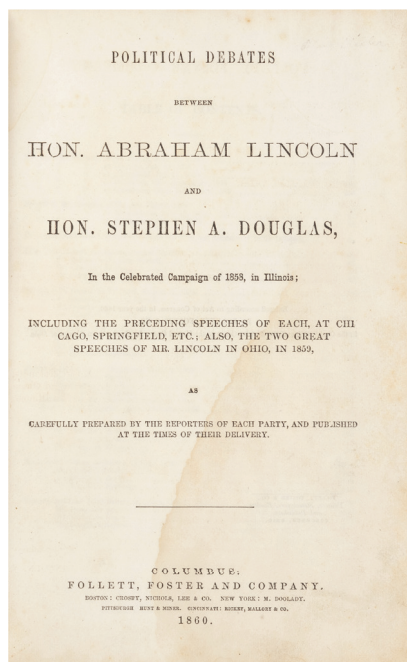
Provenance:

Abraham Lincoln (gift inscription from publisher).

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California.

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$3,000 - 5,000



LOT 44 | Detail

LOT | 44

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865) and Stephen A. DOUGLAS (1813-1861). *Political Debates between Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, In the Celebrated Campaign of 1858, in Illinois...* Columbus: Follett, Foster, and Company, 1860.

8vo. Original dark brown cloth, rebacked, preserving original spine and endpapers, corners bumped with minor old and worn repair to lower front board; dampstaining to title-page, ads, and contents leaf; spotting throughout; in quarter morocco pull-off case and chemise.

PRESENTATION COPY, INSCRIBED BY LINCOLN IN PENCIL ON FRONT FLYLEAF: "R.M. Elder Esq. From A. Lincoln." Elder, a Justice of the Peace in Springfield, made speeches for Lincoln during the 1860 presidential campaign. FIRST EDITION, later issue, with rule above imprint on title, no press figure at bottom of p. 17.

THE MOST IMPORTANT DEBATES IN AMERICAN HISTORY. "Just as the printed Cooper Union speech was a major factor in the groundswell of support which swept Lincoln to the nomination, so were the published *Debates* a significant influence in his winning of the presidency six months later" (Leroy). The collected speeches became a bestseller, with approximately 30,000 copies in circulation by the time of Lincoln's official nomination. Lincoln received one hundred copies from the publisher, many of which he inscribed for supporters. David H. Leroy's recent study, *Mr. Lincoln's Book: Publishing the Lincoln-Douglas Debates*, identified 42 copies inscribed or signed by Lincoln. Nearly all recorded examples, like the present one, are signed in pencil—Lincoln's apparent preference due to the paper's tendency to cause ink to spread or "feather." Leroy's census found only four copies inscribed in ink.

According to the Harry Pratt census (1954) and the Doheny sale errata (1989), the inscription in this copy has been "retraced" in pencil. Upon further analysis, this overwriting only appears to be located in the upstroke of the "A" and in the downstroke of the "L." As the entire inscription is in pencil and is quite light, this could have been done by Lincoln himself.

Howes L-388; Leroy, *Mr. Lincoln's Book, A Census* 14; Monaghan 69; Monaghan, "The Lincoln-Douglas Debates," in *Lincoln Herald* 45:2-11; Pratt, "Lincoln Autographed Debates," in *Manuscripts* 6: 194-201; Sabin 41156.

Provenance:

R.M. Elder (presentation inscription from Lincoln), Justice of the Peace, near Springfield, Illinois.

Mrs. L.L. Arbuckle, Weir City, Kansas, granddaughter of the above.

King V. Hostick, Chicago, 1948 (pencil notation on rear paste-down).

St. John's Seminary Library, Camarillo, California.

Estelle Doheny (1875-1958), book collector (her morocco book-plate on front paste-down); previously sold, her sale, Christie's, New York, 21 February 1989, lot 2103.

Ralph Geoffrey Newman, Inc., Abraham Lincoln Book Shop, Chicago, purchased at above.

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California.

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994.

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$20,000 - 30,000

John E. Laughery
 vs
 Michael Heinrichsen

And the said defendant
 comes, and defends the wrong and injury, when
 when he, and says plaintiff actio non because he
 says the said plaintiff's declaration, and the matters
 and things therein contained, in manner and form
 as the same are therein stated and set forth,
 are not sufficient in law for the said plaintiff
 to have and maintain his said action; and the
 the defendant is ready to verify, wherefore etc.

Lincoln & Herndon, p. av.

LOT | 45

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph document, signed ("Lincoln & Herndon fr.d."). Logan County, Illinois, filed 19 March 1860.

1 p.; 6 1/4 x 7 1/2 in (159 x 191 mm); docket on verso by Lincoln. Creasing from old folds; scattered light soiling.

LINCOLN'S LAST CASE AS AN ATTORNEY IN LOGAN COUNTY.

Lincoln writes a plea in his last case as an attorney by representing John E. Laughery over an accusation of slander and a stolen cow. In full: "And the said defendant comes and defends the wrong and injury when when (sic) he, and say plaintiff actio non because he says the said plaintiffs declaration, and the matters and things therein contained, in manner and form as the same are therein stated and set forth, are not sufficient in law for the said plaintiff to have and maintain his said action; and the the (sic) defendant is ready to verify, wherefore etc. Lincoln & Herndon, fr. d."

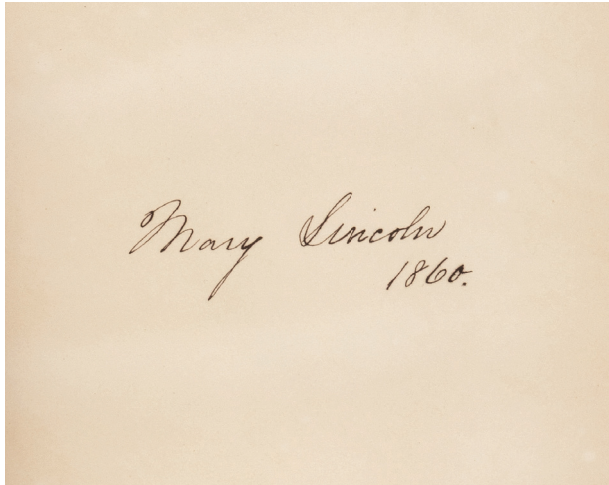
Three weeks prior, on 27 February 1860, Lincoln gave his famous speech at the Cooper Union Institute, one which some historians suggest vaulted him to the forefront of Republican candidates for the presidency. From there he embarked on a successful tour of the northeast, addressing crowds in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, outlining his political philosophies on many key issues, most importantly slavery. By mid-March, Lincoln returned to Springfield, but did not take on any other legal cases before winning the nomination at the National Republican Convention at Chicago in May of 1860. *Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln* 3554; Baringer, *Lincoln Day By Day: A Chronology*, Vol II, p. 276.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$6,000 - 9,000



LOT | 46

[LINCOLN, Mary Todd (1818-1882), her copies]. IRVING, Washington. *Life of George Washington*. New York: G.P. Putnam, 1860.

5 volumes, 8vo. Engraved portrait frontispieces in each. Contemporary calf, spines in 6 compartments with 5 raised bands, gilt-lettering pieces in 2, others gilt, marbled edges (lettering-piece chipped on first volume, light rubbing to extremities).

FROM THE LIBRARY OF MARY TODD LINCOLN, EACH VOLUME SIGNED BY HER IN THE YEAR OF PUBLICATION. The works came from a much larger set of Irving's *Collected Works* (spines labeled vols. 19-21).

On 13 March 1861, Mary Todd Lincoln received an invitation from the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association to visit George Washington's home in Virginia, Mount Vernon. The Association offered the exclusive use of the steamer Thomas Collyer for Mrs. Lincoln and her party to visit the mansion and tomb of Washington. A little over a month later, following the attack on Fort Sumter, Virginia passed its "Ordinance of Secession" from the Union. A year later, Abraham Lincoln made his way down the Potomac River to visit Mount Vernon, but remained in the boat due to security concerns of being in Confederate territory.

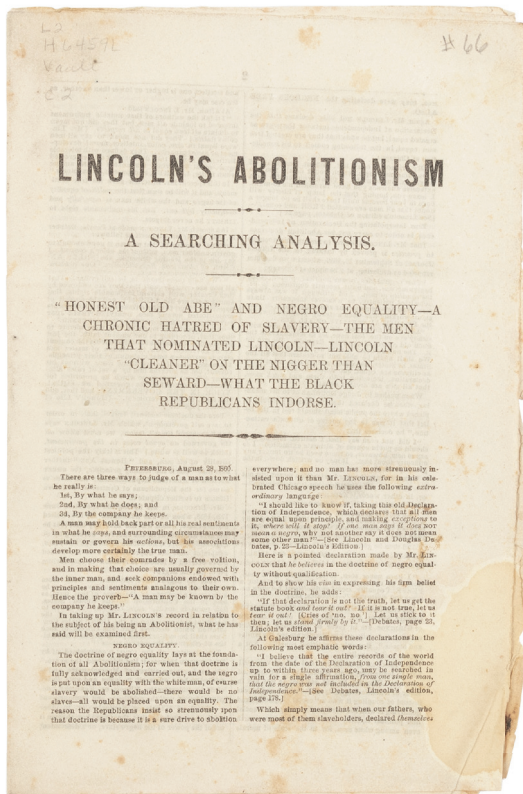
Provenance:

Mary Todd Lincoln (her ownership signature on first free leaf of each volume)

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$6,000 - 8,000



LOT | 47

HILL, John (1839-1898). *Lincoln's Abolitionism A Searching Analysis*. St. Louis: Missouri Republican Print, [1860].

8vo. Bound with single pin; uncut; foxing to text; large stain at lower corner of all sheets; smaller dampstain in upper gutter of all sheets; in chemise.

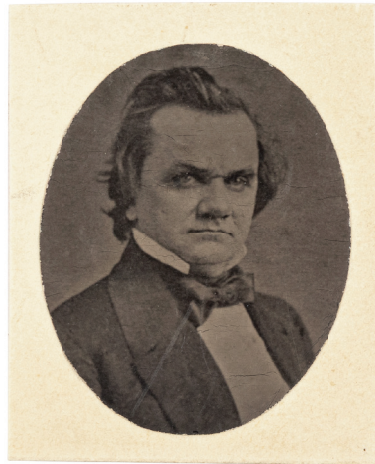
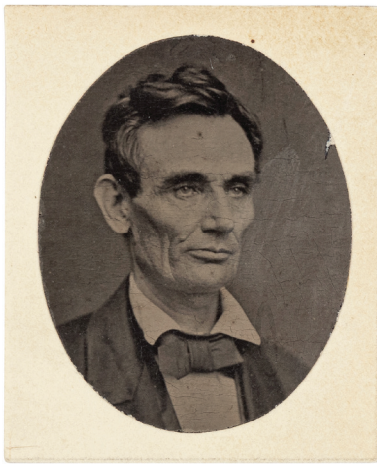
FIRST EDITION of this vicious political attack by Lincoln's opponents, falsely portraying him as a radical abolitionist. Secessionists branded Lincoln as a "Black Republican" and a disciple of John Brown, painting him as a bloodthirsty abolitionist fanatic intent on ending slavery, enforcing racial equality, and even forcing Black husbands on white Southern women. Despite these accusations, Lincoln was not an abolitionist and even considered abolitionism a greater danger to the republic than slavery itself. His stance and political position on slavery shifted significantly during the Civil War. The turning point came in 1862 when Lincoln began to see emancipation as a military necessity. On 22 September 1862, he issued the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, which declared that enslaved people in rebellious states would be freed on 1 January 1863. This marked a clear shift from his earlier focus on preserving the Union without explicitly addressing slavery. Lincoln's evolving stance culminated in his support for the Thirteenth Amendment in 1864, which abolished slavery entirely. RARE: Only one copy has been sold at auction in the past century. Monaghan 66; Sabin 41209.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$600 - 800



LOT | 48

[LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES]. A pair of miniature photographs of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, ca. 1860.

Oval salt print of Abraham Lincoln; 2 x 1 1/2 in. (50 x 64 mm), including mount; light wear to edges of print, including minor imperfection near top right edge. Possibly derived from daguerreotype originally taken ca. 1858 by Roderick Cole, Peoria, Illinois (Ostendorf O-14).

[With:] Oval salt print of Stephen A. Douglas; 2 x 1 1/2 in. (51 x 38 mm), including mount; light wear to edges of print. Photographer unknown.

Although there is uncertainty as to the identity of the photographer who produced the image of Lincoln, and several cities in Illinois, Ohio, and Missouri have been suggested as the site of the sitting, this portrait was most likely taken by Roderick M. Cole, a daguerreotypist and photographer who operated a studio in Peoria from about 1857 with his brother, Henry. Originally, the photograph was supposedly taken as a Daguerreian likeness in 1858 during the Lincoln and Douglas campaigns. As the 1860 presidential campaign took shape, demand for portraits of the Republican candidate surged. Images of Stephen A. Douglas, the Democratic nominee, were also in demand. Both photographs presented here were likely printed in conjunction with the 1860 presidential campaign.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$600 - 800

LOT | 49

[LINCOLN-HAMLIN CAMPAIGN]. A Republican election ticket for Sangamon County, Illinois, 1860.

Single sheet; 8 5/8 x 3 in. (216 x 76 mm). Crease at center from old fold; bottom two corners chipped, but not affecting text; generally toned.

A Sangamon County Republican ticket for the 1860 presidential election. The ticket presented here lists Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin as candidates for President and Vice President, along with their electors including Leonard Swett, John M. Palmer, Allen C. Fuller, William B. Plate, Lawrence Weldon, William P. Kellogg, James Stark, James C. Conkling, H. P. H. Bromwell, Thomas G. Allen, and John Olney. Listed thereafter are candidates for state offices including Richard Yates (governor), Francis A. Hoffman (lieutenant governor), Ozias M. Hatch (secretary of state), and others, as well as congressional candidate Henry Case. Further down are candidates for county offices including John W. Smith (sheriff), Stephen S. Whitehurst (clerk of the circuit court), and John Hopper (coroner), with "For Convention" and "For Township Organization" also listed but lacking names of candidates.

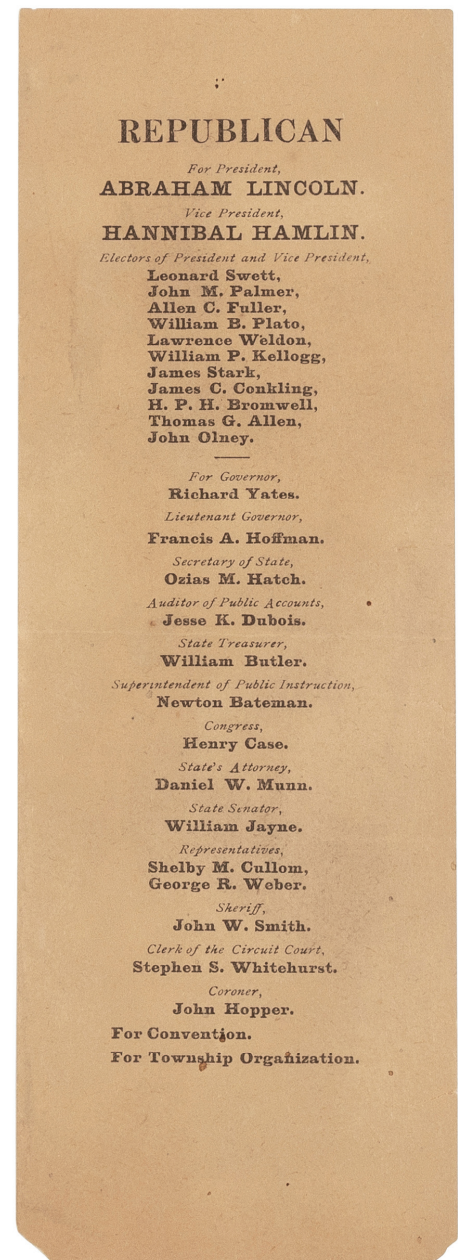
Sangamon County loomed large in Lincoln's life, not only as his home county for more than two decades, but also as home to his first constituency as a state legislator. He represented the county in the Illinois General Assembly from 1834 to 1842, being elected to four terms as a member of the Whig Party. Twenty-six years after that first successful campaign, Lincoln's name would appear again on a Sangamon County election ticket, but this time as a member of the Republican Party, and as a candidate for the highest office in the land.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$500 - 700





LOT | 50

[LINCOLN-HAMLIN CAMPAIGN]. A "Union" campaign lantern, ca. 1860.

Paper accordion-style lantern with metal handle and interior candle holder. Exterior design comprises red and white vertical stripes with a blue central band, featuring stars encircling the word "UNION" on one side and stars encircling a Union shield on the other. Height approximately 5 in. (127 mm); diameter 7 3/8 in. (190 mm). A few small holes or losses and separations along lantern folds; some now repaired with Japanese tissue.

A RARE RELIC FROM LINCOLN'S 1860 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The 1860 presidential election was one of the most contentious in the history of the United States. Throughout the 1850s, the divide between North and South had grown wider and wider, and the prospect of a country lawyer becoming president, who many believed had openly expressed his enmity towards slavery, was too much for many voters to bear.

Amid the chaos there was excitement, and few were more excited about the idea of Abraham Lincoln winning the White House than Willie Lincoln and Willie's best friend, Henry Remann. Henry's mother, Mary, was a German immigrant who ran a boarding house at the end of Lincoln's block. Children were particularly drawn to Lincoln, and the three young Remanns were no different. Neighborhood children were said to rig strings across two trees whenever they saw Lincoln coming; when his tall hat was knocked from his head and he bent down to pick it up, the children would mob him, a game which nobody seemed to tire. Whenever Lincoln would take his children to the circus, he would bring the Remanns and other neighborhood children along. When Henry's mother required clothes for her growing son, Lincoln gifted her the clothes of his son Eddie, who had passed away in 1850. No one was more delighted than Lincoln when Henry's older sister Josie married Albert S. Edwards, one of Mary Lincoln's nephews.

Paper lanterns such as the present example utilized thin paper to allow candlelight to pass through and illuminate the colorful designs. Political demonstrations during the 19th century included evening parades during which marchers carried torches, lamps, and paper lanterns to create a glowing, sometimes provocative, spectacle. This lantern is purported to have hung outside of Mary Remann's boarding house throughout the 1860 campaign. The friendship between Willie and Henry continued even after the Lincolns moved into the White House. In later years, Henry would pass the lantern which had hung outside of his mother's boarding house, on to his great-niece Mary Edwards Brown, who was then the custodian of the Lincoln home in Springfield.

In *Historic Furnishings Report: The Lincoln Home* (Menz, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1 November 1983), an affidavit, dated 2 May 1925, is given by Mary Edwards Brown (1866-1958), grand-niece of Mary Todd Lincoln and former custodian of the Lincoln family home in Springfield; it lists a "Paper lanterns which were used to decorate Mrs. Remann's porch during Lincoln campaign for President" (item 13). Brown's testimony is as follows: "I, Mary Edwards Brown, of the City of Springfield, in the county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that I am the grand-daughter of that Ninian Edwards who, in 1833 married Elizabeth P. Todd, a sister of Mary Todd, afterwards the wife of Abraham Lincoln; that Mary Todd lived with her sister, Mrs. Ninian Edwards, and was married to Abraham Lincoln at her home in Springfield, Illinois; and that the articles hereinafter enumerated belong to me, having come into my possession by inheritance from various members of the Edwards family", pp. 388-391.

Provenance:

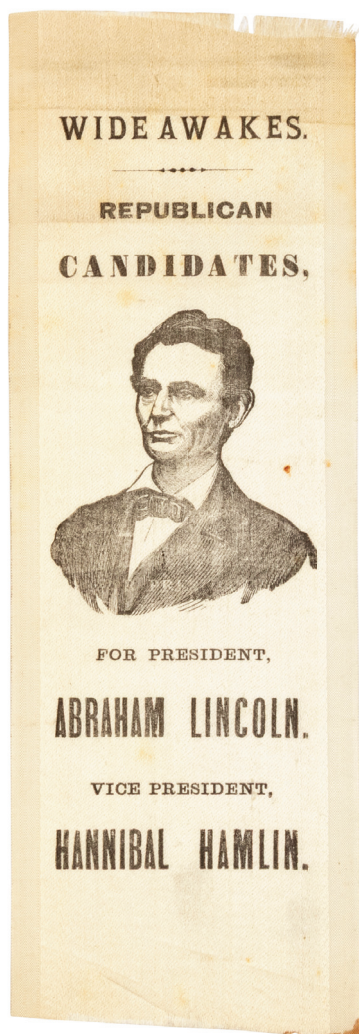
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$1,000 - 1,500



LOT | 51

[LINCOLN-HAMLIN CAMPAIGN]. *Wide Awakes. Republican Candidates...* ca. 1860.

Silk campaign ribbon, featuring an illustrated portrait of Lincoln at center with "Wide Awakes. / Republican Candidates," above and "For President, / Abraham Lincoln. / Vice President, / Hannibal Hamlin." below. 7 1/2 x 2 1/2 in. (192 x 64 mm). Light scattered soiling; very light fraying at bottom; small stain to lower right edge.

THE WIDE AWAKES THROW THEIR SUPPORT BEHIND THE LINCOLN-HAMLIN TICKET.

The Wide Awakes movement was a grassroots Republican campaign organization that would grow to become a major factor in the 1860 presidential election. It originated with a handful of young men in Connecticut during the hotly-contested gubernatorial election there in 1858, and its members carried flaming torches as they escorted Republican speakers through the streets of Hartford. As the Republican candidate for President of the United States, Lincoln earned the support of the group, whose members responded to his opposition to slavery and support of workers' rights to strike. Soon, Wide Awake groups sprang up in other locations with uniformed adherents marching in cities from Bangor to Baltimore, and from Philadelphia to San Francisco, carrying their distinctive torches. Not in Sullivan and Fischer.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$800 - 1,200

LOT | 52

[LINCOLN-HAMLIN CAMPAIGN]. A presidential campaign token featuring ferrotype portraits of Lincoln and Hamlin, ca. 1860.

Back-to-back campaign token with obverse featuring a ferrotype portrait of Abraham Lincoln set in a metallic frame reading, "Abraham Lincoln / 1860" and reverse featuring a ferrotype portrait of Hannibal Hamlin set in a metallic frame reading, "Hannibal Hamlin. / 1860". Hole punched in frame, with faded red cloth string threaded and knotted. Overall diameter 1 in. (25 mm). Frame with some scattered soiling and nicking; portraits retain good clarity, with occasional spotting and small imperfections; red cloth string frayed and discolored.

The portrait of Lincoln featured here was produced by photographing the bust of a Currier & Ives print entitled, "Hon. Abraham Lincoln. 'Our Next President'". (Sullivan, p. 196). Not in Sullivan (possibly a variant of King #147).

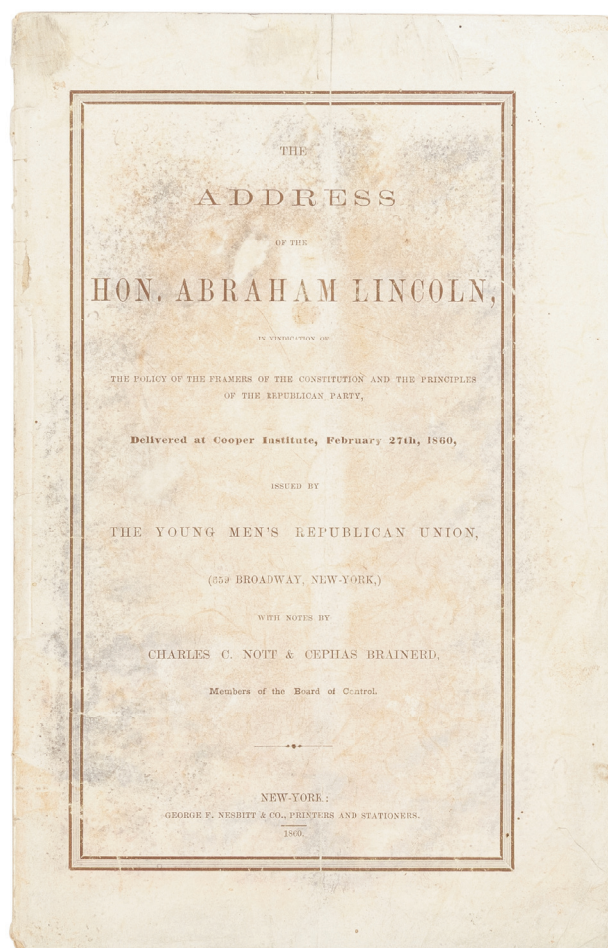
Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$800 - 1,200





LOT | 53

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). *The Address of the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, in vindication of the policy of the framers of the Constitution and the Principles of the Republican Party, Delivered at Cooper Institute, February 27, 1860.* New York: George F. Nesbitt & Co., 1860.

8vo. Original glazed printed wrappers, covers with vertical crease, rubbing or discoloration to covers as usual; in chemise.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE OF LINCOLN'S FAMED COOPER UNION SPEECH, with p. 32 unnumbered (in 1907, a reprint that was almost indistinguishable from the original was reissued with an explanation laid in and p. 32 numbered).

"LET US HAVE FAITH THAT RIGHT MAKES MIGHT."

Lincoln's Cooper Union Address was a pivotal speech that significantly boosted his presidential candidacy leading up to the 6 November 1860 election. In this carefully researched and eloquent address, Lincoln argued against the expansion of slavery into the western territories, asserting that the majority of the Founding Fathers would have supported this position. He emphasized the Republican Party's conservative stance on slavery, stating, "Let all the guarantees those fathers gave it, be, not grudgingly, but fully and fairly, maintained". Lincoln also directly challenged the Southern states, declaring, "Your purpose, then, plainly stated, is that you will destroy the Government, unless you be allowed to construe and enforce the Constitution as you please, on all points in dispute between you and us". The speech concluded with the powerful words, "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it." Monaghan 68; Rubenstein, *Abraham Lincoln: His Life in Print* p. 103.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$800 - 1,200

[illegible]

[LINCOLN-HAMLIN CAMPAIGN]. *Roll of the National Republican Convention, Chicago. May 16th, 1860.*

Listed here are the officers and delegates comprising the roll of the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, Illinois, on 16 May 1860, including representatives from 26 states and the District of Columbia. The name of each state is followed by the number of votes allocated to that state, for example, "New York—Thirty-Five Votes."

This strategy proved successful, as Lincoln emerged as the presidential nominee, beating out Seward on the third ballot. While many regarded Seward as the Republican Party's truest and best representative, Lincoln was recognized as the candidate who could appeal broadly to voters across the moderate-radical spectrum. "Seward's defeat at Chicago, as [Horace] Greeley remarked some time afterwards, turned upon one essential question—which candidate 'could obtain more electoral votes than any of his competitors.'" (Shaw, *Abraham Lincoln: The Year of His Election*, Vol. II, p. 56).

[With:] a complimentary ticket to the 1860 Republican National Convention, printed on heavy green paper stock, signed in print by the committee chair E.D. Morgan; corner clipped; some soiling.

\$2,500 - 3,500



LOT | 55

[LINCOLN-HAMLIN CAMPAIGN]. HESLER, Alexander (1823-1895), photographer.
An oval bust portrait signed ("A. Lincoln"), ca. 3 June 1860.

Albumen print on larger cardstock mount; 8 x 6 in. (203 x 152 mm). Inscribed in ink at lower left mount: "Yours truly / A. Lincoln". Hesler's rare blindstamp at center mount below image ("113 Lake St., Chicago"). Minor spotting to image and mount; unexamined out of the frame, 14 1/2 x 12 in. (368 x 305 mm).

This photograph (O-28 in Hamilton and Ostendorf's *Lincoln in Photographs*) reflects one of four different poses captured by Hesler in his sitting with Lincoln on 3 June 1860. Tasked with producing some updated campaign portraits, Hesler traveled to Springfield to accommodate Lincoln's busy schedule. "Hesler came, and set up his camera near a large window in the old Capitol Building. It was a quiet Sunday and Hesler worked undisturbed with Lincoln. He took these four splendid poses, two of which (O-26 and O-27) sold about 10,000 copies!" (Hamilton and Ostendorf, pp. 48-49). "This and No. 27 did not have the wide distribution of Nos. 25 and 26, and are little known except to collectors. The negative is said to have been lost in the Chicago Fire of 1871." (Meserve & Sandburg 28)

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Abraham Lincoln: A Personal Journey at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Museum

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$100,000 - 150,000

LOT | 56

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln") to Joshua Reed Giddings. Springfield, Illinois, 26 June 1860.

1 p.; 8 x 5 in. (203 x 381 mm); marked "Private" at top left corner; scattered spotting and toning, particularly along top edge; creasing from old folds.

"IF I FAIL, IT WILL BE FOR LACK OF ABILITY, AND NOT OF PURPOSE"

Lincoln responds to a letter of 19 June 1860 from Joshua R. Giddings (1795-1864), a fervent abolitionist who had just retired from the U.S. House of Representatives after serving for more than two decades as a congressman from the state of Ohio. Writing one month after Lincoln secured the Republican Party's nomination for president, Giddings suggested that Lincoln follow the example of John Quincy Adams in not answering any questions upon which he was expected to act as President until he was elected. In reply, Lincoln first apologizes for his delayed response which was occasioned by "illness in my family." He then acknowledges Giddings's suggestions, "The suggestions you make are very important, and are duly appreciated by me. If I fail, it will be for lack of ability, and not of purpose." Lincoln closes the letter warmly, "Mrs. L joins me in remembrances and good wishes for you."

In the decades leading up to the Civil War, Joshua Giddings was one of the nation's most outspoken opponents of slavery, and he was well-known to Lincoln. When the Thirtieth U.S. Congress (March 1847-March 1849) convened in Washington, D.C., newly elected U.S. Representative Abraham Lincoln secured lodging at Mrs. Ann Sprigg's boarding house. In 1847-48, eight of Lincoln's fellow Congressmen lived at Mrs. Sprigg's, including Giddings, Amos Tuck of New Hampshire, and several other staunch abolitionists. Lincoln's views on slavery and emancipation were undoubtedly shaped by his close association with Giddings and other abolitionists during this time. Giddings would later support Lincoln's nomination for president. When some members of the Republican Party decried Lincoln as a wholly unacceptable candidate for his failure to adequately condemn slavery, Giddings staunchly defended Lincoln's character. Lincoln seems to have possessed a similarly warm regard for Giddings. In 1861, Giddings was appointed by President Lincoln as U.S. consul general to Canada, a position which he held until his death in Montreal on 27 May 1864. Basler 4, pp. 80-81.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$80,000 - 120,000

Private

Abraham Lincoln

Springfield, Ill. June 26, 1860

Hon. J. R. Giddings

My dear Sir

Yours of June 19th

was received in due course, and its receipt would have been sooner acknowledged but for illness in my family. The suggestions you make are very important, and are duly appreciated by me. If I fail, it will be for lack of ability, and not of purpose.

Your note, sent by Mrs. Cook, was received, and answered; but as you make no mention of my answer, I fear you did not receive it. Mrs. L. joins me in remembrance, and good wishes for you.

Yours very truly
Abraham Lincoln

L2
Y785L
no. 7
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over 5125

LINCOLN AND LIBERTY!!

Tract No. 7.

New York, July 31st, 1860.



For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Of Illinois.

For Vice-President,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
Of Maine.

ISSUED BY THE

Young Men's Republican Union,
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Campaign Reading Room, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659
Broadway; open daily, from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.

*"Let us have faith that right makes might,
and in that faith, let us to the end, dare to do
our duty, as we understand it."*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

Sumner's Great Speech,

On the origin, necessity and permanence of the Republican party, is to be issued August 7th, in neat pamphlet form, by the Young Men's Republican Union, under whose auspices it was delivered.

One Hundred Thousand copies will be gratuitously circulated in all parts of the country.

HICKMAN ON DOUGLAS.

In his eloquent and powerful speech at Philadelphia on Tuesday evening last, the Hon John Hickman drew the following picture of the "little giant" and his inconsistencies:

"There are few, if any, living men concerning whom more has been said and less really known than Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. There are thousands, by far too many thousands, now sustaining him under the mistaken and delusive idea that he is directing his efforts to counteract the plans of the Southern Democracy. This is a frightful hallucination, but a natural one, when we take into consideration the humiliating fact that all that devotion could do has been done, by those surrounding his person, to distort a true record, and to stamp a counterfeit character for him on the public mind. Viewing him as one of the most unsafe and treacherous of leaders, you will pardon me certain statements which it now seems necessary should be made, and the correctness of which I presume, will not be im-

pugned. I have not yet forgotten when, in the winter of 1855-56, during the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, the residents of Kansas, asseverating that the cardinal principles of the Nebraska-Kansas act had been wantonly and wickedly nullified, that fraud and violence, concocted in the blue-lodges of Missouri had invaded their homes and imposed a foreign rule upon them for the purpose of forcing upon them institutions which they abhorred, and invoking the interposition of Congress in their behalf, the prided father of untrammelled popular sovereignty turned his back upon his violated child, and closed his ears as in death, to complaints of outrage, almost without a parallel in the civilization of the century. These despoiled pioneers, who, had taken up their abode in the Territory under the most solemn guaranties of self-government only asked to prove their accusation and to be relieved from oppression. In other words, they declared that they had never been able to enjoy self-government, that they were ruled by invaders, and demanded the sovereignty conferred by law upon them. Mr. Douglas should have been the first man to fly to their relief; and if he had been as completely dedicated to the principles of his bill as some would make us believe he would have urged investigation and carried it. So far from having done so, he put himself in the lead of those Senators most hostile to an exposition, and became the mere mouth-piece, advocate, and apologist of those engaged in the work of forcing Slavery upon an unwilling people. He enjoyed at that time the full confidence of the South, and his democracy was orthodox, because he was loyal to his task-masters, willing to do battle for their most extravagant demands. He was then Chairman of the Committee on Territories, and I call attention to his report as such, made March 12, 1856, as conclusive upon the point I have stated. In that paper he could find nothing to say against foreign conspiracies to invade the soil of Kansas and control elections, but he had much to offer in condemnation of eastern associations to encourage removal thither. He could discover no irregularities in the return of Mr. Whitfield, the Pro-Slavery Delegate to the House of Representatives, but he clearly discerned that the Territorial Legislature was a legally elected body, with perfect authority to enact the most cruel and arbitrary slave codes, and that the complaints of fraud and force were gotten up merely to stimulate and excite Northern emigration. At the time of which I speak, there was no one in Congress or out of Congress, in office or out of office who exerted himself more untiringly to perpetuate that reign of terror inaugurated to insure the admission of Kansas into the Union as a Slave State. I fear there are many now bearing up the banner inscribed with the name of this Senator who have never fully understood or who have forgotten this tarnished page in his history. If there has ever been a more determined foe to the growth of freedom in Kansas, or to the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas bill than Stephen A. Douglas, he has been able to keep himself very much under cover.

* * * * *

While these proceedings were progressing in the Senate, the other branch of Congress, carried resolutions of investigation under a close division of parties, and sent a Select Committee

Freedom of Public Land to Actual Settlers.

Free Speech. Free Press. Free Soil. Free Men.

LOT | 57

[LINCOLN-HAMLIN CAMPAIGN]. *Lincoln and Liberty!!* Tract, No. 7. New York: Young Men's Republican Union, 31 July 1860.

4 pp.; 12 x 6 1/2 in. (305 x 165 mm). Creasing from old folds, separations along same; scattered spotting and edge wear.

Part of a series of weekly tracts published by the Young Men's Republican Union, of the City of New York in support of Lincoln's candidacy. This example includes coverage of a speech by Pennsylvania politician John Hickman targeting Stephen A. Douglas; reportage on the incendiary language used in an anti-Lincoln speech by South Carolina politician and "Rampant Fire-Eater" Robert Barnwell Rhett; a series of jocular and sarcastic news items including a burial announcement for the Democratic Party; and a notice headed "Wide Awakes," informing readers that they can "obtain the necessary information about uniform, &c., by applying to E.A. Mann, 659 Broadway."

Organized in 1856 as the Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Central Union, the Young Men's Republican Union notably sponsored Lincoln's famous Cooper Union address at the Cooper Institute in February of 1860. The organization was fervent in its support of Lincoln, being among the first in New York City to ratify his nomination and assembling what is believed to be the first campaign of Wide Awakes in the state. RARE: Monaghan 62-65 (this issue not listed).

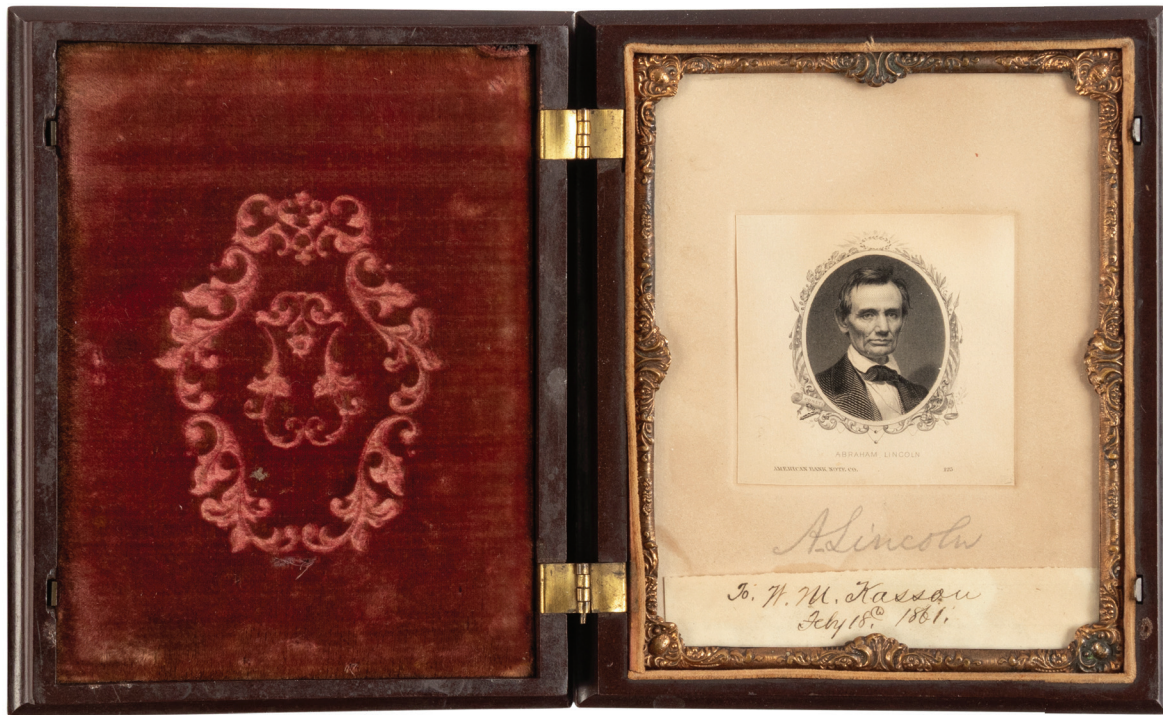
Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$800 - 1,200

1861-1865
 A. Lincoln
 LOTS 58-144



LOT | 58

[LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. An engraved portrait signed in pencil ("A. Lincoln"). 18 February 1861.

Engraved portrait, by A. Sealy; 2 3/8 x 2 3/8 in. (64 x 64 mm); affixed to 3 3/4 x 5 in. (95 x 127 mm) mount. Published by the American Bank Note Company. Toning; few light stains to mount. With additional ink inscription in an unknown hand written on a small slip of paper attached to the bottom of the mount, "To W.M. Kasson / Feb 18th 1861." Enclosed in a contemporary thermoplastic case with velvet lining and gilt-metal mat.

PRESENTATION ENGRAVING FROM A BEARDLESS LINCOLN.

The engraved portrait of Lincoln is based upon one of the most famous photographic portraits of the beardless Lincoln, taken by Mathew Brady on 27 February 1860, a few hours before Lincoln delivered his famous Cooper Union address. According to Lincoln, the speech and the portrait are what put him in the White House (Ostendorf, O-17, pp. 34-35).

This is the only engraved portrait Lincoln is known to have autographed, and is one of only three known extant copies. Six proof copies were reportedly sent to Lincoln in Springfield before he departed for Washington, D.C. to take office. On the trip, Lincoln used a parlor car designed for him by William M. Kasson of Buffalo, New York. The signed engraving was presented to Kasson when the inaugural train stopped in Buffalo on 18 February 1861. According to a testimonial given by Kasson's son, Mahlon O. Kasson, ca. 1936, "My father was...introduced to Mr. Lincoln, who warmly thanked him... Upon the termination of that interview, Mr. Lincoln reached down and into his carpetbag, took out a small engraved likeness, which, he remarked, was his favorite picture of himself, and gave it to my father, after having autographed it with the stub of a lead pencil..." (Holzer & Neely, *The Lincoln Image*, p. 31).

Provenance:

William M. Kasson, thence to his son, Mahlon O. Kasson

Daniel Kelleher Galleries

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$25,000 - 35,000

LOT | 59

[1861 INAUGURAL ADDRESS]. DOUGLAS, Stephen A. (1813-1861). *Remarks of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in the Senate of the United States, March 6, 1861, on the Resolution of Mr. Dixon to Print the Inaugural Address of President Lincoln.* [Washington, D.C., 1861].

8vo. Unopened; split at pp.1-2 and 7-8; dampstaining at top of all leaves; extremities soiled; small ink stain on first page; in chemise.

FIRST EDITION of Douglas' analysis of Lincoln's first inaugural address in which Lincoln sought to reassure the Southern states that he had no intention of interfering with slavery where it already existed, stating, "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists" but will do "everything in his power to give a faithful execution to the Constitution and the laws for the return of fugitive slaves." Lincoln also appealed for peace and reconciliation, famously declaring, "We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies." However, he also made it clear that he would not allow the Union to be dissolved, asserting that "the Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors."

In a speech given on 25 April 1861 before the Illinois Legislature, Douglas assured Lincoln that "he was prepared to sustain the President in the exercise of all his constitutional functions to preserve the Union, and maintain the government, and defend the Federal Capital."

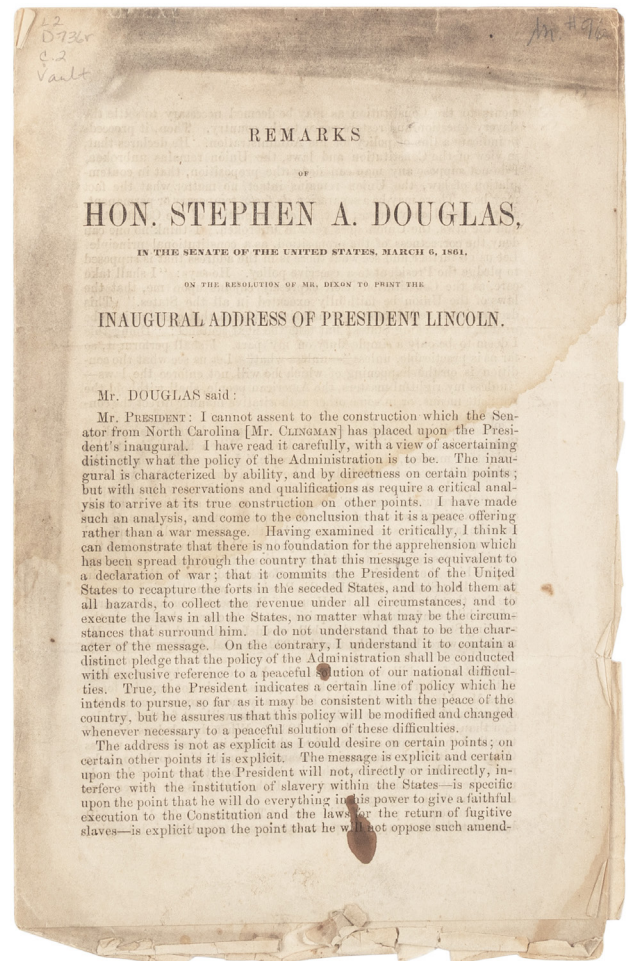
RARE: No known copies have appeared at auction. Monaghan 96.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$500 - 700



LOT | 60

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Partially engraved document signed ("Abraham Lincoln") appointing John J. Sweet. Washington, D.C., 19 March 1861.

One vellum sheet; 18 x 14 1/2 in. (457 x 14.5 mm), accomplished in manuscript; green paper seal intact in bottom left; docketed in red ink in top left corner, circular ink stamp in same; laid down on paper; tear traversing "A," b," and "h" of Lincoln's signature; scattered losses along edges, small chipping and wear along same; wrinkling at top; scattered soiling; in mat.

Signed by Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, appointing John J. Sweet a Second Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Cavalry; countersigned by Secretary of War Simon Cameron.

John J. Sweet was the son of Martin P. Sweet, a friend and colleague of Lincoln's from his days in Illinois. The younger Sweet trained at the Cavalry School for Practice in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and following this appointment served in the defenses of Washington, D.C., from April 1861 to March 1862. He was appointed a First Lieutenant of the Second Cavalry on 16 April 1861, and was then appointed to the Fifth Cavalry. He served in the Peninsula Campaign and fought in the Siege of Yorktown (5 April 1862-4 May 1862) and the Battle of Williamsburg (5 May 1862). He was killed in action at the Battle of Gaines's Mills on June 27, 1862.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$5,000 - 8,000



LOT | 61

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1868). Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln") to Hiram Barney. Washington, D.C., 29 March 1861.

1 p. on bifolium; 7 1/4 x 4 3/4 in. (184 x 120 mm); creasing from old folds, same expertly repaired; sheet toned; scattered dampstaining.

In full: "My dear Sir; Please come here. I think I can make up the New York card better after having a talk with you. Yours truly A. Lincoln."

Hiram Barney (1811-1895) was a New York lawyer, abolitionist, and delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1860. Barney first met Lincoln in 1859, and according to Lincoln biographer Michael Burlingame, "...the two men enjoyed 'agreeable and profitable business relations.' Barney said that Lincoln 'is as good as a brother to me....'" (*Abraham Lincoln: A Life*, Chap. 21, p. 34) After Barney raised \$35,000 in New York for the Republican Party, Lincoln appointed him Collector of the Port of New York in 1861, a role highly sought after within the Treasury Department for its large number of employees and effect on the New York political machine. Barney later became an ally of Lincoln's Republican rival, and Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, leading to his dismissal from the role in 1864. Basler 4, p. 300.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$12,000 - 18,000

Washington

March 29, 1861

Hon. Hiram Barney

My dear Sir,

Please come here.

I think I can make up
the New York case better
after having a talk with
you.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln

April 19, 1861.

By the President of the United States of America.
A Proclamation.

Preamble

Whereas an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue cannot be effectually executed therein conformably to that provision of the Constitution which requires duties to be uniform throughout the United States;

And whereas a combination of persons, engaged in such insurrection, have threatened to grant pretended letters of marque to authorize the bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, vessels, and property of good citizens of the country lawfully engaged in commerce on the high seas, and in the waters of the United States:

And whereas an Executive Proclamation has been already issued, requiring the persons engaged in these disorderly proceedings to desist therefrom, calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session to deliberate and determine thereon;

Blockade of ports
in certain States
declared.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace, and the lives and property of quiet and orderly citizens pursuing their

LOT | 62

[LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. A fair copy manuscript of Lincoln's proclamation ordering the blockade of all Confederate ports. Washington, D.C., ca. 19 April 1861.

3 pp., on rectos only; 12 1/2 x 8 in. (317 x 203 mm). Manuscript emendations and corrections in ink; secretarially signed on behalf of President Lincoln and Secretary of State William Seward. Integral leaf with note in later hand, "original copy from Pub Printers Office Washington." Sheets affixed at top edge, first leaf starting; creasing from old folds; scattered soiling; closed tear at top of each page; extremities lightly worn.

"Whereas an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out... I, Abraham Lincoln...have further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid..."

A VERY RARE PUBLISHER'S CORRECTED MANUSCRIPT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION issuing a general blockade of ports in the seven Southern States that had seceded from the Union (South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas).

The final text of the proclamation was printed by the Government Printing Office on April 18, 1861, in both broadside and bifolium format, and reflect the manuscript emendations in this document.

One week later, Lincoln extended his order to include Virginia and North Carolina, after their State Congresses also signed secession ordinances. The general blockade was issued days after the attack on Fort Sumter, and in response to the Confederacy's announcement that it would authorize privateers to attack Union ships in the Atlantic. While only partially effective at the outset, the blockade proved an effective Northern tool as the war progressed, eventually ruining the Southern economy. Once the Union Navy increased in size and capabilities, it was able to drastically reduce shipments into Confederate ports. Regional "Blockade Squadrons" were set up, patrolling different sections of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. The Navy's efforts limited the import of military and other crucial supplies to the Southern states, and almost totally cut off cotton exports, the Confederacy's main source of revenue.

During the first weeks of the war, Lincoln acted swiftly to combat the growing insurrection while Congress was in recess until July. He and his cabinet broadly expanded their wartime powers through executive actions, such as this blockade, as well as the call to raise 75,000 militia volunteers, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. "Lincoln took decisive hold of the government... he raised and supplied an army, sent it into battle, held the Border States in the Union, thwarted Confederate attempts to win European diplomatic recognition, declared a blockade, asserted leadership over his cabinet, dealt effectively with Congress, averted a potential crisis with Great Britain, and eloquently articulated the nature and purpose of the war..."(Fehrenbacher, *Lincoln's Wartime Leadership: The First Hundred Days* p.18). Basler 4, pp. 339-340.

Provenance:

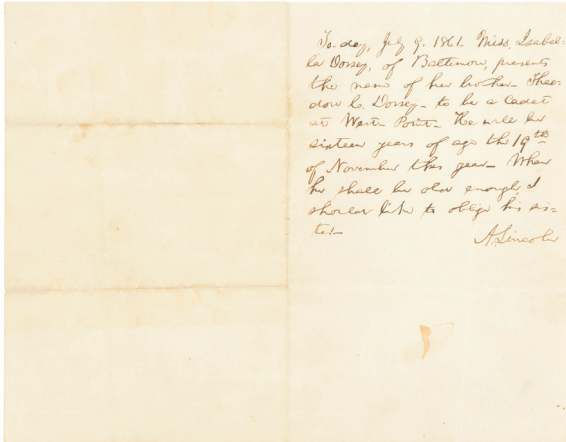
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994.

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$20,000 - 30,000



LOT | 63

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph note signed ("A. Lincoln"). Washington, D.C., 9 July 1861.

1 p. on bifolium; 8 x 5 in. (203 x 127 mm); creasing from old folds; scattered soiling.

Reads in full: "To-Day July 9. 1861. Miss Isabella Dorsey, of Baltimore, presents the name of her brother—Theodore C. Dorsey—to be a Cadet at West-Point—He will be sixteen years of age the 19th of November this year—When he shall be old enough I should like to oblige his sister—A. Lincoln."

President Lincoln refers to the request of Isabella Dorsey of Baltimore to appoint her 16 year old brother, Theodore C. Dorsey, as a cadet at West Point, writing that "when he shall be old enough I should like to oblige his sister." White, *Lincoln in Private*, p. 253. Not in Basler.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$6,000 - 9,000

LOT | 64

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln") as President to Postmaster General Montgomery Blair. Executive Mansion, Washington, D.C., 15 July 1861.

1 p.; 6 1/2 x 4 1/2 in. (165 x 114 mm); creasing from old folds, minor repairs to same on verso; abrasion in top edge center from old mount, affecting both sides.

In full: "Executive Mansion July 15. 1861 Hon. Post-Master-General My dear Sir Please send me a nomination for John Armstrong, as Post-Master at Springfield, Illinois. Yours truly A. Lincoln".

President Lincoln requests that U.S. Postmaster General Montgomery Blair send him the nomination of John Armstrong (1814-1877) as Postmaster of Springfield. According to *History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County, Illinois*, (1876) by John Carroll Power, Armstrong originally hailed from Chester County, Pennsylvania, before settling in Springfield in 1837, where he was a "contractor and builder for many years." Armstrong was a prominent citizen in Springfield who seemed to have harbored political aspirations. The 25 March 1861, *Illinois State Journal* announced the name of John Armstrong as a candidate for the mayor of the city of Springfield "subject to the action of a Republican City Convention," though the position ultimately went to another candidate.

The position of postmaster was often at this time an inherently political appointment. Armstrong, a Republican, replaced a Buchanan-era Democrat who previously occupied the role, and he remained Springfield Postmaster throughout Lincoln's administration. Notably, Lincoln passed over a family member, Elizabeth J. Todd Grimsley (1825-1895) for this appointment. Grimsley, or "Cousin Lizzie" as she was known within her family, was the daughter of Mary Lincoln's uncle. Grimsley lived with the Lincoln family in the White House in 1861, during which time she assisted with the care of the Lincoln children, and actively sought the appointment as Springfield postmaster. In a letter of 30 March 1861 to John T. Stuart, Lincoln writes regarding the possibility of Grimsley's appointment: "The question of giving her the Springfield Post-office troubles me. You see I already appointed William Jayne a territorial governor, and Judge Trumbull's brother to a land office. Will it do for me to go on and justify the declaration that Trumbull and I have divided out all the offices among our relatives?"

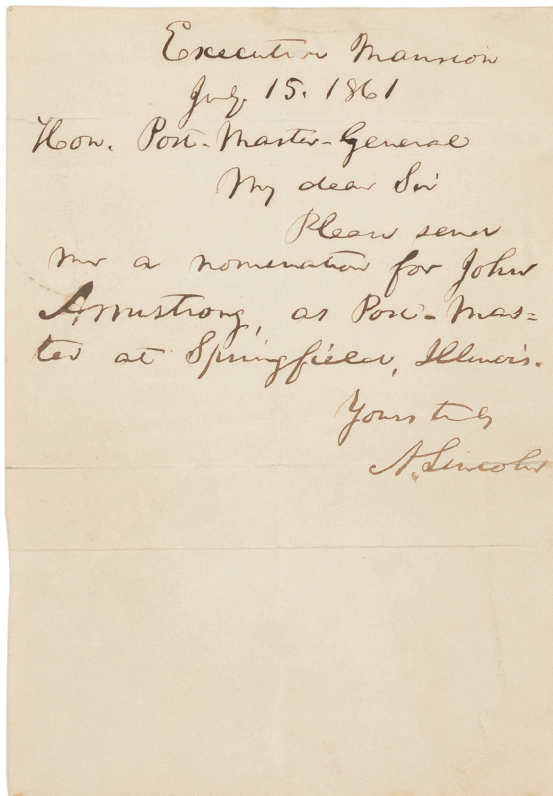
Less than four months later, Lincoln would write this letter in favor of Armstrong's nomination for the position of Springfield Postmaster, and Armstrong's presidential appointment to the role would be solidified within days.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$8,000 - 12,000





LOT | 65

[THE LINCOLN WHITE HOUSE]. A group of 3 cut and engraved crystal drinking glasses manufactured for use in the Lincoln White House. Brooklyn, New York: Greenpoint Flint Glassworks, ca. 23 July 1861.

Two sherry glasses, height 4 1/2 in. (114 mm); one toddy cup with handle, height 4 in. (102 mm); each engraved with the shield of the United States.

"GLASSWARE MOST DESIRED BY LINCOLN COLLECTORS...PIECES OF THE LINCOLN SERVICE ARE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN" (*Lincoln Lore*, No. 1531)

Founded by glassmaker Christian Dorflinger in 1860, the Greenpoint Flint Glassworks factory was built in Greenpoint, Brooklyn. The glass was made with a special sand that Dorflinger imported from Fontainebleau, France, which he used as ballast in sailing ships as a means of avoiding import duties. The resulting glassware was exceptionally thin and delicate, and was held in such high regard that Dorflinger was one of the first manufacturers commissioned by Mary Todd Lincoln to produce new stemware for the White House.

These glasses are from a much larger set that were selected by Mrs. Lincoln and sold to her for \$1,500 by dealer A.P. Zimandy of Washington. By the time his invoice came due she had already overspent the \$20,000 allotted to the Lincolns by Congress to furnish the White House. This became yet another source of friction between the President and his wife, as well as the President and the Congress. Despite Lincoln's discomfort with the extravagant purchase, he approved the \$1,500 bill on 23 July 1861. This style of glassware continued to be used in the White House until Grover Cleveland chose a newer Russian pattern during his first administration. See *Lincoln Lore* Number 1531, September, 1965; Dorflinger Glass Museum, Glass Exhibits.

Provenance:

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The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

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Indianapolis July 13 1861
Hon. Albert G. Porter
Washington
D.C.

Dear Sir

My brother, Carter B. Harrison, is very anxious to procure a Commission as Lieutenant in the Reg. Army of the United States. He is now bearing this market as a private in one of the Ohio Regts in Western Va. Some family reasons combine with his own inclination to make such an appointment a matter of desire to him & ours. He is a young man of unexceptionable habits & of good appearance if a brother is compelled to bear the testimony - I do not know the No. of his Regt. but he is in Capt Bodds Company, which was recruited at Oxford O. where he was attending college. May I ask you to make this a personal matter?

I have written to Lane & Colfax & they will I think aid you, if it is a matter of any such difficulty as to require a Commission.

I hope to be able to take up the note I owe you before

long. I exceedingly regret that I should have put you to any inconvenience & thus I trust that you would be in any great need of the money I would have looked to some other source for it.

Respectfully Yours
Benjamin Harrison

LOT | 66

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865), and Benjamin HARRISON (1833-1901). Autograph letter signed ("Benj. Harrison") to Congressman Albert G. Porter, with a note on verso initialed ("A.L."). Washington, D.C., 13 July 1861-7 August 1861.

1 p.; 10 x 7 3/4 in. (254 x 197 mm); docketed below Lincoln's endorsement in another hand; creasing from old folds; scattered soiling to verso; two small repaired holes, one affecting three letters.

LINCOLN ENDORSES A REQUEST FROM FUTURE PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

In full: "Dear Sir My brother, Carter B. Harrison, is very anxious to procure a Com(mission) as Lieut in the Reg. Army of the United States. He is now bearing his musket as a private in one of the Ohio Regts. in Western Va. Some family reasons combine with this one indication to make sure an appointment a matter of desire to him & sons. He is a young man of unexceptionable habits & of good appearance if a brother is compelled to bear the testimony--I do not know the Co. of his Regt. but he is in Capt Dodds Company, which was reconciled at Oxford O(hio). where he was attending college. May I ask you to make this a personal matter? I have written to Lane & Colfax & they will I think ask you, if it is a matter of any such difficulty as to require a combination I hope to be able to take up the note I owe you before long. I exceedingly regret that I should have put you to any inconvenience & had I known that you would be in any... need of the money I would have worked to some other...for it. Respectfully Yours, Benj Harrison"

Docketed on verso by Lincoln: "I think this grandson of Gen. Harrison ought to be appointed a Lieut. A.L. Aug. 7 1861."

President Abraham Lincoln endorses a letter from future President Benjamin Harrison, requesting an appointment for his younger brother, Carter Harrison (1840-1905). Despite Lincoln's approval, it does not appear an appointment for Carter was ever put forth at the time. Carter served in the Union Army until 1864 when he was mustered out as a full Captain.

The future president Benjamin Harrison (1833-1901) was an Indianapolis lawyer when the war broke out. A member of the distinguished Harrison family of Virginia, he was a great-grandson of Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Benjamin Harrison V (1726-91), and the grandson of the ninth president, William Henry Harrison (1773-1841)--whom Lincoln vigorously campaigned for during the 1839 presidential election. The younger Benjamin volunteered for service at the request of Indiana Governor Oliver Morton, and on 22 July 1862, he was commissioned a Colonel of the 70th Indiana. He served with distinction through the Atlanta Campaign under William T. Sherman, seeing intense combat and was lauded for his brave and capable leadership. Harrison was a longtime supporter of Abraham Lincoln, and campaigned for the President in 1860, and delivered over 80 speeches on his behalf. In 1865, Benjamin was promoted by Lincoln to Brevet Brigadier General. After the war, Harrison returned to his legal career in Indianapolis for a few years before entering politics. He was elected Senator in 1881, and then the presidency in 1888 on the Republican ticket.

A SUPERB ASSOCIATION LINKING AMERICA'S 16TH AND 23RD PRESIDENTS. Basler, *First Supplement* p. 89.

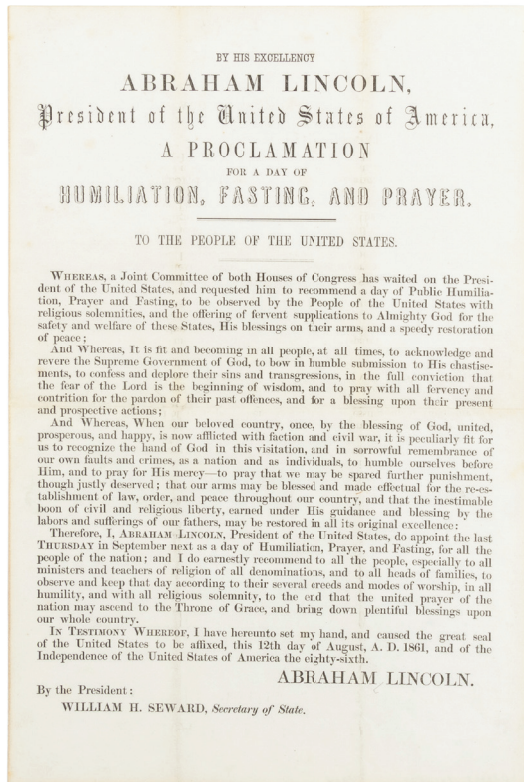
Provenance:

Charles Hamilton Catalogue, 22 September 1966, No. 242

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$20,000 - 30,000



LOT | 67

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). By His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, A Proclamation for a Day of Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer. [Washington, D.C.], 12 August 1861.

Printed broadside; 15 x 10 in. (381 x 254 mm). Signed in type by President Abraham Lincoln and Secretary of State William H. Seward. Creasing from old folds, some toning to same.

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY LINCOLN DURING THE CIVIL WAR, and the first issued by a president since the administration of James Madison. Lincoln declared 26 September 1861 as the special day, and it was the first of nine Thanksgiving proclamations he issued, this one about three weeks after the first battle of Bull Run. It reads in part: "That our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order, and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellence... I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of Humiliation, Prayer, and Fasting, for all the people of the nation..."

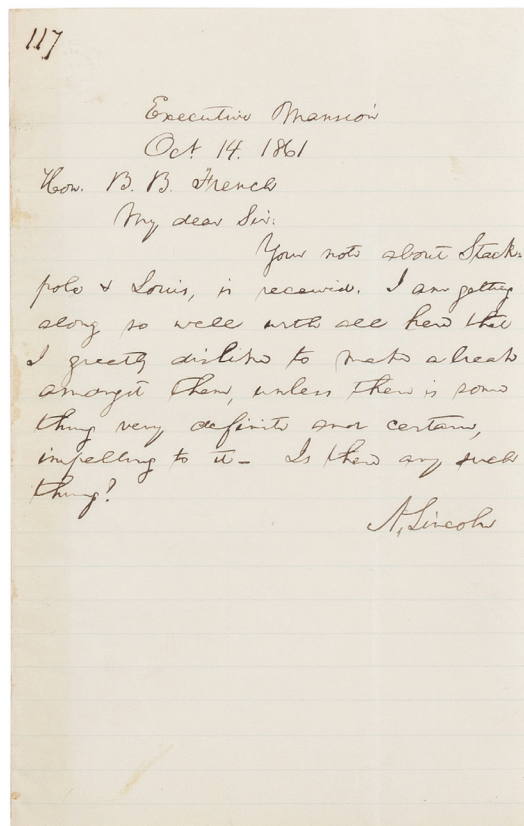
RARE: Online records indicate that only two copies have appeared at auction in the past century.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$4,000 - 6,000



LOT | 68

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln") to Benjamin Brown French. Executive Mansion, [Washington, D.C.], 14 October 1861.

1 p. on bifolium; 8 x 5 in. (203 x 127 mm); creasing from old folds; numerical notation in top left; scattered light soiling; remnants of old mount on verso.

In full: "My Dear Sir: Your note about Stackpole & Louis, is received. I am getting along so well with all here that I greatly dislike to make a break amongst them, unless there is something very definite and certain, impelling to it--Is there any such thing? A. Lincoln"

Thomas Stackpole and Louis Burgdorf were both doormen for Lincoln at the White House, each at one time serving as the doorkeeper to his office. The President was fond of them both, with Stackpole forming a close association with Mrs. Lincoln--he was one of her favorites--and who wrote that he was "a most worthy man & an especial friend of the President". During the Fort Sumter crisis in March-April 1861, Stackpole delivered messages back and forth to the War Department. President Lincoln would go on to recommend both men for other government roles later in his first term.

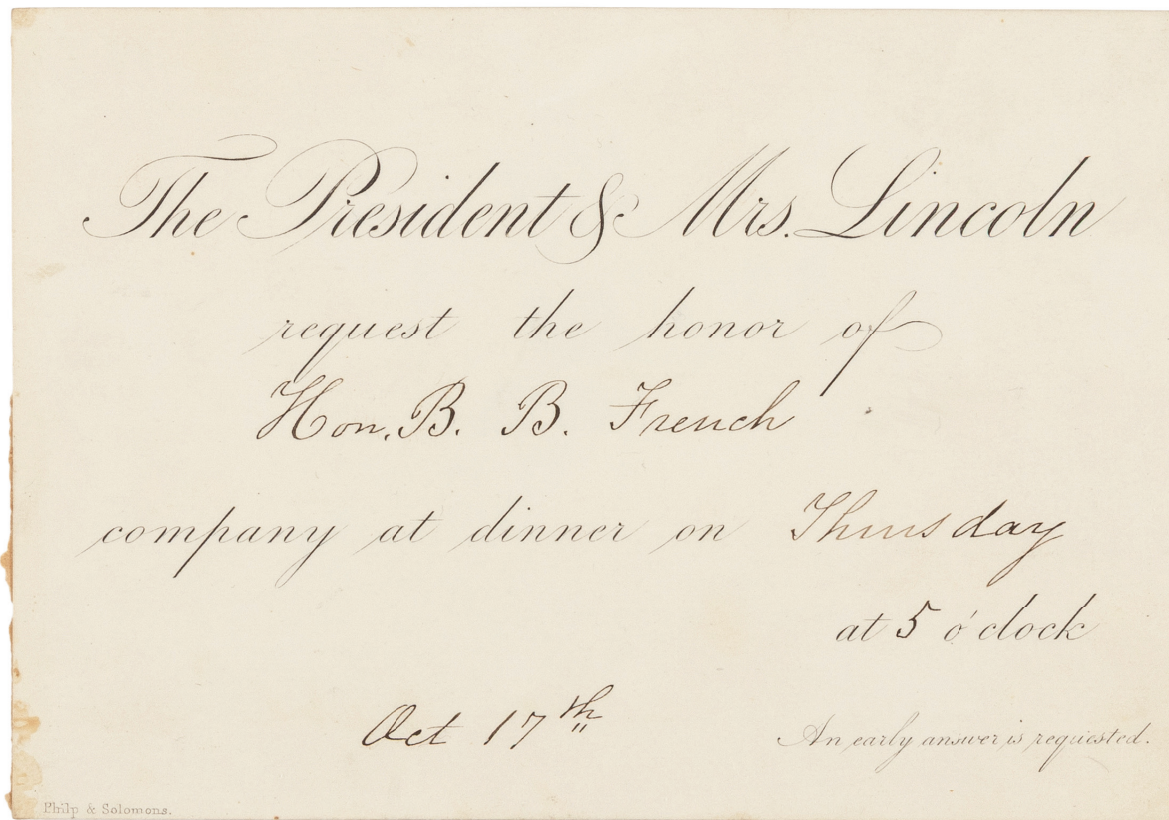
Benjamin Brown French (1800-1870) served in Lincoln's administration as Commissioner of Public Buildings, and oversaw funeral arrangements for both Willie Lincoln, as well as the President. Among his other responsibilities was to oversee the expenditures for White House redecorating, a role which sometimes put him at odds with Mrs. Lincoln. French was present at both Lincoln's inauguration and the Gettysburg Address. He also gave the main speech on 14 April 1868 at the dedication of the Lincoln statue at Washington's City Hall.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$8,000 - 12,000



LOT | 69

[LINCOLN, Mary Todd (1818-1882)]. Partially engraved invitation to a White House dinner, Washington, D.C., 17 October 1861.

One oblong sheet; 4 x 5 1/2 in. (101 x 140 mm). Accomplished in manuscript. Light wear; small residue bottom left recto and verso from old mounting.

Engraved invitation from "The President & Mrs. Lincoln" requesting the presence of "Hon. B.B. French" at dinner on Thursday, October 17th, at 5 o'clock. Printers Philip & Solomons identified at bottom left. On the verso French has listed the guests who attended, including: "Gen. Anderson / Mr. Holt / Secy. C.B. Smith / Mr. Clay (eldest son of Henry) / Gov. Sprague / Mr. Shaw of Ky / Mr. Speed [of Ky] / with myself & the Prest & / Mrs. L made the party."

The dinner hosted on October 17th included several prominent Kentuckians, as well as several men who were likely in Washington, D.C. due to their scheduled participation in a ceremonial flag presentation. The 19 October 1861 issue of the *National Republican* recorded details of the presentation of flags from California to the 2nd Rhode Island regiment, during which dinner guests Rhode Island Governor William Sprague and "the hero" General Robert Anderson reviewed the Rhode Island troops alongside the President and Mrs. Lincoln.

During her time as First Lady Mary Lincoln played a significant role in White House social life, assisting in the planning of large receptions and more intimate dinners such as the one identified here.

Provenance:

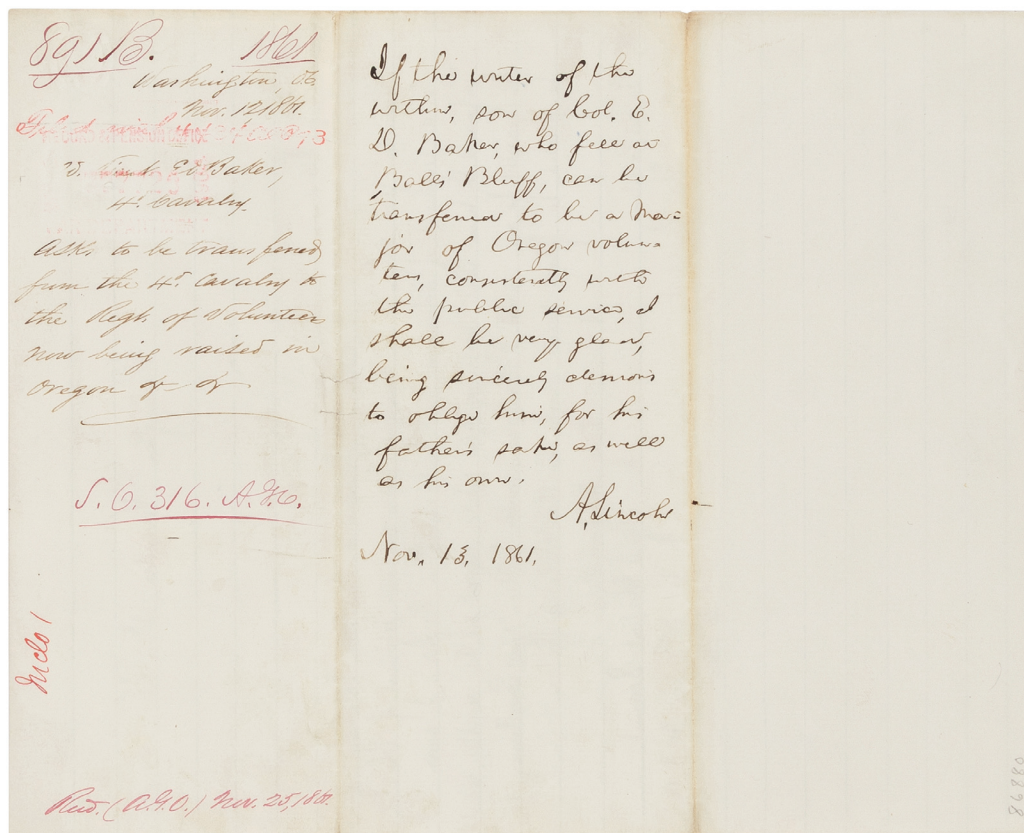
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$3,000 - 4,000



LOT | 70

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph endorsement, signed ("A. Lincoln") as President, to Secretary of War Simon Cameron. Washington, D.C., 13 November 1861.

2 pp. on bifolium; 9 3/4 x 8 in. (248 x 203 mm); docketed on verso in addition to Lincoln's endorsement; light toning; creasing from old folds.

Lincoln's endorsement appears on the verso of an autograph letter from 2nd Lieutenant Edward D. Baker, Jr. of the 4th Cavalry. Baker writes to Lincoln regarding a transfer from the 4th U.S. Cavalry regiment: "I made application to the Hon. Secretary of War a few days since to be transferred from my own regiment of Cavalry to a regiment of Volunteers now being raised in Oregon. I was informed by him that anything you would request in the matter, would be granted to me, and I therefore humbly petition your Excellency to be pleased to place your name to the enclosed paper."

Lincoln warmly obliges the request with an endorsement reading in full: "If the writer of the within, son of Col. E.D. Baker, who fell at Ball's Bluff, can be transferred to be a Major of Oregon volunteers, consistently with the public service, I shall be very glad, being sincerely desirous to oblige him, for his father's sake, as well as his own."

Second Lieutenant E.D. Baker, Jr. (1838-1883) was the son of Lincoln's close friend, Colonel Edward Dickinson Baker (1811-1861), whose long acquaintance with Lincoln began in the 1830s while both were up-and-coming young lawyers in Illinois. So close were the elder Baker and Lincoln that the Lincolns named their first child Edward Baker Lincoln (1846-1850). In 1859, the elder Baker moved to the newly admitted state of Oregon in pursuit of a U.S. Senate seat, which he claimed in 1860. On 15 May 1861, Senator Baker enlisted as a colonel and was commissioned into the Field & Staff Pennsylvania 71st Infantry. He was killed on 21 October 1861 at the Battle of Ball's Bluff, the only sitting U.S. Senator ever killed in a military engagement. Upon hearing the news of his friend's death, one reporter described seeing Lincoln "with bowed head, and tears rolling down his furrowed cheek..."

Given Lincoln and Baker's decades-long friendship, it is not surprising that the President would wish to do anything in his power to effect the younger Baker's wishes for a transfer. Ultimately, Lt. Baker remained in the U.S. Regular Army 4th Cavalry until 1863, receiving promotions to 1st Lieutenant and then Adjutant. In 1863, he was commissioned into the U.S. Army's Quartermaster's Department, where he served for the remainder of the war. After the war, Baker continued to serve in the U.S. Army, rising to the rank of Major.

A superb example of how Lincoln consistently tried to balance the needs of the nation and "the public service," with his personal relationships. Basler *First Supplement*, p. 109.

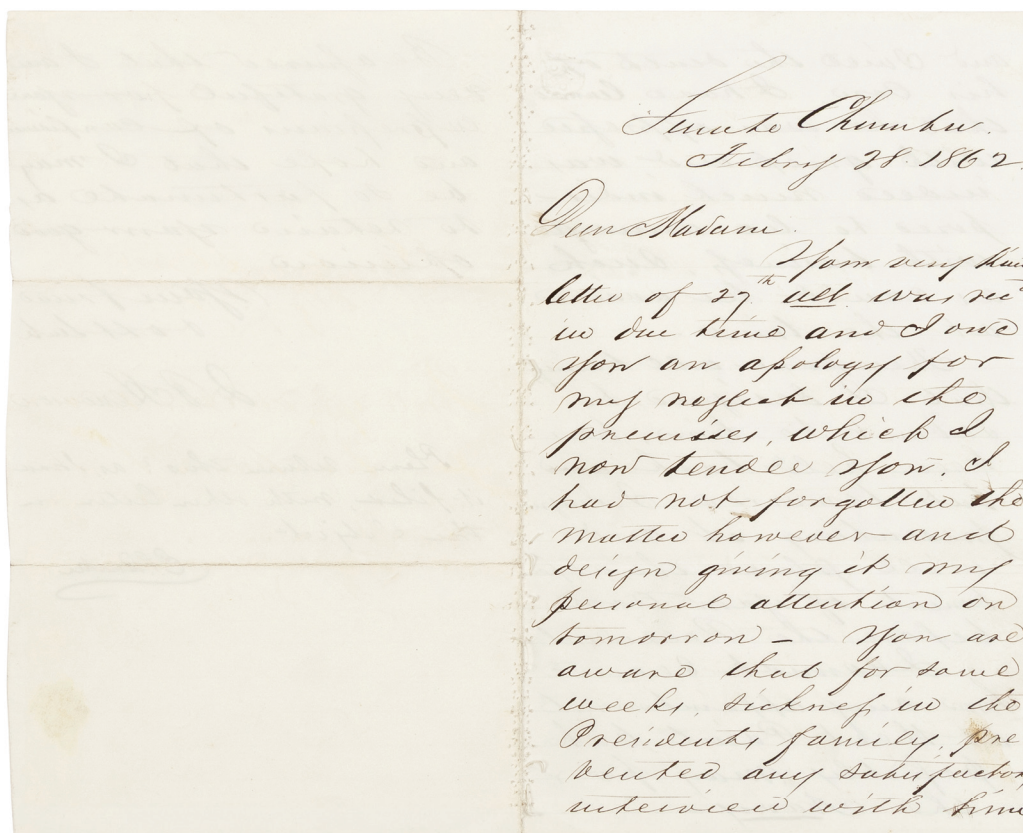
Provenance:

James T. Hickey, historian and collector of Lincolniana, Elkhart, Illinois

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$12,000 - 18,000



LOT | 71

HENDERSON, John (1826-1913). Autograph letter signed ("J.B. Henderson") presumably to Emily Pillsbury Burke. Washington, D.C., 28 February 1862.

3pp. on bifolium; 8 x 5 in. (203 x 127 mm). Binder's thread along central fold; creasing from old folds.

LINCOLN MOURNS THE DEATH OF HIS 11-YEAR-OLD SON WILLIE.

In part: "You are aware that for some weeks, sickness in the President's family, prevented any satisfactory interview with him and since the death of his son, I have learned that he was oppressed with grief and was indeed much indisposed to be annoyed with business, such as could be awarded at the time. Therefore all business that I designed to submit to him, has been held back..." With an autograph note at end by E.P. Burke, presumably Emily Pillsbury Burke (1814-87), a New England educator: "Please return this: as I have it filed, with other letters on the subject. E.P. Burke."

Lincoln's 11-year-old son, William Wallace Lincoln, died from typhoid fever on 20 February 1862. A private tragedy during one of the most critical periods of the war, Willie's death devastated the Lincoln household, sending Lincoln and his wife, Mary Todd, into a prolonged state of mourning. Upon his son's death, Lincoln is reported to have said, "He was too good for this earth...but then we loved him so." (Donald, *Lincoln*, p. 336). For months following Willie's death, Lincoln was sometimes overcome with grief, often shutting himself away in a room so that he could weep alone.

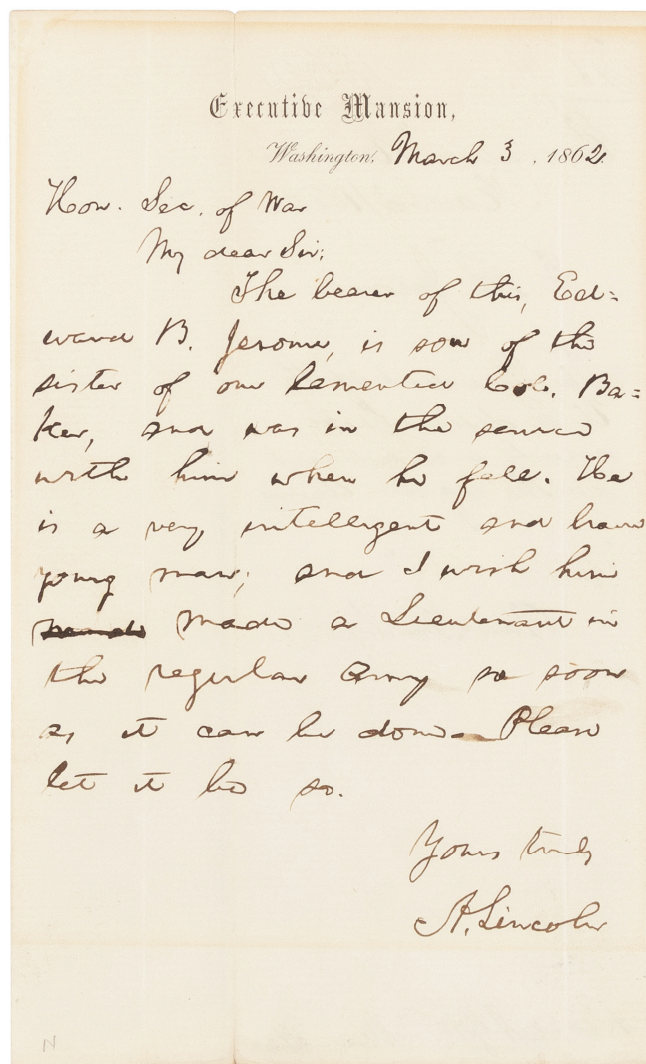
John Henderson was a U.S. Senator from Missouri, remembered as the co-author and co-sponsor of the Thirteenth Amendment that prohibited slavery in the United States. On 11 January 1864, Henderson presented Senate Joint Resolution 16 to abolish slavery in the United States, which was ratified by the states on 18 December 1865.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$1,500 - 2,500



LOT | 72

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter, signed ("A. Lincoln"), to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton. Executive Mansion, Washington, D.C., 3 March 1862.

1 p. on bifolium; 8 x 5 in. (203 x 127 mm); docket on verso in another hand; creasing from old folds; mat burn along edges of first page; ink smudging in bottom three lines.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN PROMOTES THE NEPHEW OF A LONGTIME FAMILY FRIEND.

In full: "My Dear Sir; The bearer of this, Edward B. Jerome, is son of the sister of our lamented Col. Baker, and was in the service with him when he fell. He is a very intelligent and brave young man; and I wish him made a Lieutenant in the Regular Army so soon as it can be done. Please let it be so. Yours truly A. Lincoln."

Edward Baker Jerome was nominated to First Lieutenant by Secretary of War Edwin Stanton on 7 March, with his appointment being confirmed on 24 March 1862. Jerome was the nephew of one of Abraham Lincoln's longtime friends, Edward D. "Ned" Baker (1811-61).

Lincoln and Edward D. Baker first met in 1835 when both men were involved in the Whig Party of Illinois. They quickly became friends and remained in contact over the years, while Lincoln was advancing his legal career, and Baker was becoming a politician in both California and Oregon. Their bond was so strong that Lincoln named his second son Edward Baker Lincoln (1846-1850).

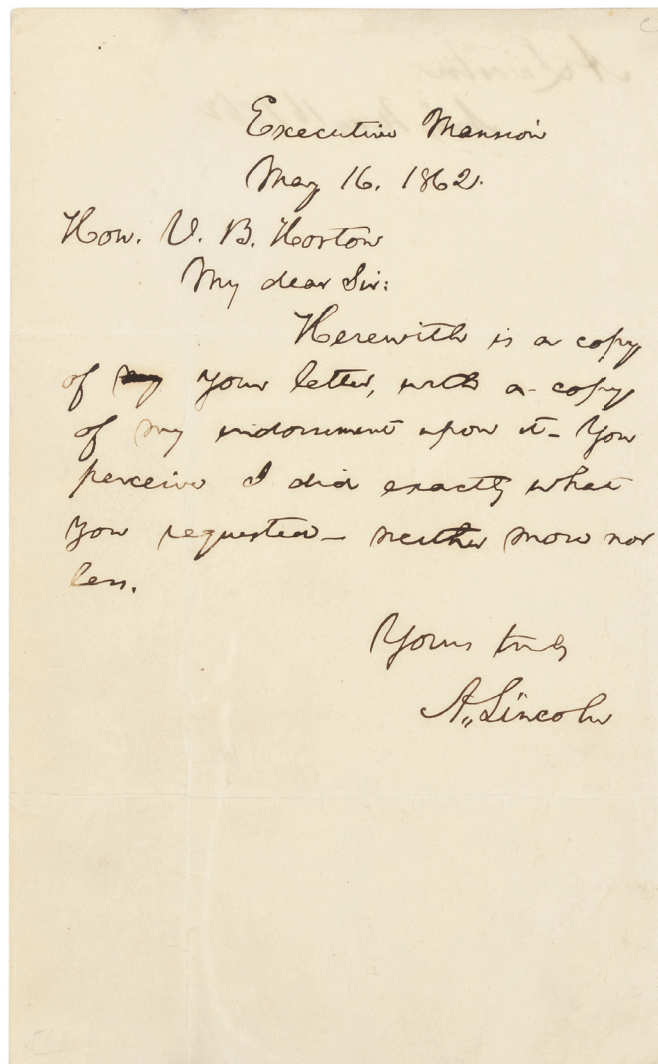
Baker was killed leading a Union regiment at the Battle of Ball's Bluff in October of 1861, the only sitting U.S. Senator to ever be killed in combat. When Lincoln learned of his death, while visiting the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, he was reported to be distraught and in tears. Basler *First Supplement*, p. 124.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$12,000 - 18,000



LOT | 73

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln") to Ohio Congressman Valentine B. Horton. Executive Mansion, Washington, D.C., 16 May 1862.

1 p.; 8 x 5 in. (203 x 127 mm); docketed on verso of integral blank; creasing from when folded; very light wear in top edge.

In full: "My dear Sir: Herewith is a copy of your letter, with a copy of my endorsement upon it—You perceive I did exactly what you requested—neither more nor less. Yours truly A. Lincoln".

This letter is possibly a draft, as a slightly different version, with a post-script authorizing Stanton to appoint Hunter, is recorded by Basler (see Basler 5, p. 218).

Valentine B. Horton (1802-1888), a Republican congressman from Ohio, had requested that Lincoln authorize the Secretary of War Edwin Stanton to clear First Lieutenant Robert F. Hunter for active service. Hunter had been cashiered for drunkenness in November 1861. Basler, *Second Supplement* p. 51

Provenance:

Previously sold, Chicago Book & Art Auctions, *Abraham Lincoln, Rare Autograph Letters, Documents, Personal Relics, Prints, etc.*, 2 June 1932, lot 43

Henry M. Leland (1843-1932); previously sold, his sale, Parke-Bernet Galleries, New York, 27 May 1952, lot 174

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\$12,000 - 18,000

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever, free; and the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

LOT | 74

[EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION]. LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). *By the President of the United States of America. A Proclamation.* [Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, ca. 3 Jan 1863].

1 p. on bifolium; 13 1/8 x 8 3/8 in. (330 x 215 mm); light uneven toning on recto.

THE OFFICIAL AND FIRST OBTAINABLE BROADSIDE PRINTING OF LINCOLN'S FINAL EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

While the Civil War raged, Abraham Lincoln sought ways to address the root cause of the conflict: slavery. Less than a year into the war Pennsylvania congressman Thaddeus Stevens argued for the total war against the Confederacy to include emancipation of all slaves, making the economically-based argument that doing so would cripple the Southern economy. On 13 March 1862, Congress passed the Act Prohibiting the Return of Slaves, which effectively prohibited all representatives of the United States military from returning fugitive slaves to their owners. A month later, Lincoln signed a law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, with compensation to slaveowners. On 19 June, Congress passed a law prohibiting slavery in all current and future United States territories (though this did not apply to current states), which Lincoln promptly signed.

That summer, Horace Greeley of the *New York Tribune* demanded in an open letter to President Lincoln, published in his paper, for immediate emancipation, writing that "On the face of this wide earth, Mr. President, there is not one...intelligent champion of the Union cause who does not feel...that the rebellion, if crushed tomorrow, would be renewed if slavery were left in full vigor and that every hour of deference to slavery is an hour of added and deepened peril to the Union."

In an open letter to Greeley, Lincoln responded, "If there be those who would not save the Union, unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery." What Greeley did not know at the time was that Lincoln had already composed a draft proclamation addressing this very issue and planned to issue it after the next great Union victory; it is believed that Lincoln composed this response in order to paint the proclamation as a gesture towards winning the war and not necessarily towards emancipation.

The 1862 Union victory at Antietam gave Lincoln the opportunity he'd been waiting for to issue his proclamation. On the first day of January 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, though its immediate effectiveness was minimal; emancipation only applied to states then in rebellion, while slaves in Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri remained in bondage. It was only as the Union Army advanced deeper and deeper south that the full effect of the Proclamation began to be felt. The Proclamation further allowed for former slaves to join the Union Army, a move which contributed not only to an ultimate Union victory but also gave Union soldiers a higher cause to rally around, as many found themselves interacting for the first time with former slaves. Lincoln further painted the war as one rooted in the greater cause of human freedom, in his Gettysburg Address of 1863.

With many Republicans afraid that the Emancipation Proclamation would be construed as a war measure that could be easily repealed at war's end, they, in conjunction with President Lincoln, pushed for a constitutional amendment formally banning slavery once and for all. Lincoln staked his 1864 re-election campaign on slavery's final destruction, and on 6 December 1865 (eight months after Lincoln's assassination), the Thirteenth Amendment was formally ratified, though like the Emancipation Proclamation, it was criticized for its half-measured approach; involuntary servitude had been abolished, except as punishment for a crime.

The final text of the Emancipation Proclamation was rushed to the government printer, and this official State Department printing of the final proclamation is thus preceded only by the following:

1. Eberstadt 8. A small-format issue, "printed in haste to serve the urgent need for a few copies until the resplendent, official folio edition [this one] could be prepared" (Eberstadt, p. 17). Known in only a single copy.

2. Eberstadt 9: A broadside "extra" issued by the Illinois State Journal, Springfield, 2 January 1863. Known in only one copy, at the Lincoln Presidential Library in Springfield.

RARE: Only nine other copies are known extant, four of which are part of institutional collections including Brown, Clements Library, The Huntington Library, and the Library of Congress. Eberstadt 10.

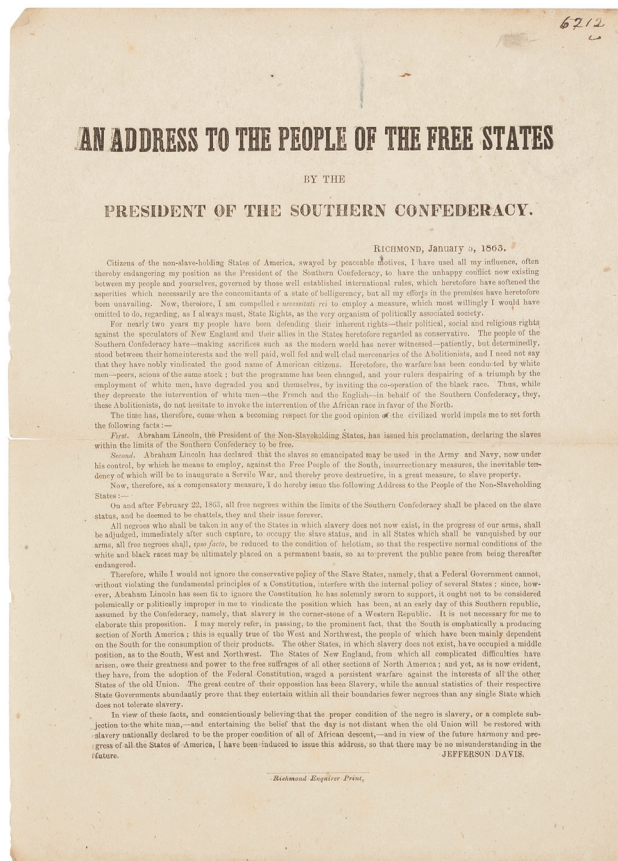
Provenance:

James T. Hickey, historian and collector of Lincolniana, Elkhart, Illinois

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$20,000 - 30,000



LOT | 75
[RESPONSE TO THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION]. [DAVIS, Jefferson (1808-1889)]. *An Address to the People of the Free States by the President of the Southern Confederacy*. Richmond: Richmond Enquirer Print, 5 January 1863.

One sheet; 12 1/4 x 9 in. (317 x 228 mm); some discoloration; minor spotting.

A FIERY RESPONSE TO THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, ATTRIBUTED TO CONFEDERATE PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Reaction to the Emancipation Proclamation was swift, and while greeted with jubilation amongst freedmen and slaves, others considered it to be an unnecessary escalation of the war, and a dangerous one at that. Internationally, the Proclamation helped to endear European nations to the Union cause, these countries themselves having abolished slavery within their realms decades prior.

In the Confederacy, however, the response was far less positive. Confederate President Jefferson Davis called it "the most execrable measure recorded in the history of guilty man" and immediately requested a law which would have prosecuted captured Union soldiers as having incited slave rebellions. The Confederate Congress did him one better and added a provision that captured Union officers of the United States Colored Troops could be turned over to authorities of whichever state they were captured in to be dealt with however the state saw fit, and even allowed for execution.

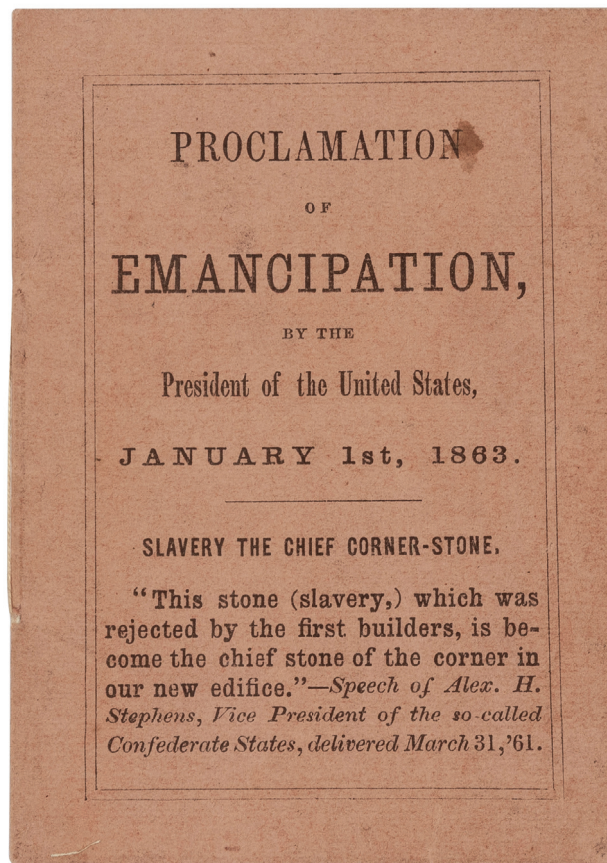
The present broadside, commonly attributed to Jefferson Davis, declares that "All negroes who shall be taken in any of the States in which slavery does not now exist, in the progress of our arms, shall be adjudged, immediately after such capture, to occupy the slave status, and in all States which shall be vanquished by our arms, all free negroes shall, *ipso facto*, be reduced to the condition of helotism, so that the respective normal conditions of the white and black races may be ultimately placed on a permanent basis, so as to prevent the public peace from being thereafter endangered." The author further writes that "the day is not distant when the old Union will be restored with slavery nationally declared to be the proper condition of all of African descent..."

Shortly before the Fall of Richmond, Davis, along with his family and numerous high-ranking Confederate officers, fled south. He was implicated as a conspirator in Lincoln's death following the assassination and a \$100,000 bounty was placed on his head. He was captured by Union soldiers on May 9 in Georgia and was imprisoned for two years.

RARE: According to online records, this broadside has not appeared at auction in over 40 years. Crandall 604; Sabin 18837; Parrish & Willingham 916

Provenance:
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation
\$800 - 1,200



LOT | 76

[EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION]. LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865).

Proclamation of Emancipation, by the President of the United States, January 1st, 1863. [Boston: John Murray Forbes, ca. 20 January 1863].

32mo (3 3/8 x 2 5/16 in; 88 x 63 mm). Original limp printed light brown sewn wrappers, small spot to both covers; in chemise.

SCARCE EARLY POCKET-SIZED EDITION OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, published to inform Southern slaves of their freedom, and urging them to take up arms for the Union.

Lincoln's preliminary Emancipation Proclamation was dated 22 September 1862, while the revised, final document became official on 1 January 1863. This thin, miniature pamphlet contains the quotation by Alexander Stephens on the front wrapper that appeared on the back wrapper of the comparable miniature pamphlet edition of the preliminary proclamation (Eberstadt 7). It also differs in page count (8 pp. instead of 7 pp.), and contains a quote on the lower wrapper that reveals this printing's other purpose: to convince freed slaves to take up arms in the cause of the Union. The quote comes from Andrew Jackson's appeal to the free black population of New Orleans, as he prepared to defend the city from a British attack at the close of the War of 1812: "General Andrew Jackson's Proclamation of September 21, 1814. To the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana. 'Through a mistaken policy, you have heretofore been deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall exist. As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable government. As fathers, husbands, and brothers, you are summoned to rally around the standard of the Eagle, to defend all which is dear in existence.'"

This printing of the proclamation "corresponds to the miniature pamphlet edition of the preliminary proclamation and hence was probably published at the insistence of John Murray Forbes with the support of Governor John Albion Andrew of Massachusetts." Eberstadt recorded three extant copies of this scarce edition, including examples held by The Huntington Library, Illinois State Historical Society, and the Massachusetts Historical Society. Eberstadt 15; Monaghan 235.

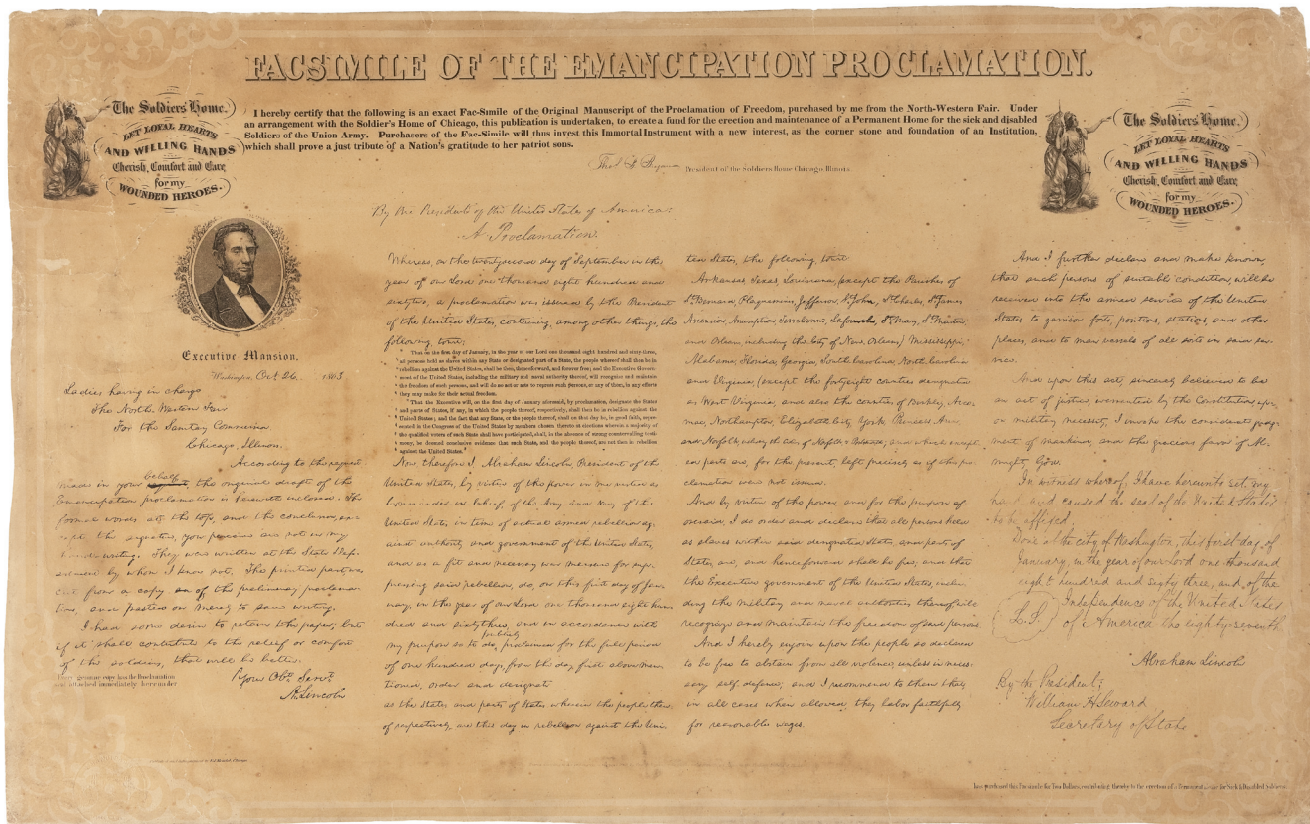
A VERY BRIGHT COPY.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$6,000 - 8,000



LOT | 77
[EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION]. [LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. Facsimile of the Emancipation Proclamation. Chicago: Edward Mendel, 1863.

Lithographed broadside, by Edward Mendel; 20 x 32 in. (508 x 813 mm). A horizontally formatted issue featuring an engraved portrait of Abraham Lincoln at top left, and an engraved facsimile of his handwriting of the Emancipation's text. Circular blindstamp in bottom left ("Emancipation Proclamation" and with White House depicted at center). Laid down on Japanese tissue; sheet toned and soiled; chipping and wear along margins.

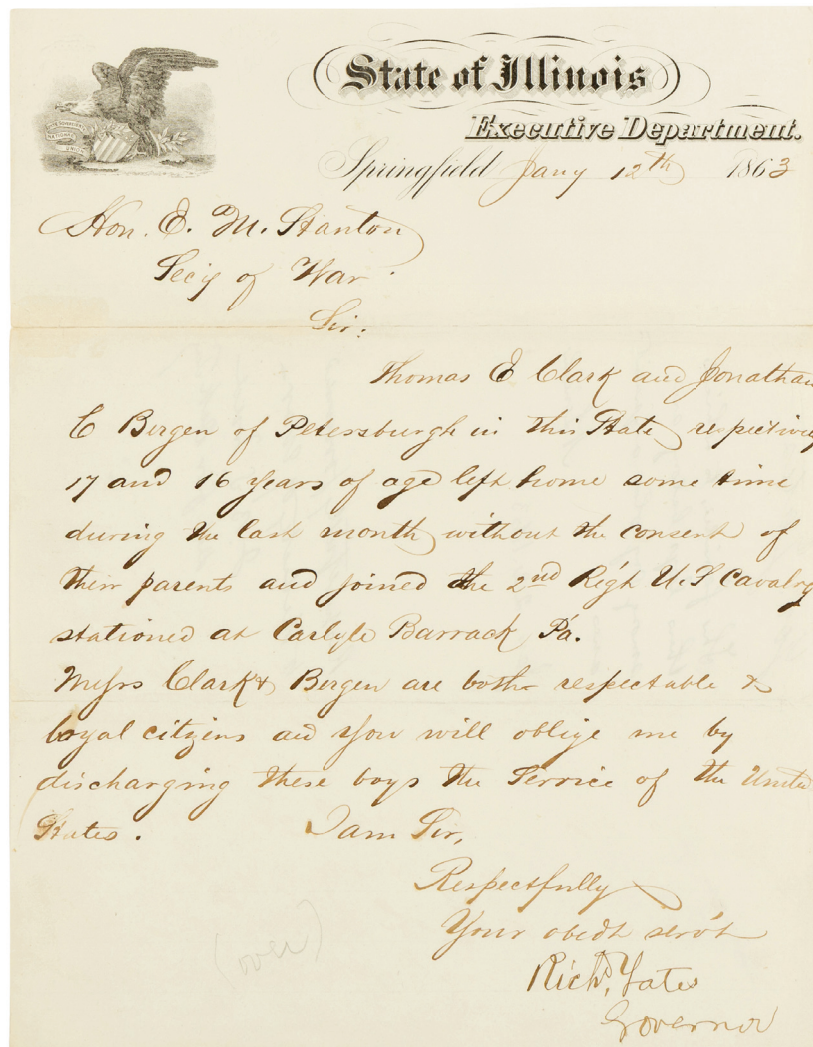
President Lincoln donated the original manuscript of the Emancipation Proclamation to the proprietors of the North-Western Fair, to be sold by them to raise money for the care of Union soldiers. The manuscript was then purchased by Thomas B. Bryan, president of the Soldier's Home in Chicago. Edward Mendel then lithographed the text, producing this facsimile version of Lincoln's historic document. These lithographs were then sold to raise funds for the U.S. Sanitary Commission. In the bottom right is printed, "has purchased this Facsimile for Two Dollars, contributing thereby to the erection of a permanent home for Sick & Disabled Soldiers", below a space left blank for the purchaser to add their name.

Lincoln's original manuscript was destroyed eight years later in the Chicago fire of 1871, thus making this a scarce facsimile record of a now lost manuscript.

RARE: OCLC records six copies in this format. Eberstadt 36.

Provenance:
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation
\$1,000 - 1,500



LOT | 78

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph endorsement, signed ("A. Lincoln"), to Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, Washington, D.C., 22 January 1863.

1 p.; 10 x 8 in (254 x 203 mm); creasing from old folds, repairs along same; docketing above Lincoln's inscription; additional inscription below Lincoln's hand, "Respectfully forwarded to the Secty of War, J.B.S. Trud Del for Oak Twp".

LINCOLN INTERVENES ON BEHALF OF TWO BOYS WHO RAN AWAY TO JOIN THE UNION ARMY.

Endorsed by Lincoln on verso of a letter from Illinois Governor and Lincoln's friend and ally, Richard Yates (that letter, addressed to Edwin Stanton, and dated 12 January 1863). In full: "The families to which these boys belong are among my old acquaintances A. Lincoln Jan. 22, 1863."

Yates's letter on recto (in a secretarial and signed by him) reads in full: "Thomas E Clark and Jonathan C Bergen of Petersburg in this State respectively 17 and 16 years of age left home some time during the last month without the consent of their parents and joined the 2nd Reg't U.S Cavalry stationed at Carlyle Barrack Pa. Messrs Clark & Bergen are both respectable & loyal citizens and you will oblige me by discharging these boys the service of the United States..." Basler, *First Supplement* p. 175.

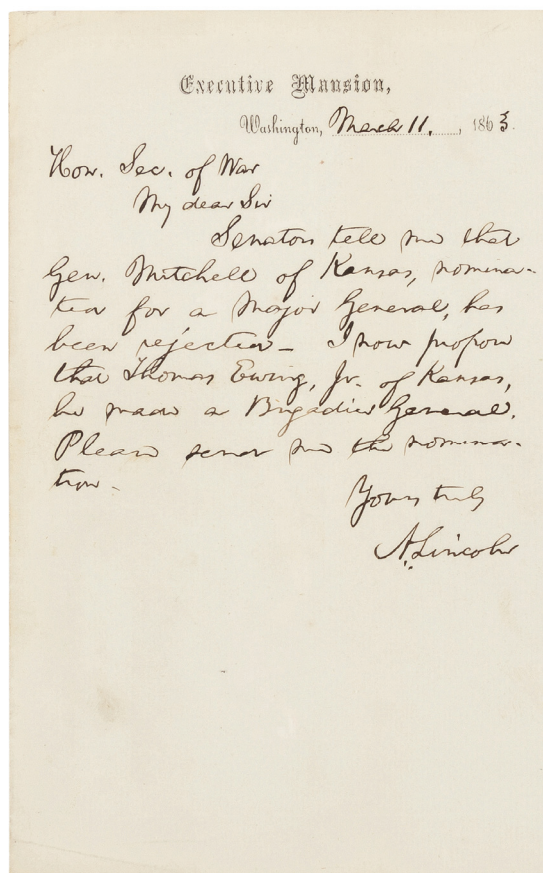
Provenance:

Elsie O. and Philip D. Sang; previously sold, their sale, Sotheby Parke Bernet, 8 November 1978, lot 484

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$5,000 - 8,000



LOT | 79

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln") to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. Executive Mansion, Washington, D.C., 11 March 1863.

1 p.; 8 x 5 in. (203 x 117 mm), on Executive Mansion stationery; creasing from old folds.

LINCOLN NOMINATES THOMAS EWING, JR. FOR BRIGADIER GENERAL

in full: "My dear Sir Senators tell me that Gen. Mitchell of Kansas, nominated for a Major General, has been rejected--I now propose that Thomas Ewing, Jr. of Kansas, be made a Brigadier General. Please send me the nomination. Yours truly A. Lincoln."

Thomas Ewing, Jr. (1829-1896) was a lawyer-turned-soldier who was instrumental in Kansas's entrance to the Union as a Free State, and who during the war issued General Order No. 11, "the single most controversial order" of the Civil War (Neely, *The Last Best Hope of Earth*, p. 75).

Born in Ohio, Ewing moved to Kansas in 1856 to pursue a career in politics. As a delegate in the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention, he was critical in its adoption of the antislavery Wyandotte Constitution, and afterwards became the first chief justice of the state's Supreme Court. During the Civil War he resigned his judgeship and served as a colonel in the 11th Kansas Infantry. He was appointed brigadier general two days following this letter, and given command of the District of the Border, comprised of Kansas and western Missouri. Following Confederate sympathizer and guerilla William Quantrill's raid on Lawrence, Kansas, Ewing was responsible for the issuance of General Order No. 11, which forcibly removed over 20,000 residents from rural areas in four counties of Western Missouri. Later, in September 1864, he successfully defended Fort Davidson in Missouri, repelling the invasion of Missouri by Confederate General Sterling Price.

Following the war Ewing established a law practice in Washington, D.C., and successfully defended—at cost to his reputation—Elman "Edward" Spangler, Samuel Arnold, and Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, who were accused of conspiracy in Lincoln's assassination. Ewing later returned to his home state of Ohio in 1870, where he practiced law and again became active in politics, serving as a U.S. Representative for that state for two terms.

Robert Byington Mitchell (1823-1882) was a brigadier general during the Civil War and the Governor of the New Mexico Territory, from 1866 to 1869. Basler, *Second Supplement* p. 181.

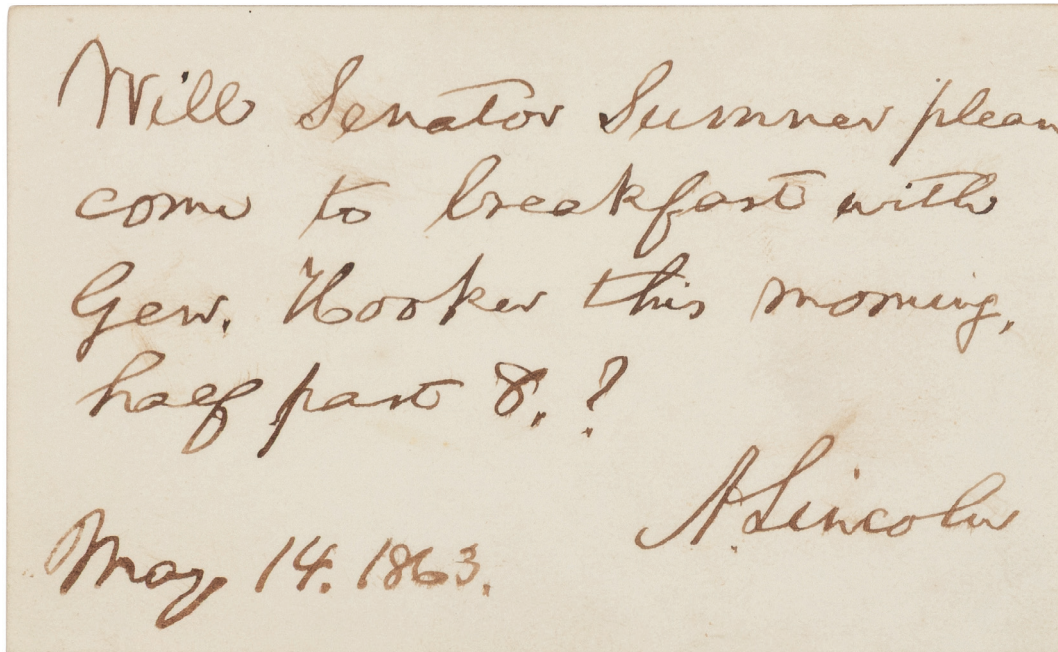
Provenance:

James T. Hickey, historian and collector of Lincolniana, Elkhart, Illinois

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$10,000 - 15,000



Will Senator Sumner please
come to breakfast with
Gen. Hooker this morning,
half past 8.?

May 14. 1863. A. Lincoln

LOT | 80

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph note signed ("A. Lincoln") to Senator Charles Sumner. Washington, D.C., 14 May 1863.

1 p.; 2 x 3 1/2 in. (51 x 89 mm), on cardstock; scattered light toning; ink smear; paper loss on verso from when mounted.

Intriguing war-dated autograph note by President Lincoln, requesting Senator Charles Sumner (1811-1874) to dine with him and General Joseph Hooker (1814-1879), then Commander of the Army of the Potomac.

In full: "Will Senator Sumner please come to breakfast with Gen. Hooker this morning, half past 8.?"

Early May of 1863 was one of the most stressful times for Abraham Lincoln during his entire first term. The Union Army of the Potomac was fresh from its disastrous defeat at the Battle of Chancellorsville, Confederate general Robert E. Lee was invading the Shenandoah Valley, and a political scandal was rife within the Union Democratic Party after the arrest of anti-war Ohio Congressman Clement Vallandigham (1820-1871).

Impromptu meetings with various legislators or generals, such as the one referred to in this note, were often called by President Lincoln when he needed guidance on the use of his war powers. Not in Basler.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$8,000 - 12,000



LOT | 81

[LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. GARDNER, Alexander (1821-1882), photographer. Carte-de-visite photograph signed ("A. Lincoln"). Washington, D.C., 9 August 1863.

Carte de visite; 3 1/2 x 2 3/16 in. (89 x 63 mm), affixed to 3 7/8 x 2 15/16 in. (100 x 77 mm) gilt-ruled mount. Boldly signed by Lincoln on mount below image. Toning; occasional spotting; wear to edges; top corners of print and mount rounded; abrasion to recto.

A BOLDLY SIGNED CARTE DE VISITE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN AS PHOTOGRAPHED BY ALEXANDER GARDNER.

One of a series of six images of the President taken by Alexander Gardner in Washington, D.C., on 9 August 1863. The photograph shows Lincoln seated, looking up from his copy of that day's pro-Union paper *The Washington Daily Morning Chronicle* with spectacles in hand. John Hay, Lincoln's secretary, wrote about this session in his diary, "I went down with the President to have his picture taken at Gardner's. He was in very good spirits" (Ostendorf O-71, pp. 130-134).

Provenance:

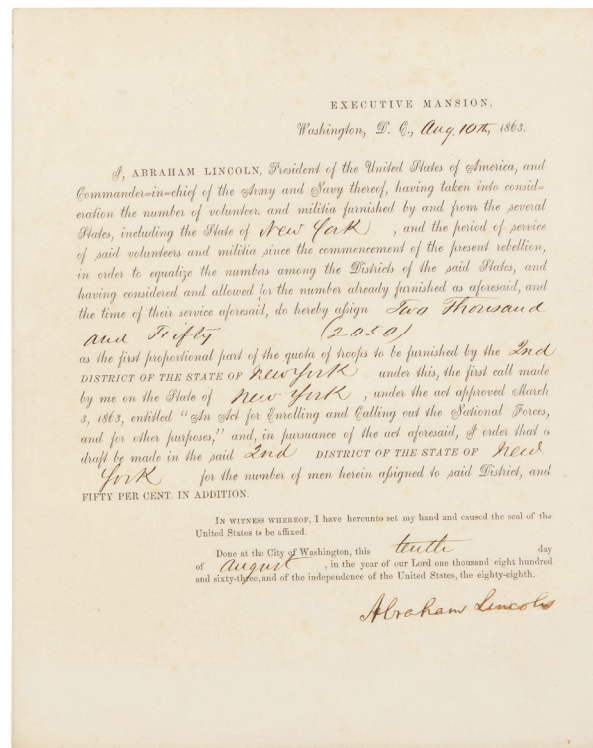
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$40,000 - 60,000



LOT | 82

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Partially printed document signed ("Abraham Lincoln"). Executive Mansion, Washington, D.C., 10 August 1863.

1 p. on bifolium; 9 3/4 x 7 3/4 in. (247 x 197 mm); signature slightly smudged; very light spotting.

A RESOLUTE PRESIDENT LINCOLN RESUMES THE DRAFT, calling for 2,050 men in the 2nd District in the state of New York.

Less than a month after the New York Draft Riots—the deadliest rioting in American history—President Lincoln orders a resumption of the hated draft in that state.

The four-day rioting that broke out in Lower Manhattan from 13-16 July 1863 was the most serious violent challenge in the north to authority during Lincoln's time in office. By 1863, after two long years of intense bloodshed, enthusiasm in the North for the War had declined, and the Union Army struggled to recruit and maintain its troop numbers. In New York, simmering tensions within the Irish and German working-class community over opposition to the Emancipation Proclamation, and its egalitarian and competitive implications, came to a boiling point with the passage of the first federal conscription law in March of 1863. This draft forced all men between the ages of 20-35, and all unmarried men between 35-45, to enlist in the Union Army. Exceptions were made for African-Americans (as they were not considered citizens) and those who could hire a substitute or pay a \$300 exemption fee (the equivalent of one year's salary for the average American worker).

These class and racial antipathies, goaded by anti-abolitionist and anti-war publications written by Confederate and Democratic sympathizers, came to a head the day after the first draft lottery, on July 12. Largely led by a mob of Irish laborers, rioters attacked military and government buildings, abolitionist offices, and then Black men and women, their homes, and their businesses--notoriously setting fire to the Colored Orphan Asylum. The insurrection was only quelled by the arrival of Union troops, many having just fought in the Battle of Gettysburg a month earlier.

Despite the destruction that left over 300 dead, as well as opposition from New York's governor and Democratic establishment, who viewed the draft as unconstitutional, here Lincoln defiantly signs an order authorizing the draft's resumption.

While draft calls signed by Lincoln for states other than New York appear frequently at auction, those relating to the site of the insurrection, and dated after the riots, are much more uncommon.

Provenance:

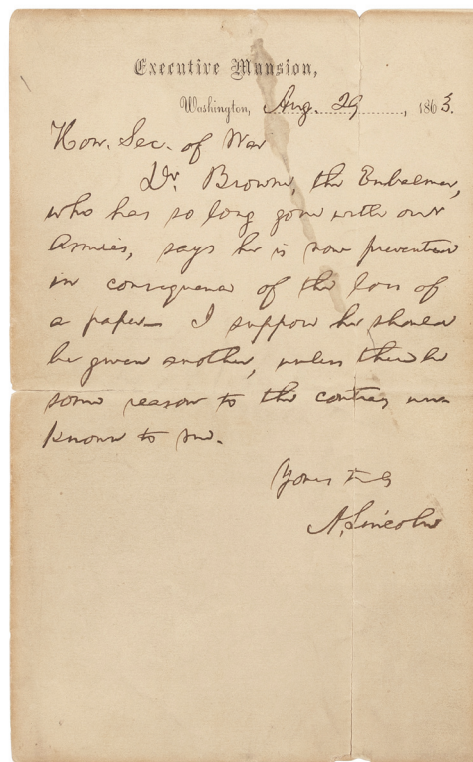
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$15,000 - 25,000



LOT | 83

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1863). Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln") to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. Executive Mansion, Washington, D.C., 29 August 1863.

1 p. on bifolium; 8 x 5 in. (203 x 117 mm), on Executive Mansion stationery; separated into two sheets along central fold; old creasing from when folded, separations along all of same, and traversing "L" in Lincoln's signature; old ink stain on first page; sheet toned.

REGARDING DR. CHARLES D. BROWN, THE PHYSICIAN WHO WOULD EMBALM LINCOLN.

In full: "Hon. Sec. of War Dr. Brown, the Embalmer, who has so long gone with our Armies, says he is now prevented in consequence of the loss of a paper--I suppose he should be given another, unless there be some reason to the contrary unknown to me. Yours truly A. Lincoln".

Dr. Charles Da Costa Brown (1817-96) established one of the first embalming firms in Washington, D.C. At the beginning of the Civil War, he and his partner, Dr. Joseph B. Alexander, relocated from New York City to capitalize on the soaring demand for embalming services for the war's mass casualties. Dr. Brown utilized a modern embalming process developed by French physician J.P. Succquet--whose American franchising rights he owned--that administered zinc chloride into the popliteal artery of the deceased's body. The process, as Dr. Brown advertised, rendered "the body hard and marble-like in character...restored to the color and fullness of vigorous life." This method became the dominant form of preservation before the implementation of formaldehyde in the late 1860s. It was used throughout the war, as Brown's men often accompanied the Union Army to various camps and battlefields to perform their services.

It was Dr. Brown's embalming of Lincoln's 11 year old son, Willie, who died from typhoid fever in February 1862, that made him the preeminent practitioner in Washington, D.C. Three years later, on April 15, 1865, Dr. Brown was chosen again, this time to embalm the late President's body following his assassination. Brown's assistant, Henry P. Cattell, used the same embalming method used on Willie. Later, Brown's men accompanied Lincoln's body on the long train journey to his burial place in Illinois. During this time, they prepared Lincoln's body before each of the public wakes that were held in the nation's major cities, including Washington, D.C., New York, Cleveland, Chicago, and finally his home of Springfield. It was this extended public viewing, made possible through Brown's embalming, that helped shape the public image of Lincoln as a secular martyr in the minds of his countrymen. Basler 6, pp. 421-422; Tracy, *Uncollected Letters of Abraham Lincoln*, pp. 231-232.

Provenance:

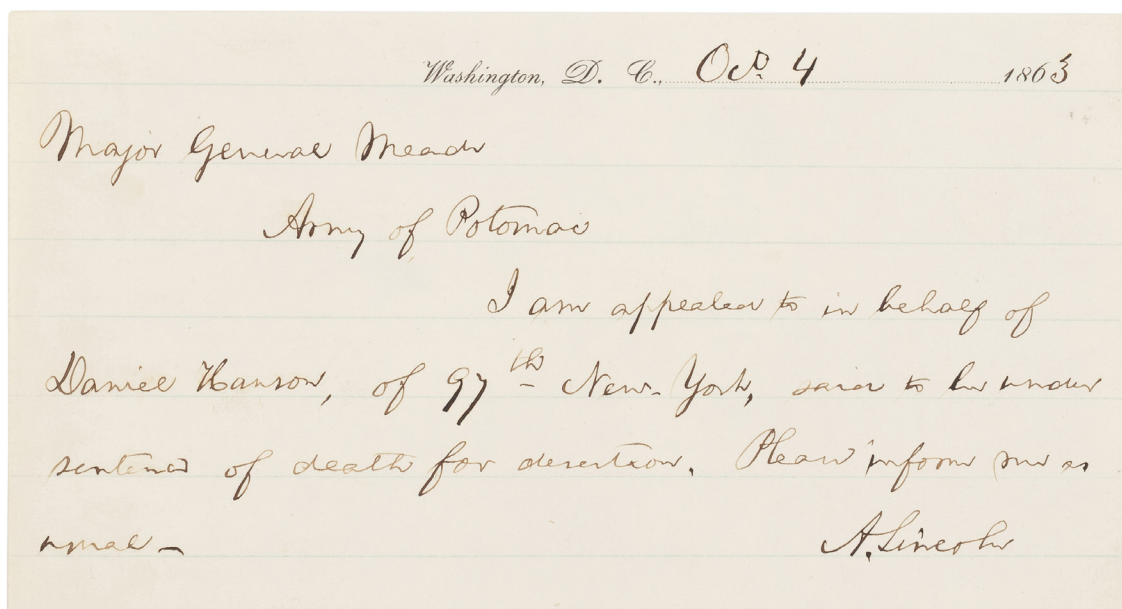
Elsie O. and Philip D. Sang Foundation; previously sold, their sale, Sotheby Parke Bernet Inc., 14 November 1978, lot 492

Forbes Collection; previously sold, his sale, Christie's, New York, 15 December 1995, lot 205

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$20,000 - 30,000



LOT | 84

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter, signed ("A. Lincoln") to Major General George Meade. Washington, D.C., 4 October 1863.

1 p.; 7 1/4 x 4 in. (184 x 102 mm), on lined paper; creasing from old folds.

In full: "Major General Meade Army of Potomac I am appealed to in behalf of Daniel Hanson, of 97th New-York, said to be under sentence of death for desertion. Please inform me as usual--A. Lincoln".

Lincoln writes to Major General George Meade regarding a Union soldier awaiting trial for desertion. 22-year-old Daniel Hanson enlisted in the 97th New York Infantry Regiment in July 1863, and attempted to desert that October. At the time of this letter, he was awaiting trial, and facing a sentence of death if convicted. Meade responded to Lincoln via telegraph on 4 October to inform him that the young soldier had yet to be tried, and on 15 October, Lincoln requested that Meade notify him of the results of the trial.

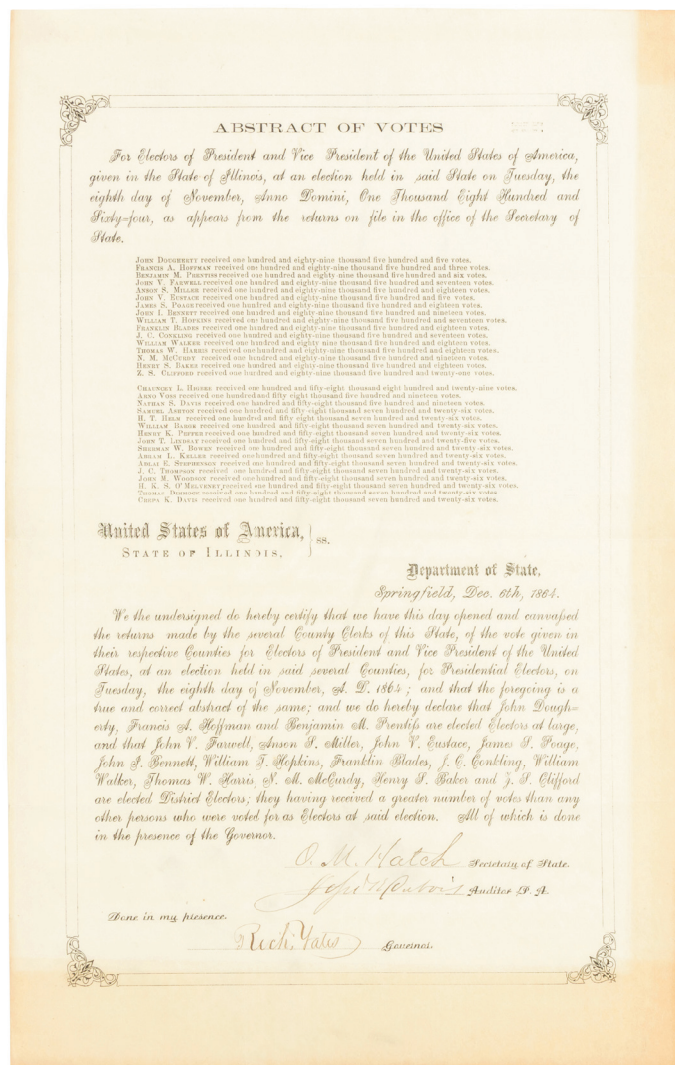
While Lincoln's intentions regarding this soldier are not clear, during this period he often exercised a degree of leniency toward soldiers who were sentenced to death for desertion and other infractions. It is presumed that he intended to commute Hanson's death sentence, if he were convicted. Basler 6, p. 498.

Provenance:
R.E. Burdick, New York City

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$10,000 - 15,000



LOT | 85

[LINCOLN-JOHNSON CAMPAIGN]. YATES, Richard (1815-1873), et. al. *Abstract of Votes for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America, given in the State of Illinois...* Springfield, Illinois, 6 December 1864.

Printed broadside; 13 1/2 x 8 5/8 in. (343 x 219 mm); signed by Yates as Governor of Illinois, countersigned by Secretary of State O.M. Hatch and Auditor Jesse K. Dubois; creasing from old folds; unevenly toned along edges.

LINCOLN WINS RE-ELECTION IN HIS HOME STATE OF ILLINOIS.

As the 1864 election neared, Lincoln's prospects of winning a second term were very much in doubt. With the war approaching its fourth year, the staggering casualties alarmed the public, and patience in the North and in the border states had grown thin over the slow gains made by the Union Army. Discord within Lincoln's own Republican Party had led to the formation of the Radical Republicans, who criticized Lincoln's post-war plans as too lenient toward the Confederate States. Meanwhile, the Democrats were bitterly divided over those who supported the war and those who wanted to negotiate a truce with the Confederacy to end the bloodshed. Several candidates were floated to unseat Lincoln, including his own Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, who ran a surreptitious campaign for the nomination (see Lot 89). Republican John C. Fremont briefly ran for the nomination under the Radical Democracy Party, but he later withdrew and supported Lincoln. To stem their potential losses and to attract pro-war Democratic support, Lincoln ran under the Union Party ticket, and replaced his Vice President, Hannibal Hamlin, with former Democratic Tennessee senator Andrew Johnson.

Here, Illinois Governor Richard Yates certifies the election of 16 presidential electors, all of whom would go to Abraham Lincoln in his win for a second term as president over Democratic candidate and former Union Army General George B. McClellan. Intra-party division eventually hampered Democratic success, and with the fall of Atlanta in September of 1864, Lincoln's election became inevitable. In the 8 November election, Lincoln won his home state of Illinois with 54.4% of the vote to McClellan's 45.6%, while nationwide he trounced McClellan, winning 212 electoral votes to McClellan's 12. Lincoln's victory signaled a continuance of the war, and the end of hope among the Peace Democrats and the Confederacy for a negotiated peace.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$1,000 - 2,000



LOT | 86

[LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. *Message of the President of the United States, and Accompanying Documents, to the Two Houses of Congress, at the Commencement of the First Session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress. Part I.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1864.

8vo. Publisher's deluxe morocco gilt, spine in 6 compartments with 5 raised bands, gilt-lettering in 3, "Abraham Lincoln" gilt-lettered in a different font at foot of spine, others with gilt centerpieces, all edges gilt; light rubbing at corners; some discoloration to upper cover at lower fore-corner.

LINCOLN'S THIRD ANNUAL ADDRESS TO CONGRESS, IN A DELUXE CONTEMPORARY BINDING PURPORTED TO BE HIS COPY.

This volume contains, among numerous reports and correspondence relating to foreign affairs, Lincoln's third annual message to Congress, given on 8 December 1863. In his message, Lincoln begins by acknowledging the ongoing importance of the war effort, and emphasized that despite other pressing matters, the war power remained their primary focus. "In the midst of other cares, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact that the war power is still our main reliance." He further explained that this power was crucial for instilling confidence in people living in contested regions and that without such confidence, little progress could be made toward reconstruction. Lincoln also praised the Army and Navy for their noble efforts, stating: "Until that confidence shall be established, little can be done anywhere for what is called reconstruction. Hence our chiefest care must still be directed to the army and navy, who have thus far borne their harder part so nobly and well." This opening paragraph set the tone for the rest of the message, which included updates on the war's progress and plans for the nation's future.

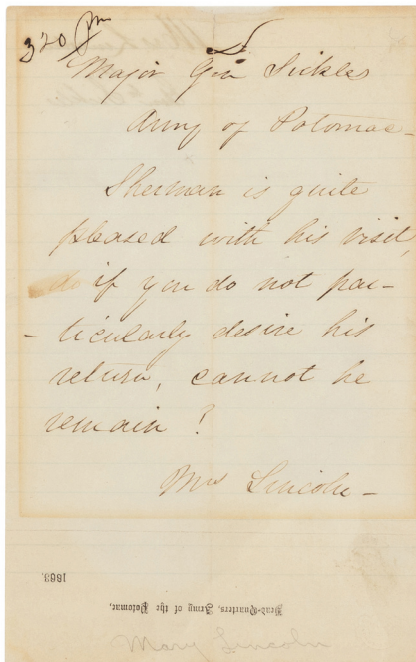
Also printed is President Lincoln's Proclamation of the same day, offering amnesty to Confederate citizens upon swearing loyalty to the Constitution and the United States, and for the first time, laying out plans for postwar reconstruction. This Proclamation had three major points. First, it offered a full pardon and restoration of property to all of those who participated in the rebellion, with the exception of the highest Confederate officials, upon taking an oath of allegiance to the United States. Second, it allowed states to rebuild their governments when 10 percent of their population took the aforementioned oath. And finally, it stipulated that states that reentered the Union must address the needs of their formerly enslaved citizens and make plans to integrate them into society without compromising their newfound freedom and rights. While the plan was conciliatory by design, some Radical Republicans in Congress viewed it as too lenient, and sought more strict benchmarks for reentry. Monaghan 308.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$2,000 - 3,000



LOT | 87

LINCOLN, Mary Todd (1818-1882). Autograph letter signed ("Mrs. Lincoln") to Major General Daniel Sickles. Washington, D.C., undated [ca. 1863].

1 p.; 8 x 5 in. (203 x 127 mm), written upside down on "Head-Quarters, Army of the Potomac," stationery, with printed "1863" date; creasing from old folds; mat burn.

In full: "Major Gen. Sickles Army of Potomac--Sherman is quite pleased with his visit, if you do not particularly desire his return, cannot he remain? Mrs. Lincoln--"

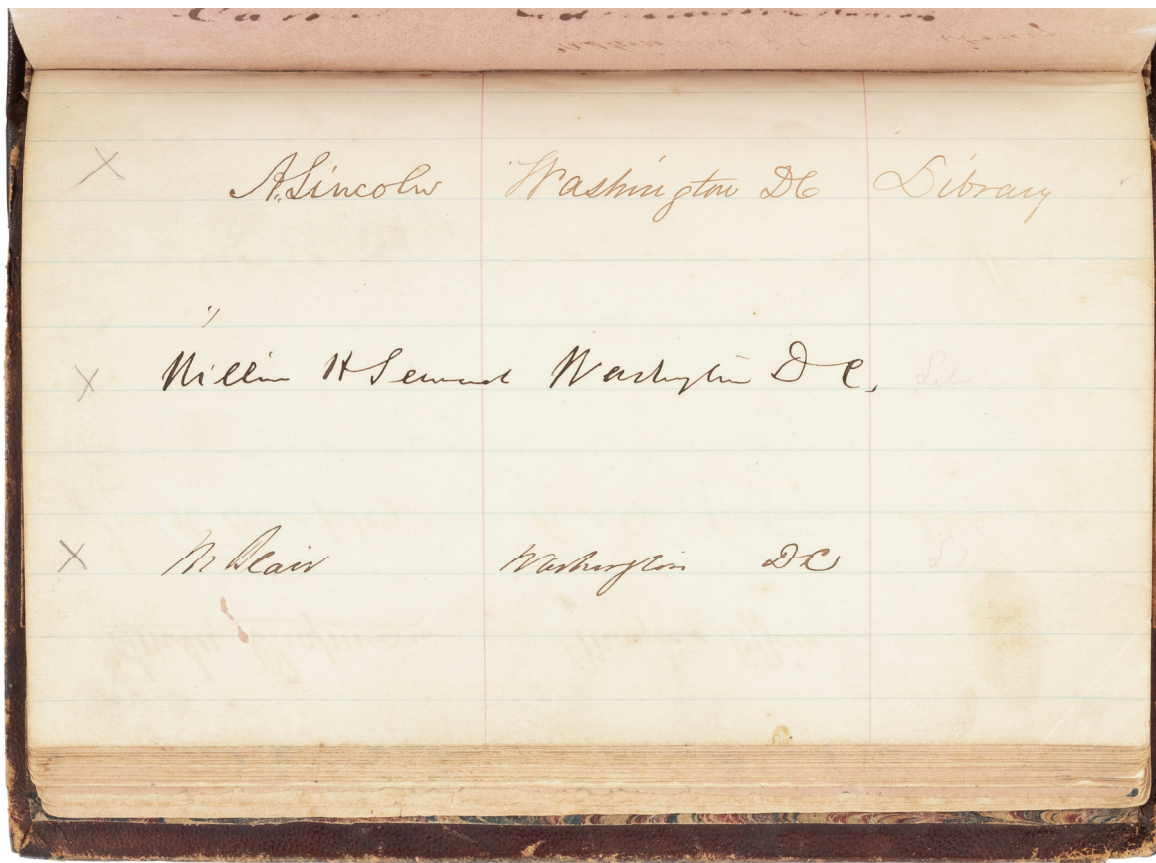
Major General Daniel Sickles (1819-1914) was an American soldier, politician, and diplomat. During the Civil War he became one of the Union Army's key military leaders, who recruited the New York regiments that became known as the Excelsior Brigade. Even before the war began he was one of the more infamous figures in American politics, having shot and killed U.S. Attorney Philip Barton Key (son of "Star Spangled Banner" author Francis Scott Key) over Key's affair with Sickles's wife. Sickles's temporary insanity plea marked the first time this defense was ever used in American legal history. During the Battle of Gettysburg, Sickles was severely wounded by a Confederate cannonball, which required the amputation of his leg. Though he was roundly criticized for disobeying direct orders from General Meade, which almost cost the Union Army its victory at Gettysburg, Sickles nonetheless mounted a successful public relations campaign which painted him as something of a folk hero. The preservation and donation of his amputated leg to the Army Medical Museum played a key role in this. He remained active in the Union Army until the close of the war, although he would not see active duty again. Not listed in Turner.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$3,000 - 5,000



LOT | 88

[LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. HEADLEY, J.T. *The Great Rebellion; A History of the Civil War in the United States*. Hartford, Connecticut: Hurlbut, Williams & Company; Chicago: E.B. & R.C. Treat, 1863.

8vo. Numerous sample steel-engravings, including a portrait of Lincoln; subscription forms filled in at end. Original dark brown cloth, stamped in blind, rebacked, preserving original spine and endpapers, light rubbing to extremities; publisher's binding samples on paste-downs.

[With:] Two 2-volume sets of *The Great Rebellion*: one set in publisher's deluxe morocco, rubbing; the other set in original cloth, rebacked preserving original spines.

Together, 3 works in 5 volumes, all housed in a morocco-backed slip case and chemises.

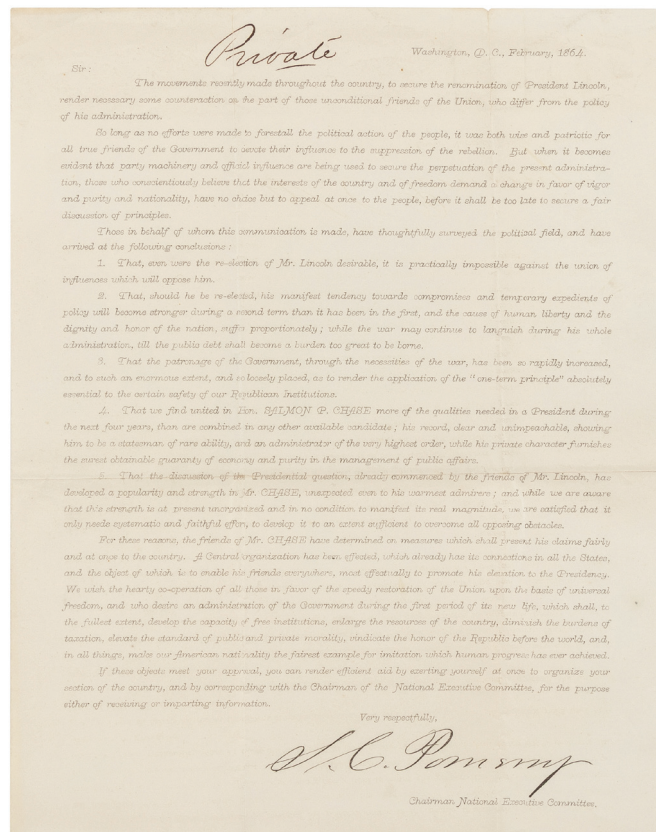
SALESMAN'S DUMMY SIGNED BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET, AS SUBSCRIBERS. Lincoln's entry reads: "A. Lincoln, Washington D.C. Library" (identifying the binding style he ordered). Below Lincoln's inscription is that of William H. Seward, Lincoln's Secretary of State. Other subscriber signatures include members of Lincoln's cabinet: Salmon P. Chase, Gideon Welles, Montgomery Blair, Alexander Gardner, Peter Cooper, as well as over one hundred other individuals.

Despite their initial differences and competition for the 1860 Republican presidential nomination, Lincoln and Seward's relationship is best characterized by their mutual respect and confidence in one another. John Hay, Lincoln's aide, described it as "a friendship so absolute and sincere as that which existed between these two magnanimous spirits." Seward quickly recognized Lincoln's leadership, with Hay noting, "Seward was the first man who recognized the President's stature." Lincoln valued Seward's counsel, often seeking his advice on crucial matters. For instance, Lincoln showed Seward drafts of important speeches, including his First Inaugural Address and the Gettysburg Address. Their collaboration was pivotal in shaping Union foreign policy, with Lincoln asserting, "There is but one vote in the Cabinet, and that is cast by the President."

On 14 April 1865, as part of the broader conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln, an attempt was made on the life of Seward. Lewis Thornton Powell, a former Confederate soldier, was ordered by John Wilkes Booth to kill him. At approximately 10:10 PM, Powell arrived at Seward's home on Lafayette Square, where the Secretary was bedridden, recovering from injuries sustained in a carriage accident. Powell gained entry by claiming he had medicine for Seward. After a confrontation with Seward's son Frederick, during which Powell's gun misfired, he forced his way into Seward's bedroom. Powell violently attacked Seward with a Bowie knife, slashing his face and neck. Fortunately, the metal splint Seward was wearing for his recent injuries deflected some of the blows, likely saving his life. In the ensuing struggle, Powell also wounded Seward's daughter Fanny, his son Augustus, and his bodyguard Sergeant George Robinson. Powell fled the scene but was arrested three days later at Mary Surratt's boarding house. He was subsequently tried and executed along with other conspirators in July 1865.

Provenance:
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation
\$20,000 - 30,000



LOT | 89
[1864 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION]. POMEROY, Samuel Clarke (1816-1891). [The Pomeroy Circular]. Washington, February 1864.

1 p. on bifolium; 9 3/4 x 7 3/4 in. (247 x 197 mm). Inscribed "Private" at top in a contemporary hand; facsimile of Pomeroy's signature printed at bottom; several folds reinforced on verso.

"...EVEN WERE THE RE-ELECTION OF MR. LINCOLN DESIRABLE, IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE AGAINST THE UNION OF INFLUENCES WHICH WILL OPPOSE HIM..."

In February 1864 a curious circular bearing the signature of National Executive Committee Chairman Samuel Clarke Pomeroy began circulating among influential Republicans in Congress. This document, in five points, argued against the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. It claimed that Lincoln's proposed leniency towards the Confederate States alone made him unfit to continue prosecution of the Civil War. In his stead, Pomeroy proposed the nomination of Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase, whose animosity toward Lincoln's reconciliation policies was well-known and who had spent much of his time in office stealthily building up support for a primary run against Lincoln in the 1864 election.

As soon as this circular appeared, Chase wrote to President Lincoln strenuously denying that he had had anything to do with it. Two letters written by Secretary of the Interior John Palmer Usher discussing the circular are known to survive. Usher wrote to former Indiana congressman Richard W. Thompson on 17 February stating that, "A secret circular has just been issued signed by Pomeroy chairman for Chase for President. Mr. C. must have knowledge of & approved it. It contains reflections upon the President of such an offensive character that there will have to be explanations and will I think cause a rupture in the cabinet." In another letter sent a week later to Thompson, Usher wrote, "I suppose you have seen the Pomeroy circular and have been amazed that Mr. Chase should have allowed such a paper to go to the public."

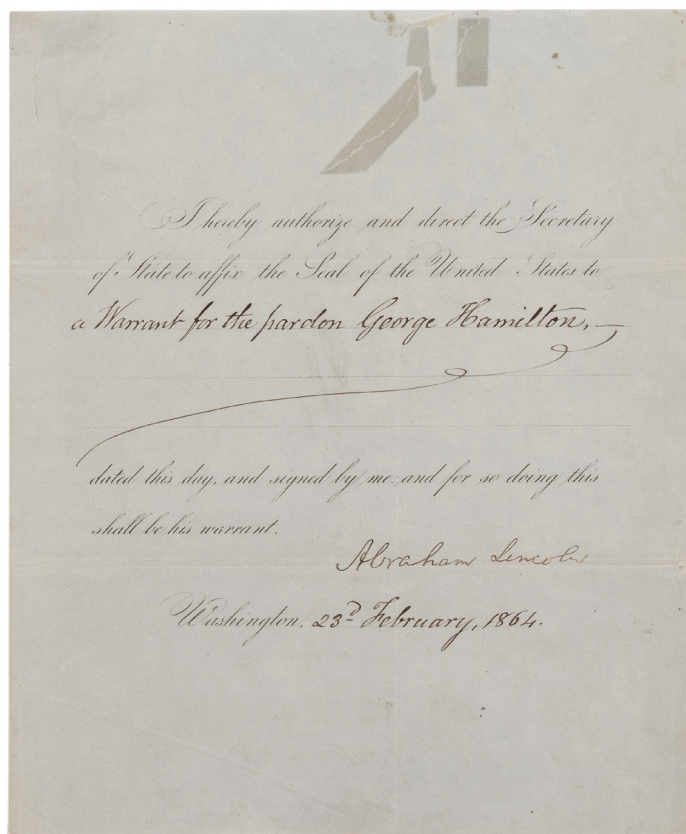
In a speech before the Senate on 10 March, Pomeroy finally addressed the circular, answering charges that he was attempting to start a new political party. This address had the unexpected effect of increasing support in the Senate for Lincoln's re-election and effectively killed Chase's presidential aspirations once and for all.

A full account of the "Pomeroy Circular" and the ensuing scandal was printed in the 15 May 1939 issue of *Lincoln Lore*, printed by the Lincoln Life Insurance Company of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

EXCEEDINGLY RARE. One of only two known copies extant, the other being in the Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection. Online records show only one example selling at auction, in 1967, at Charles Hamilton Galleries (possibly this very copy).

Provenance:
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation
\$6,000 - 8,000



LOT | 90

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Partially printed document signed ("Abraham Lincoln"). Washington D.C., 23 February 1864.

1 p. on bifolium; 10 x 8 in. (254 x 203 mm); creasing from old folds; closed tears in top edge of first leaf, old sello tape repair on verso of same visible, not affecting text; central fold reinforced; small loss in bottom edge of conjugate leaf.

LINCOLN'S CLEMENCY.

Lincoln directs the Secretary of State to affix to the seal to "a Warrant for the pardon George Hamilton."

Throughout his presidency, Abraham Lincoln was alternately reviled for his trampling of civil liberties during wartime and praised for the clemency often granted to deserters and those sentenced to death. One of these pardons was issued on 23 February 1864 for George Hamilton, who was convicted for embezzling money from the United States mail.

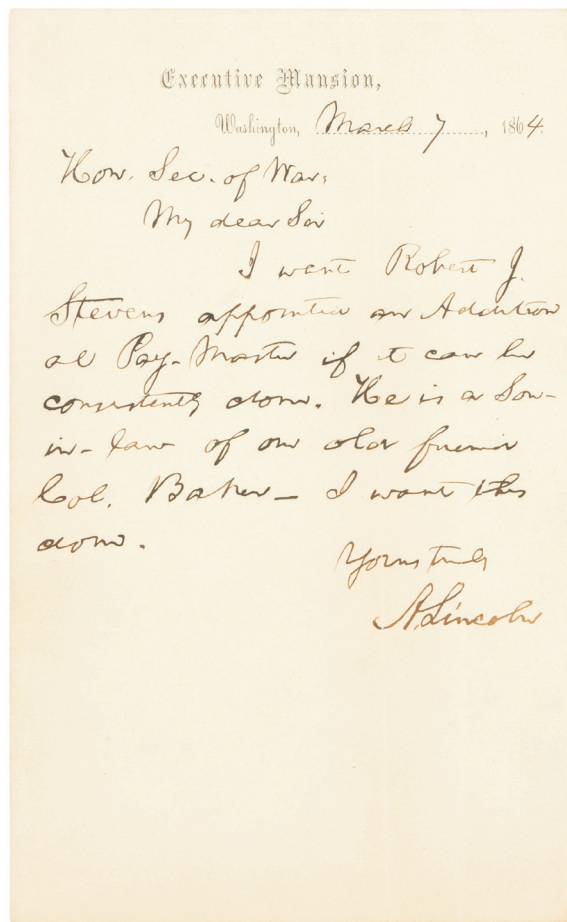
Provenance:

Sotheby Parke Bernet, 24 February 1976, lot 293

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$6,000 - 8,000



LOT | 91

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln") to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton. Washington, D.C., 7 March 1864.

1 p. on bifolium; 8 x 5 in. (203 x 127 mm), on Executive Mansion stationery; creasing from old folds.

In full: "Hon. Sec. of War: My dear Sir I want Robert J. Stevens appointed an Additional Pay-Master if it can be consistently done. He is a Son-in-law of an old friend Col. Baker--I want this done. Yours truly A. Lincoln".

In an act of patronage to a late friend and confidante, President Lincoln directs Secretary of War Edwin Stanton to appoint Robert J. Stevens (1824-1889) as Pay Master. Stevens was the son-in-law of Colonel Edward D. Baker (1811-1861), a longtime close friend and political ally of Lincoln's.

Baker and Lincoln became closely associated during the mid-1830s, when they both rose through the same legal and political circles in Springfield, Illinois. A fellow Whig, Baker served alongside Lincoln in the Illinois House of Representatives from 1837-40, and ran against him in 1843 for the Whig nomination for Congress (neither won, but Lincoln orchestrated Baker's nomination two years later). As a measure of their friendship, Lincoln named his second son, Edward Baker Lincoln, after him.

Like many Whigs, in the 1850s Baker aligned himself with the rising Republicans. During Lincoln's campaign for the presidency in 1860, Baker was instrumental in carrying California and Oregon for Lincoln, the latter while serving as its senator. The two men revived their friendship upon Lincoln's election, and it was Baker who introduced Lincoln to the audience gathered on the east portico of the Capitol at Lincoln's first inauguration, stating, "Fellow citizens, I introduce to you, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States."

With the outbreak of the Civil War, Baker reenlisted in the Army (having previously served in the Mexican-American War) as a Colonel, while retaining his seat in the Senate, and became a close confidante to the President in matters relating to the war. He visited Lincoln for the final time on October 20, 1861, and was killed in battle the very next day, at the Battle of Ball's Bluff. He is the only sitting senator to be killed in combat. Basler, *First Supplement*, p. 229.

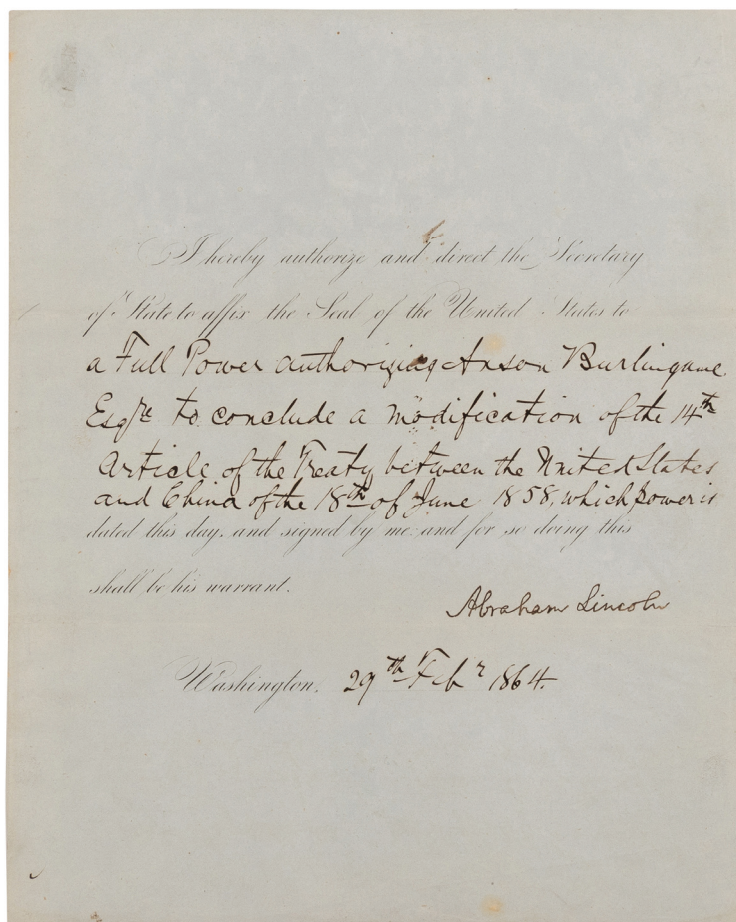
Provenance:

Charles J. Hamilton Catalogue, 22 September 1966, no. 252

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$6,000 - 8,000



LOT | 92

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Partially printed document, signed ("Abraham Lincoln"), Washington, D.C., 29 February 1864.

1 p. on bifolium; 10 x 8 in. (254 x 203 mm); docketed on verso; creasing from old folds; light scattered spotting.

Lincoln authorizes and directs the Secretary of State William H. Seward to affix the Seal of the United States to "a Full Power authorizing Anson Burlingame Esqre to conclude a modification of the 14th Article of the Treaty between the United States and China of the 18th of June 1858."

In 1858, during the Second Opium War (1856-1860), the United States and China signed the Treaty of Tianjin. The treaty increased the number of trade ports allowed for use by the United States in China, and permitted the establishment of foreign legations in the Chinese capital of Beijing, among other terms.

In 1861, President Lincoln appointed Anson Burlingame (1820-70) as Minister to China, and in 1862 established a Legation office in Beijing. Using diplomacy instead of force, Burlingame re-negotiated several features of the 1858 Treaty, as can be seen in this document. Article XIV of the Treaty allowed American citizens free movement and residence among several authorized Chinese ports and port cities, while it prohibited trade with non-authorized ports, as well as prohibiting the trade in contraband. Violators of these terms were subject to the confiscation of merchandise and vessels, and other punishments deemed necessary by the Chinese government, without the protection of the United States. The United States in-turn would assist in the prevention of its own flag being used by traders seeking to abuse these terms. In September 1863, China proposed a modification of this Article that implemented fines against traders who presented false manifests in Chinese ports. Here, Lincoln authorizes Burlingame to conclude these negotiations, which were subsequently approved by both nations.

In 1868 Burlingame would negotiate the landmark Burlingame-Seward Treaty, which established formal friendly relations between China and the United States.

RARE. This is the first document signed by Lincoln relating to Chinese to appear diplomacy at auction since 1976.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$8,000 - 12,000



LOT | 93

[LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. ROGERS, John (1829-1904), sculptor. *The Council of War*. 1868.

Plaster sculpture cast in bronze; 24 1/2 x 18 x 17 in. (622 x 431 mm), signed: "Patented March 31 1868" on base. Minor surface cracks throughout, particularly at joints.

John Rogers was one of the most popular sculptors of the Civil War era. From 1860-63, approximately 80,000 Americans purchased one of his "Rogers Groups", which celebrated military, theater, and domestic scenes. He was particularly loved for the sense of humor and warmth he brought to his works, and he was a favorite of President Lincoln's, to whom Rogers gifted a copy of his *Wounded Scout* in 1863.

The Council of War was created at the suggestion of Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, and it depicts Stanton and General Ulysses S. Grant gathered around President Lincoln, who is seated between them with a map in his hands. Stanton cleans his glasses, while Grant, with his finger placed upon the map, explains his plans for troop movements. The original sculpture was displayed for the first time in 1868 and was praised by Stanton and Robert Todd Lincoln as being the best likeness of the late President they'd ever seen. Stanton later wrote to Rogers that, "I am highly gratified with the genius and artistic skill you have displayed...I think you were especially fortunate in your execution of the figure of President Lincoln. In form and feature it surpasses any effort to embody the expression of that great man which I have seen..."

This sculpture was a particular favorite of Robert Todd Lincoln's, and who had this example plaster example bronzed at a foundry on Wabash Avenue in Chicago, and later kept it on a table beside his desk in his personal office at the family estate, Hildene. It is believed to have remained there until the death of his granddaughter Mary Harlan Lincoln "Peggy" Beckwith, in 1975.

The present lot represents the second version, B, as the first version depicted Stanton cleaning his glasses directly behind Lincoln's head and thus conjured unpleasant associations with Lincoln's assassination.

Provenance:

Robert Todd Lincoln (1843-1926), son of President Abraham Lincoln, thence to

Robert Todd Lincoln Beckwith, grandson of above

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$1,500 - 2,500

LOT | 94

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph note, signed ("A. Lincoln"), as President, Washington, D.C., 7 April 1864.

1 p., on small oblong card; 2 x 3 1/2 in. (51 x 89 mm); heavily toned; light soiling.

Lincoln writes in full: "Shoe Tad's horse for him. A. Lincoln April 7, 1864". In an elaborate red morocco folding case, with a photograph of President Lincoln and Tad by Anthony Berger (Ostendorf O-93).

Basler indicates that this note was originally accompanied by a newspaper clipping identifying the owner as Captain J.E. Allen. Although that newspaper clipping is no longer present, it appears that it was from the *Harrisburg Daily Independent*, dated Tuesday, 26 January 1909. Headlined "Shoe Tad's Horse For Him--A. Lincoln," the front-page article describes how the note from Lincoln descended to Harrisburg resident Charles Allen from his father, Captain John Edward Allen (1825-1894) who "was stationed in Washington at the close of the Civil War, connected with the Quartermaster's Department, having charge of government repair work and the farriery department." The article continues with an anecdote relayed by Captain Allen, in which Thomas "Tad" Lincoln came to see him asking for his pony to be shod, and Allen requested that Tad return with an order from President Lincoln making the request. The article closes stating that "The old card with the request that Captain Allen shoe Tad's horse has grown faded with age, but Lincoln's request and signature in the President's handwriting are as legible as the day they were written." Basler *First Supplement*, p. 235.

[With:] TOMPKINS, Charles H. (1830-1915). Partially engraved document, signed ("Chas. H. Tompkins"), as Brevet Brigadier General, U.S. Army, attesting to Allen's rank. Washington, D.C., 29 March 1867. 1 p.; accomplished in manuscript, on Letterhead "Chief Quartermaster's Office, Depot of Washington." Tompkins certifies that "J.E. Allen was employed by me as Superintendent of Repair Shops from February 1862 until June 1866 and that he was enrolled in the Quartermasters Volunteers in the month of June 1864... and served until the month of November 1864..."

Biographical data recorded by the Pennsylvania House of Representatives Archives also validates Allen's service in the Quartermaster's Department. Allen served as a state representative from Dauphin and Perry Counties, and is identified in his online biography as having served as "superintendent, repair shops and farriery, Quartermaster Department, Washington, DC, United States Army (1861-65, Civil War)."

[With:] BERGER, Anthony, photographer. Oval albumen portrait of Abraham Lincoln and his son Tad, taken at Brady's Gallery, Washington, DC, 9 February 1864; published 1864. 7 1/4 x 5 1/4 in., not including mount (rich tonality, toning, occasional soiling throughout). A celebrated image of Lincoln and Tad studying a Brady photo album (Ostendorf, O-93). Rare in this larger format.

On the evening of 10 February 1864, fire engulfed the White House stables, which were located just east of the Executive Mansion. The conflagration destroyed the stable building and most of its contents, most notably four horses that belonged to the Lincoln family, one of which had originally belonged to the President's deceased son Willie Lincoln. Eyewitness reports describe a distraught President Lincoln and tearful Tad, who mourned not only the loss of their animals but also grieved the loss of a pony that was one of the last connections to their beloved Willie. Lincoln's note to Captain Allen, written approximately two months after the fire, indicates that the family had replaced Tad's cherished pony, and that, as was his inclination, Lincoln made every effort to indulge Tad's wishes.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$15,000 - 25,000

I have Isaac's horse
for him.
A. Lincoln
April 7, 1864.

Executive Mansion,

Washington, 1864.

Mother- Please put something
down in Tad's room
M.

Please give Tad
a board & some
plank
Mrs Lincoln

President
Mrs. Lincoln
& Secy. Usher
want Tad's room
fixed.

May 20. 1864
Ordered Mr.
Haliday to
fix it
A.A.F.

LOT | 95

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph note initialed ("AL") as president to Mary Todd Lincoln with her autograph note signed ("Mrs Lincoln") affixed to same. Washington, D.C., [ca. 20 May] 1864.

1 p.; 8 x 4 3/4 in. (203 x 120 mm), on "Executive Mansion" stationery; Mary's note: 3 3/4 x 4 3/4 in. (95 x 121 mm); scattered spotting; light chipping at edges; some creasing.

Lincoln's note reads in full: "Mother, Please put something now in Tad's room." Mounted beneath his request is Mary Lincoln's autograph note to an unidentified recipient, presumably John Palmer Usher (1816-89), Secretary of the Interior: "Please give Tad a board & some plank Mrs Lincoln". An endorsement signed by Usher ("J.P. Usher") appears at top of verso, stating: "Will Mr. French please fix up the room of Master Tad Lincoln as he desires if it can properly be done". A second endorsement appears below Usher's, dated 20 May 1864, and is signed by Benjamin Brown French (1800-70), Commissioner of Public Buildings ("B.B.F."): "Wrote Mr. Haliday [White House carpenter] to do the work Tad wanted and I would see it paid for". Accompanying these notes is an envelope on which French has written: "President Mrs. Lincoln & Secy. Usher want Tad's room fixed. May 20. 1864 Ordered Mr. Haliday to fix it B.B.F."

Thomas "Tad" Lincoln (1853-71) was the fourth and youngest son of Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln. By many accounts, Lincoln doted on Tad with great affection, particularly after the death of Tad's older brother "Willie", from typhoid fever two years prior to these notes. Lincoln's close friend, journalist Noah Brooks (1830-1903), had described Tad as possessing an "irrepressible spirit of fun and mischief," and wrote this of Lincoln in his 1895 memoir: "[He] took great interest in everything that concerned Tad, and when the long day's work was done, and the little chap had related to the President all that had moved him or had take up his attention during the daylight hours, and had finally fallen asleep...the weary father would turn once more to his desk, and work on into the night, for his cares never ended. Then, shouldering the sleeping child, the man for whom millions of good men and women nightly prayed took his way through the silent corridors and passage to his boy's bedchamber." The note offered here affirms Lincoln's eagerness to meet the needs of his young child even amid the ongoing Civil War, and acts as a compelling reminder that while shouldering the burdens of his nation, Lincoln carried the burdens of home and family as well.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$30,000 - 50,000



LOT | 96

[LINCOLN-JOHNSON CAMPAIGN]. A presidential campaign badge featuring a ferrotype portrait of Lincoln.

Pinback campaign token, with obverse featuring a ferrotype portrait of Abraham Lincoln, with "A. Lincoln" printed above; set in a metallic frame reading: "For President / 1864". Pin attached on verso. Overall diameter, 1 1/4 in. (31 mm); frame with occasional spots and nicks; ferrotype a bit dark and soft in focus; some wear to edges.

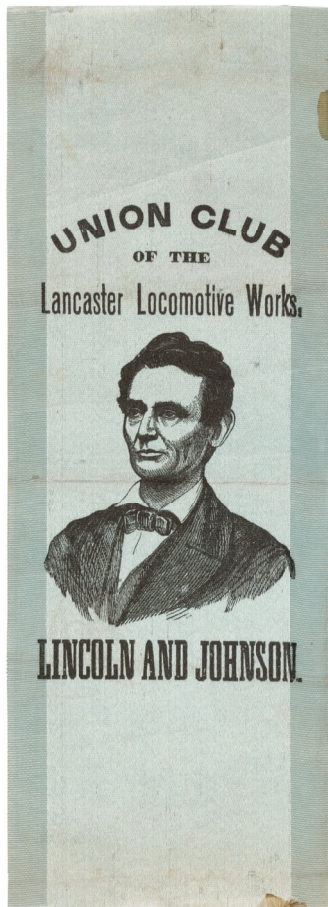
The image of Lincoln in this piece is a reversed image of a photograph taken by Thomas LeMere at Matthew Brady's Washington, D.C. studio, on 9 February 1864. This photograph was later used as the basis of the Lincoln engraving seen on the current \$5 bill, which entered circulation in 2008. It is believed that this item was mass-produced by the Republican Party during the 1864 presidential campaign, which would ultimately see the Lincoln-Johnson ticket defeat the McClellan-Pendleton one, in 212-21 electoral votes. DeWitt AL-1864-95.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$1,000 - 1,500



LOT | 97

[LINCOLN-JOHNSON CAMPAIGN]. *Union Club of the Lancaster Locomotive Works*. Lancaster, Pennsylvania, ca. 1864.

Blue silk campaign ribbon, featuring a portrait of Lincoln at center, with "Union Club / of the / Lancaster Locomotive Works." above, and "Lincoln and Johnson." below. Top edge lightly frayed; horizontal creasing; soiling to upper right edge and right side of bottom edge. 7 x 2 1/2 in. (177 x 63.5 mm).

Lancaster Locomotive Works was a relatively short-lived company, that produced locomotive engines, from 1853 until 1857. In late 1863, however, brothers James and Edward Norris of Norris Locomotive Works moved production from Philadelphia to Lancaster, meaning that the name might have lived on through that venture.

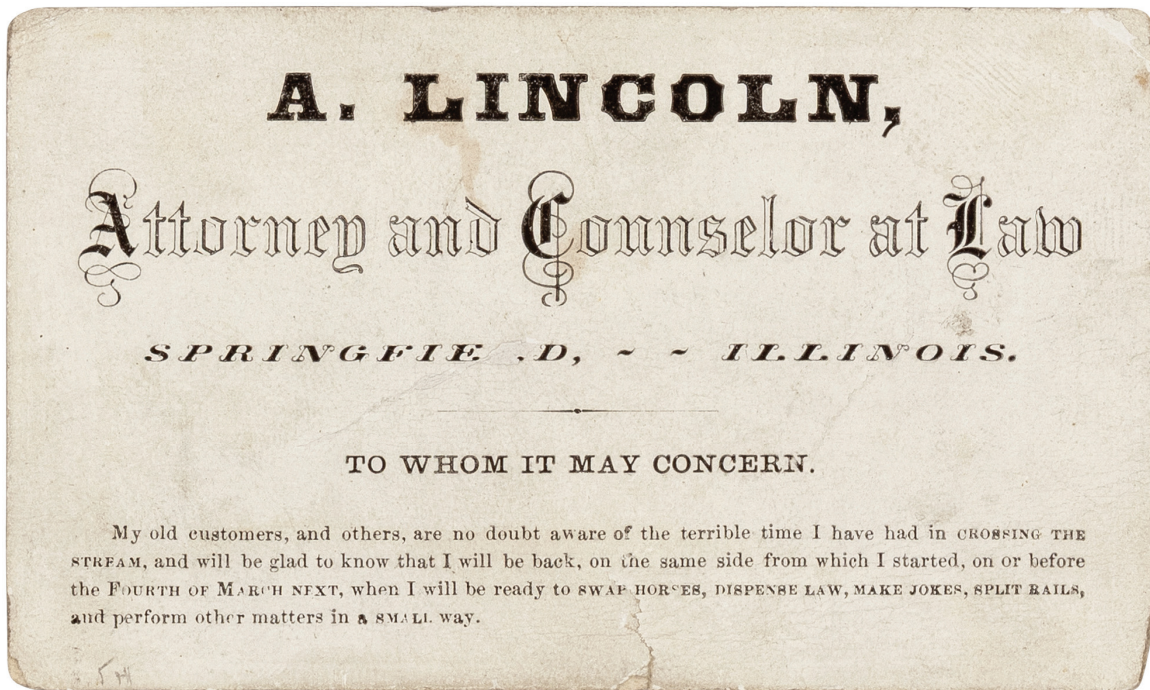
While no other examples of this particular ribbon can be located, a similar blue-colored ribbon promoting the opposing ticket of McClellan-Pendleton, and designating allegiance to the "Lancaster Locomotive Works Democratic Club" appeared at auction in 2015 (Heritage). Not in Sullivan and Fischer.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$800 - 1,200



LOT | 98

[LINCOLN-JOHNSON CAMPAIGN]. A satirical business card for Abraham Lincoln. Presumably printed by the Democratic National Committee. 1864.

Single oblong card; 2 x 3 3/4 in. (51 x 95 mm); rubbing and wear along edges; penciled notations on verso.

Faux-business card printed during the 1864 presidential election, presumably by the Democratic National Committee of Springfield, advertising Lincoln's services as a lawyer beginning on 4 March 1865.

The 1864 presidential election was, according to the Miller Center, remarkable for having taken place at all, as the country was then three years into a civil war that had seen various Constitutional provisions suspended throughout the North. Though a group of Republican dissidents known as the Radical Republicans had initially put forth John C. Fremont to challenge Lincoln for the presidency, Fremont eventually withdrew and endorsed the incumbent, leaving former Commanding General of the United States Army and Democratic candidate George B. McClellan as Lincoln's only challenger. In a bid to attract additional support for his bid, Lincoln ran on the National Union ticket, which was a wartime coalition of Republicans and pro-Union Democrats, with Democrat Andrew Johnson replacing Hannibal Hamlin as Lincoln's running mate. The Lincoln-Johnson ticket ultimately emerged victorious with a 212-21 vote in the Electoral College.

The text of the card reads, "My old customers, and others, are no doubt aware of the terrible time I have had in crossing the stream, and will be glad to know that I will be back, on the same side from which I started, on or before the Fourth of March next, when I will be ready to swap horses, dispense law, make jokes, split rails, and perform other matters in a small way."

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$200 - 300



LOT | 99

[LINCOLN-JOHNSON CAMPAIGN]. A folk art doll of Abraham Lincoln in long frock coat, ca. 1864.

Stuffed; woven cotton; stitched buttons and attire. Depicts Abraham Lincoln in a long frock coat and tan trousers, with Lincoln's face rendered in pencil and watercolor on a paper mask laid over a stuffed black head; likely once with paper hands, now perished; possibly created as an effigy doll, and possibly depicting Lincoln as a "Black Republican". Height: 10 1/2 in. (310 mm).

The term "Black Republican" was coined by Stephen A. Douglas in Ottawa, Illinois on 21 August 1858 during the first of his seven debates with Abraham Lincoln for the Illinois Senate seat. Referencing Lincoln's "House Divided" speech of the previous June, Douglas charged that Lincoln wanted to overthrow state laws preventing Blacks from living in Illinois. This prompted Lincoln to respond that while he had his own reservations about equality, he believed that former slaves were equal "in the right to eat the bread, without the leave of anybody else, which his own hand earns, he is my equal and the equal of Judge Douglas, and the equal of every living man."

Despite Lincoln's loss to Douglas their debates propelled him into the national consciousness, and with it the impression that Lincoln sought nothing less than the complete destruction of the right to own slaves and, by extension, the entire Southern way of life. Even before the first shots were fired at Fort Sumter, cartoonists and folk artists depicted Lincoln as something foreign and inherently anti-American, with an 1864 satirical pamphlet dubbing him "Abraham Africanus I." Effigy dolls were often burned at anti-Republican rallies.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

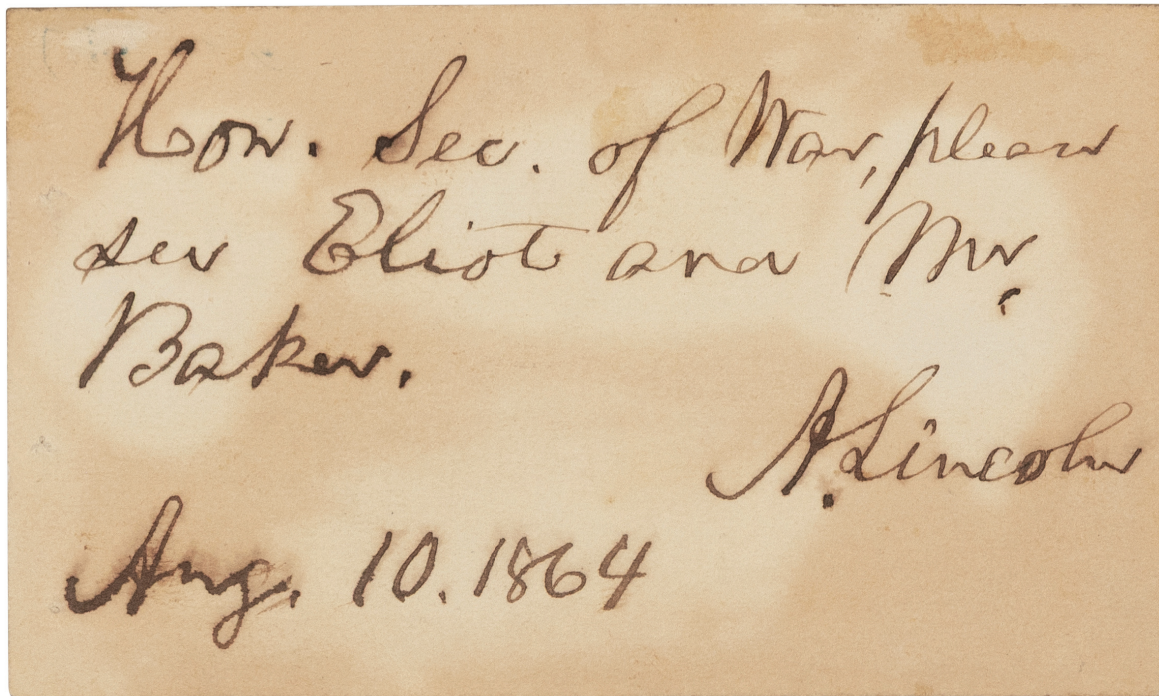
Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Blood on the Moon, at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum, 19 April-16 October 2005

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$1,500 - 2,500



Hon. Sec. of War, please
see Eliot and Mr.
Baker.
A. Lincoln
Aug. 10. 1864

LOT | 100

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph note signed ("A. Lincoln") to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. [Washington, D.C.], 10 August 1864.

1 p., on cardstock; 2 x 3 in. (51 x 76 mm); unevenly toned; old residue on verso from when mounted.

In full: "Hon. Sec. of War, please see Eliot and Mr. Baker. A. Lincoln. Aug. 10. 1864"

A brief note signed by Lincoln directing his Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton, to meet with a Mr. Eliot, likely referring to Representative Thomas D. Eliot (1808-70) of Massachusetts, as well as a Mr. Baker, possibly Lafayette Baker (1826-68), chief of the U.S. Federal Detective Police.

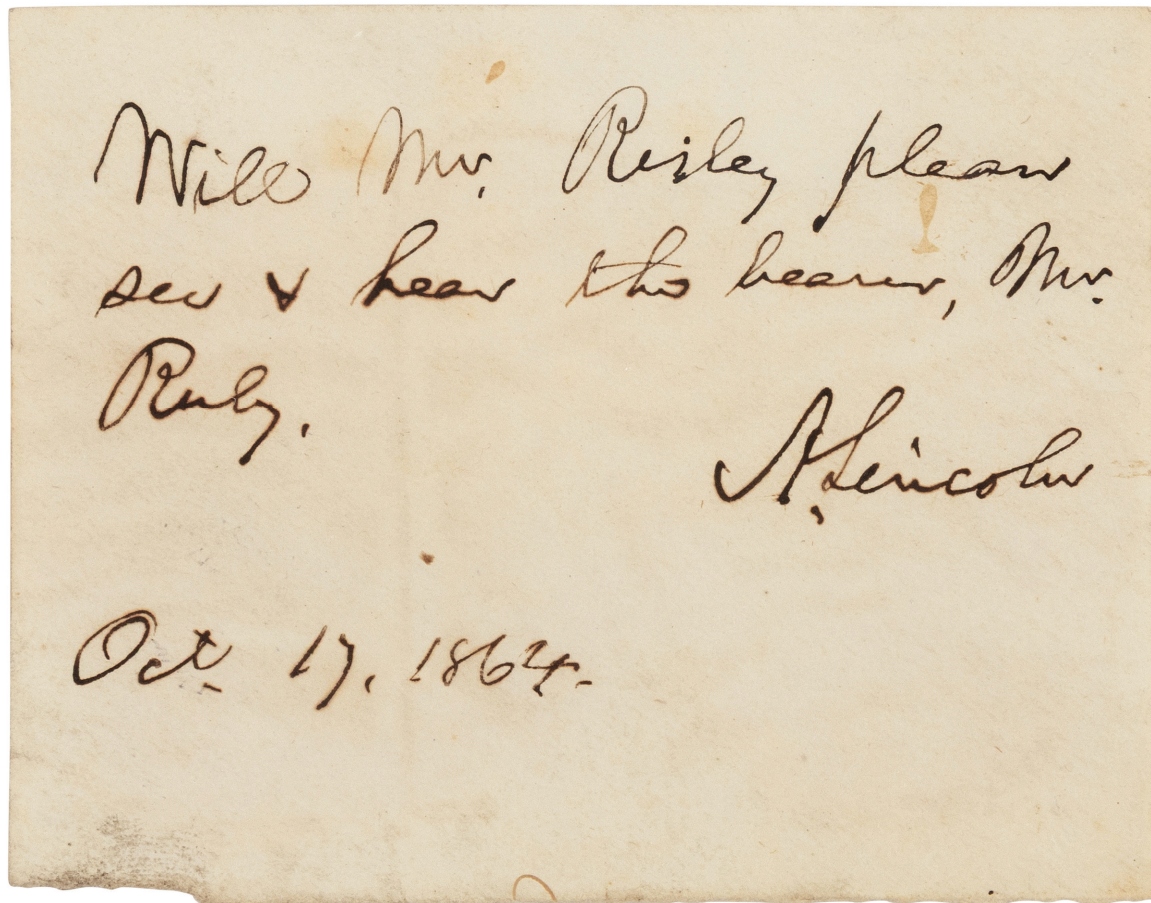
Eliot would go on to introduce a bill to establish the Bureau of Emancipation, or Freedmen's Bureau. Following Lincoln's assassination, Baker would lead the investigation into the conspirators.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$4,000 - 6,000



Will Mr. Risley please
see & hear the bearer, Mr.
Ruby.

A. Lincoln

Oct. 17, 1864.

LOT | 101

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph note signed ("A. Lincoln") to Hanson A. Risley. [Washington, D.C.], 17 October 1864.

1 p.; 3 x 4 in. (76 x 101 mm); old residue on verso from when mounted; light soiling to recto.

LINCOLN CALLS ON A TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL WHO WAS INVOLVED WITH THE FEDERAL WARTIME TRADING OF SOUTHERN COTTON.

In full: "Will Mr. Risley please see & hear the bearer, Mr. Ruby. A. Lincoln Oct 17. 1864".

Despite the blockade of all Confederate ports by the Union Navy that President Lincoln called for at the outset of the war (see Lot 62), there was still a system of trade in Northern states to acquire Southern cotton, their most desirable product. The Lincoln administration knew that an outright ban of the cotton trade would encourage illegal smuggling, and therefore employed a permit system hoping it would allow the product to reach Northern textile factories without monopolies developing. The bureaucracy was imperfect and rife with corruption. Treasury Agent officials such as Risley were lax about regulations, and often issued trade permits to friends, or those with political connections.

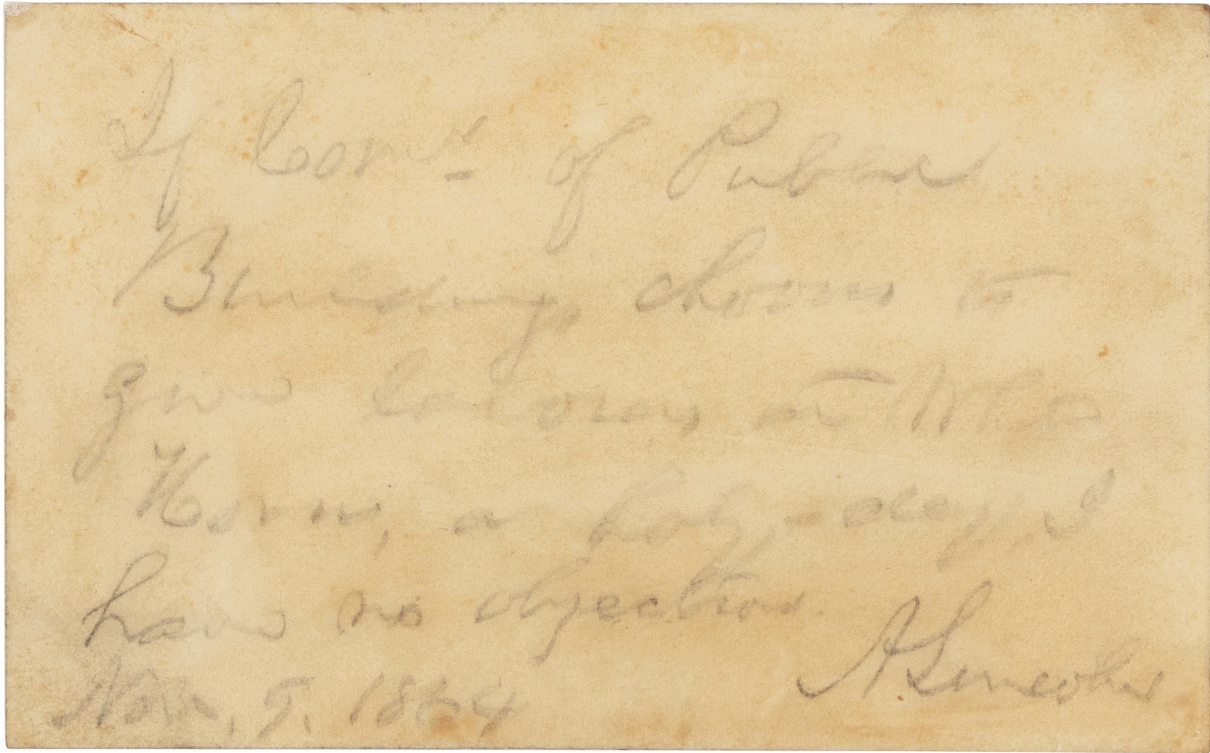
Economist David D. Surdam describes how Lincoln "...was at least sensitive to the potential scandal from the cotton trade. In some instances, he refused to issue permits because of the impropriety involved. Still, the cotton trade, with its attendant profitability, probably posed too great a temptation for any set of men to avoid some sinful behavior; Lincoln was not surrounded by saints." (*Traders or Traitors: Northern Cotton Trading During the Civil War*, p. 310). Not in Basler.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$5,000 - 7,000



LOT | 102

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). Autograph note signed ("A. Lincoln") to B.B. French. [Washington, D.C.], 9 November 1864.

1 p. in pencil; 2 1/4 x 1 1/2 in. (57 x 38 mm); text and signature lightly faded; recto toned.

In full: "If Comr. of Public Buildings chooses to give laborers at White House, a holy-day, I have no objections A. Lincoln Nov. 9 1864".

LINCOLN GRANTS A HOLIDAY TO WHITE HOUSE STAFF ONE DAY AFTER HIS RE-ELECTION.

During the campaign of 1864, Lincoln was dubious of his prospects of winning another term. The Union Army under Ulysses S. Grant was beleaguered with bloody stalemates in the Eastern and Western theaters, and Lincoln faced intra-party opposition from many Radical Republicans, led by former Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase. Lincoln's anxiety was so great that he penned a famous "blind memorandum" signaling his belief in a Democratic victory: "This morning, as for some days past, it seems exceedingly probable that this Administration will not be re-elected. Then it will be my duty to so co-operate with the President elect, as to save the Union between the election and the inauguration; as he will have secured his election on such ground that he cannot possibly save it afterwards." (Basler 7, p. 514).

Despite his qualms Lincoln defeated his opponent, former General George B. McClellan, by a wide margin in the electoral college, winning 55% of the popular vote. On 10 November 1864, a large crowd of supporters, mostly African Americans, converged on the White House where President Lincoln addressed them, and was met with resounding cheers. Basler 8, p. 98.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$8,000 - 12,000

207
Mrs A. Lincoln -
with compliments
of
Frank W. Ballard
Dec 8th 1864.

The President & Mrs. Lincoln
request the honor of
Vice President Hamlin
company at dinner on Monday
Feb 13, at 7^h o'clock

An early answer is requested.

Philip & Solomon.

LOT | 103

[LINCOLN, Mary Todd (1818-1882), her copy]. HOWS, John William Stanho (1797-1871), editor. *Golden Leaves from the American Poets*. New York: James G. Gregory, 1865.

8vo. Original green cloth gilt, top edge gilt, a few tiny stains and frayed areas to extremities; in slip case.

PRESENTATION COPY TO "MRS. A. LINCOLN" from Francis Wade Ballard: "To Mrs. A. Lincoln--with compliments of Frank W. Ballard Dec 8th 1864."

Francis W. Ballard (1827-87) was Secretary of the Young Men's Republican Union of New York. On 24 September 1864 Ballard sent a telegram to President Lincoln: "A delegation from the New York Young Mens republican union desires a brief interview...", to which the President replied two days later, "I shall be happy to receive the delegation you mention."

Two of Ballard's poems appear on pp. 521-522.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$800 - 1,200

LOT | 104

[LINCOLN, Mary Todd (1818-1882)]. Partially engraved invitation to a White House dinner. [Washington, D.C.], 13 February [1865].

1 p., 4to, accomplished in manuscript by Mary Todd Lincoln; invitation with light spotting; expected wear to envelope, including tears and occasional spotting; with original envelope with blind-stamped "L" on verso; addressed by Mrs. Lincoln to "Vice President Hamlin."

Mary Todd requests that "Vice President Hamlin" join the President and Mrs. Lincoln for dinner on "Monday Feb. 13th, at 7 o'clock."

The dinner was being held for Zachariah Chandler (1813-1879), a Radical Republican, member of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, and frequent visitor to the White House. At the time that he received this invitation, Hannibal Hamlin was a lame-duck Vice President and was not often in Washington, D.C.

Invitations from the White House to Hamlin are rare.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$4,000 - 6,000

LOT | 105

LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865). *Inaugural Address. March 4, 1865.* [Washington, D.C., 1865].

8vo. Text within double-rule border. Disbound; upper margin discreetly reinforced; some light marginal toning or soiling; in full blue morocco easel-style display case.

A VERY RARE FIRST PRINTING OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CELEBRATED SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Despite its brevity, Lincoln's second inaugural address is one of the most admired of his writings. Lincoln himself remarked in a 15 March 1865 letter to Thurlow Weed that "I expect the latter [Inaugural Address] to wear as well as—perhaps better than—anything I have produced." In his essay on President Lincoln, General Carl Schurz referred to his second inaugural address as "a sacred poem. [That] no American President had ever spoken words like these to the American people. America never had a President who found such words in the depth of his heart" and referred to it as "far greater as well as far more characteristic" than Lincoln's Gettysburg speech because "[Lincoln] poured out the whole devotion and tenderness of his great soul. It had all the solemnity of a father's last admonition and blessing to his children before he lay down to die."

Lincoln's speech eschewed triumphalism, and instead focused on the shared responsibility for slavery and the war's divine purpose. Lincoln asserted that the conflict was a form of divine retribution, stating, "If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offences which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both north and south this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offence came..." This theological interpretation of the war's meaning was complemented by Lincoln's call for national unity and compassion, encapsulated in his famous words: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds..."

The power of Lincoln's address lies not only in its content but also in its rhetorical structure, employing biblical allusions, alliteration, and parallel structure to achieve a sermon-like quality. Lincoln's use of inclusive language, particularly the pronoun "we," served to bridge the divide between North and South, emphasizing shared culpability and the need for collective healing. The speech's enduring significance is perhaps best summarized by Frederick Douglass, who, upon hearing it, remarked to Lincoln, "Mr. Lincoln, that was a sacred effort."

VERY RARE: According to online records this is only the fourth copy to come to auction since 1967. Monaghan 600; Streeter sale 3:1755.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

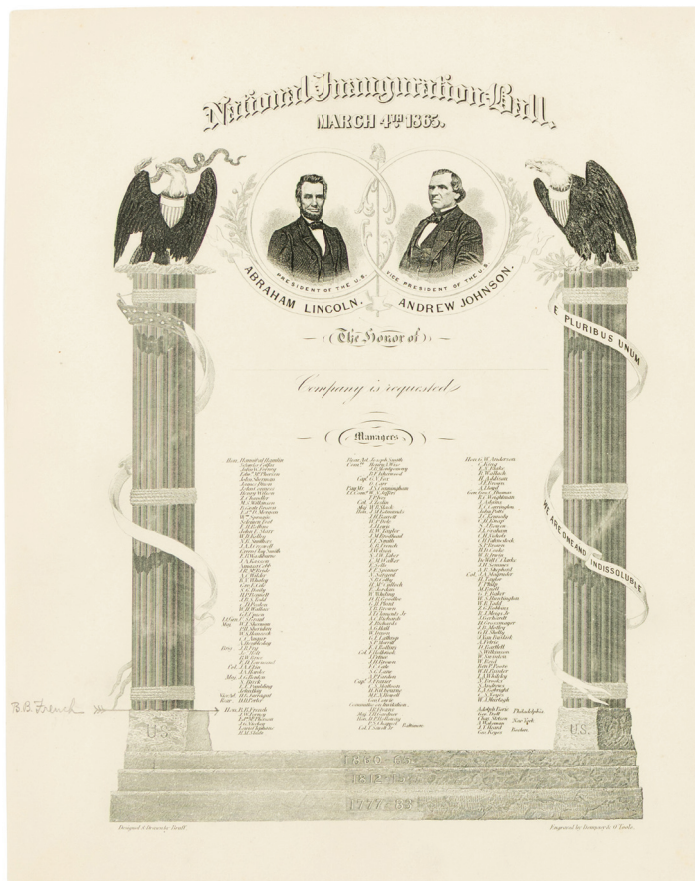
\$40,000 - 60,000

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

MARCH 4, 1865.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then, a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it—all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to *saving* the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to *destroy* it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union, and divide effects, by negotiation.



LOT | 106

[1865 INAUGURATION]. An invitation and menu to the National Inauguration Ball. Washington, D.C., 4 March 1865.

Engraved invitation, with jugate portraits of President Lincoln and Vice President Andrew Johnson, by Dempsey & O'Toole, after Joseph Goldsborough Bruff. 11 x 8 1/2 in. (279 x 215 mm). Unaccomplished; pencil notation in lower left margin ("B.B. French", with penciled arrow pointing to his printed name).

[With:] Lithographed broadside menu, on glossy card stock of the "Bill of Fare", dated 6 March 1865. 10 1/2 x 5 1/2 in. (266 x 139 mm). Light soiling.

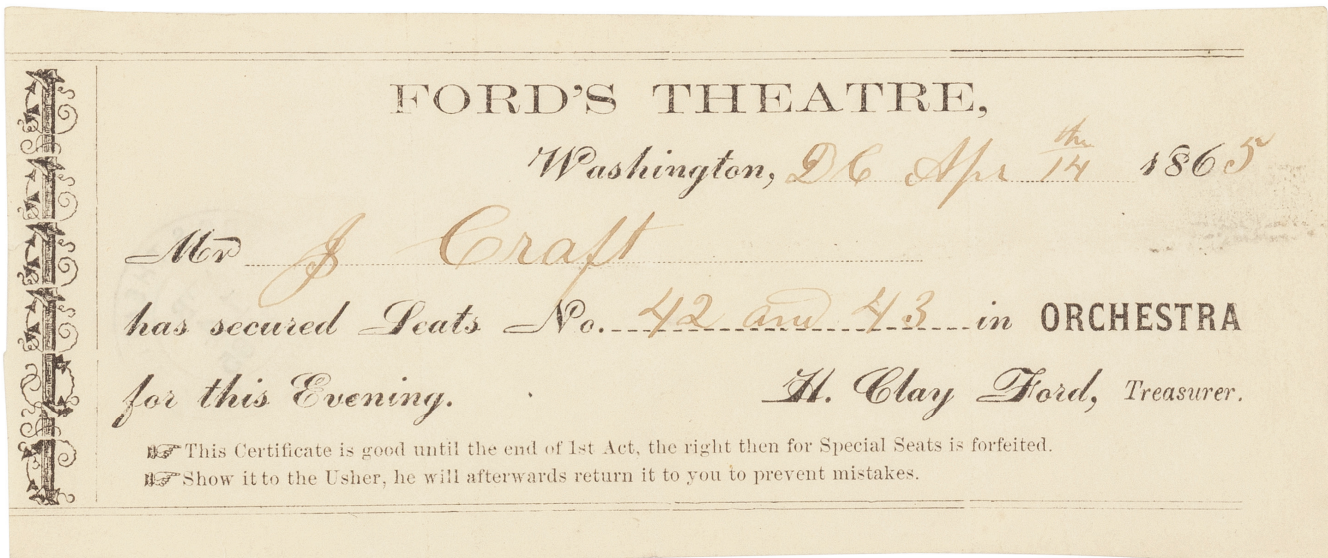
Lincoln's Second Inaugural Ball, held on 6 March 1865 (rescheduled from the 4th due to inclement weather), was a grand celebration marking his re-election and the nearing of the end of the Civil War. The event was attended by over 4,000 guests and took place at the Patent Office building in Washington, D.C., the first time a government building was used for such an occasion.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$1,500 - 2,500



LOT | 107

[LINCOLN ASSASSINATION]. Partially printed advance ticket for the 14 April 1865 performance of *Our American Cousin* issued to Mr. J. Craft at Ford's Theatre. Washington, D.C., 14 April 1865.

One oblong sheet, 2 x 5 1/2 in. (51 x 133 mm); accomplished in manuscript; creasing from old folds.

AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE ADVANCE TICKET for Orchestra seats 42 and 43; printed at bottom recto "H. Clay Ford, Treasurer / This Certificate is good until the end of 1st Act, the right then for Special Seats is forfeited. / Show it to the Usher, he will afterwards return it to you to prevent mistakes"; circular Theatre ink stamp on verso: "Ford's Theatre / APR / 14 / 1865 / This Night Only".

Theatergoer J. Craft and his guest were seated in seats 42 and 43 in the Orchestra section of Ford's Theatre on the fateful night of April 14, 1865. Their seats were among the closest to the stage and just to the lower left of the patriotically adorned Presidential Box, where President Abraham Lincoln, his wife Mary Todd, Major Henry Rathbone, and his fiancée, Clara Harris, viewed the performance. It is possible that Craft's ticket was for special seats in a private box, as white tickets were sometimes designated by the theater for private boxes.

Upon arrival, Mr. Craft and his guest would have entered the theater through theater door number two, the same entrance Lincoln and his party entered to take their seats. During the show, Craft would have had an unobstructed view of the stage, as well as the Presidential Box, and would have witnessed that night's tragic events, which occurred during Act III, Scene 2. At that moment, actor and Southern sympathizer, John Wilkes Booth slipped into the back of Lincoln's box and fired a fatal bullet into the back of the President's head. He then jumped off the balcony and landed on the stage where he yelled "Sic semper tyrannus", and then made his escape.

Ford's Theatre tickets from the night of Lincoln's assassination are exceedingly rare to auction. According to online records, this is only the third example of any type of ticket offered since 2002. Likewise, only a handful of extant tickets from this evening survive in institutions, including copies at the Ford's Theater Collection, the Smithsonian Institute, Harvard Library, the Lincoln Memorial University Library, the Shapell Manuscript Foundation, and the Lincoln Financial Foundation.

ONLY TWO COPIES OF THIS TICKET FORMAT ARE KNOWN TO BE EXTANT (the other in the Smithsonian Institute).

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

Blood on the Moon, at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum, 19 April-16 October 2005

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$50,000 - 70,000

22. FOLKIDHOHN & COB., FILTERS, 121st St., near 7th, Washington, D. C.

No 127

LOT | 108

[LINCOLN ASSASSINATION]. An orchestra seat ticket stub for the 14 April 1865 performance of *Our American Cousin* at Ford's Theatre.

Partially printed ticket stub for Orchestra section C, seat #127, with circular dated stamp showing partially obscured stamp date of Ap[ril] 1[4] 18[65]. Approximately 2.5 x 3 in. (64 x 76 mm); creasing from old folds; wear along extremities; foxing and soiling.

"DON'T KNOW THE MANNERS OF GOOD SOCIETY, EH?"

Our American Cousin was a three-act play by British playwright Tom Taylor. It premiered in New York City on 15 October 1858 with Laura Keene, Joseph Jefferson, and Edward Askew Sothorn in the roles of Florence Trenchard, Asa Trenchard, and Lord Dundreary, respectively. Sothorn's performance as the buffoonish Lord Dundreary earned particular praise from critics and audiences alike, ironic because Sothorn was initially reluctant to play the part as he felt it was too small and unimportant. His ad-libs and facial expressions helped to make the play a success, and its first run lasted an impressive 150 nights. He followed the role on tour, and over the next few years, the role of Lord Dundreary became one of his most beloved.

The playbills for the 14 April 1865 benefit performance of *Our American Cousin* were printed by Henry Polkinhorn that morning. Around midday a White House messenger informed theater management that the President and First Lady along with General Ulysses S. Grant and his wife Julia would be in attendance. A "patriotic song and chorus" performance of "Honor to Our Soldiers" was added to the night's events, so Polkinhorn printed off a second, larger batch of programs, reflecting the change.

Shortly after management was informed of the President's attendance, John Wilkes Booth--one of the most famous actors in America--arrived at the theater to pick up his mail. In conversation with theater-owner John T. Ford's brother, Harry, Booth learned that President Lincoln would be in attendance that night (Grant decided not to attend, as his wife Julia and Mary Lincoln did not get along). Booth rushed out of the theater and began to make getaway arrangements and assign roles to his co-conspirators. Lewis Powell was tasked with killing Secretary of State Seward, while David Herold and George Atzerodt were tasked to murder Vice President Andrew Johnson. Booth also met with Mary Surratt that morning, and gave her a package which she delivered to her family tavern in Surrattsville, where Booth and Herold would eventually rendezvous following the assassination.

[With:] Printed playbill for the performance of *Our American Cousin* on 14 April 1865. 19 x 6 3/4 in. (483 x 171 mm). Minor losses along extremities; some soiling and spotting.

With the addition of "Honor To Our Soldiers" to that night's events, the printing of the playbill was halted, and the standing type was partially reset to provide space to announce this change. Copies carrying the song announcement constitute the second issue, as seen here. On the fateful night, copies of both versions are known to have been in circulation among the audience. Numerous later reprints are distinguishable, some with a spurious insertion announcing the attendance of Mr. & Mrs. Lincoln. For additional details, see Walter C. Brenner, *The Ford Theatre Lincoln Assassination Playbills* (Philadelphia, 1937) and the Library of Congress Information Bulletin, 6 November 1981.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$50,000 - 70,000

LOT | 109

[LINCOLN ASSASSINATION]. An ebonized wooden chair purportedly used at Ford's Theatre during the performance of *Our American Cousin*, 14 April 1865.

Victorian ebonized wooden side chair with original rush seat, purportedly used at Ford's Theatre during the 14 April 1865 performance of *Our American Cousin*; with a heart-shaped back with two baluster and ring-turned spindles over an ovoidal seat; worked with rush in quarter pattern. On turned legs with splayed feet joined by two rod stretchers to sides. Some minor scratches and cracks, repaired break to proper left leg, restored paint rubbed away in some areas, other possible repairs and restoration hidden, particularly to proper front left chair leg; underside of chair held in place with later netting. 34 x 14 x 15 1/2 in. (863 x 355 x 393 mm).

The 14 April 1865 performance of *Our American Cousin* was one of the most well-attended of Ford's Theatre at that time. Approximately 1,600 people are known to have attended the performance, many just to catch a glimpse of President Lincoln and the First Lady. Following the fatal shot chaos ensued. Souvenir hunters almost immediately began to grab everything they could from the theater before federal troops sealed the building. The lights were dimmed in the theater as soon as the President had been moved out of the building, but that did not stop stragglers from lingering inside. The play's star, Laura Keane, was known to have paced in front of the ticket window shouting, "For God's sake, try to capture the murderer!" Federal troops swarmed the building, while shouting, "Get out of here! We're going to burn this damned building down!" For the remainder of the evening a detail of the Union Light Guard patrolled Tenth Street between E and F, keeping concerned citizens and curiosity seekers at bay.

This chair was purportedly placed in one of the other boxes at Ford's Theatre but was not used, as none of the other boxes were occupied that night. At least five chairs of a similar style were known to have been placed in those boxes that night, and contemporary illustrations of chairs used in the presidential box depict designs very similar to the present lot. A chair similar in design to the present example is known to have been placed in one of the boxes across from the president's box. It is pictured on p. 45 of *Furnishings Plan for the Restored Ford's Theatre and Its Annexes* by George J. Olzewski, and it was used in to help recreate the look of the theater, during its restoration in the 1960s.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Blood on the Moon, at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum, 19 April-16 October 2005

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$2,000 - 3,000





LOT | 110

[LINCOLN ASSASSINATION]. A piece of President Abraham Lincoln's coat worn on the night of his assassination at Ford's Theatre, 14 April 1865.

Fragment of Brooks Brothers coat worn by President Lincoln at Ford's Theatre on 14 April 1865; approximately 2 x 3 in. (51 x 76 mm); Unexamined out of framed display, 20 x 16 1/2 in. (508 x 419 mm).

The frock coat Lincoln wore to Ford's Theatre on the night of 14 April 1865 was crafted by the New York-based haberdashery Brooks Brothers, originally for Lincoln's second inauguration. Lincoln was by then considered to be one of the company's most loyal customers.

Upon the completion of the President's autopsy on 15 April, Lincoln's coat, along with his other clothing and personal effects, were returned to Mary Lincoln. She then gifted the frock coat, overcoat, and pants to White House doorman Alphonse Donn. Donn had accompanied Lincoln's son, Tad, to Grover's Theatre to see *Aladdin! or His Wonderful Lamp*, on the night of the assassination. Over the ensuing years Donn is known to have clipped off pieces of the coat and gifted them to friends and others. In the 1920s the coat was offered at auction but did not sell. It stayed with the family until 1968, when it was gifted to Ford's Theatre in honor of its reopening.

This piece of the coat was first gifted to Lincoln's pastor, Reverend Phineas Densmore Gurley. Gurley was at President Lincoln's bedside in the Peterson House when he died on 15 April. Four days later Gurley delivered the funeral sermon for the late President at the White House. He said of the slain leader, "We admired and loved him on many accounts, for strong and various reasons. We admired his childlike simplicity, his freedom from guile and deceit, his staunch and sterling integrity, his kind and forgiving temper, his industry and patience, his persistent, self-sacrificing devotion to all the duties of his eminent position, from the least to the greatest; his readiness to hear and consider the cause of the poor and humble, the suffering and the oppressed; his charity toward those who questioned the correctness of his opinions and the wisdom of his policy; his wonderful skill in reconciling differences among the friends of the Union, leading them away from abstractions, and inducing them to work together and harmoniously for the common weal; his true and enlarged philanthropy, that knew no distinction of color or race, but regarded all men as brethren..."

A handwritten note from Gurley's daughter, Emma H. Gurley Adams, dated 5 February 1914, framed here with the coat fragment reads in full: "This piece of the coat, Abraham Lincoln wore the night of his Assassination, was given to my father, Rev'd., P.D. Gurley, D.D., who was Mr. Lincoln's Pastor, by Alphonso [sic] Donn, and [sic] employee, at the White House". This letter is additionally notarized by J. Chesney, notary public.

Provenance:

Mary Todd Lincoln

Alphonse Donn, White House doorman during the Lincoln administration, gift from above

Reverend Phineas Densmore Gurley (1816-1868), Chaplain of the United States Senate, gifted from above and thence to

Emma H. Gurley Adams (1859-1946), daughter of above

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$100,000 - 150,000

LOT | 111

[LINCOLN ASSASSINATION]. A cuff button worn by President Abraham Lincoln on the night of his assassination at Ford's Theatre, 14 April 1865.

Gold and black enamel cuff button, with letter "L"; gold backing; housed in a custom fitted silver box with beveled glass lid. Button: 1/4 x 3/4 in. (6 x 19 mm); clasp diameter 1 in. (25 mm); box: 1.5 x 2 x 3/4 in. (38 x 51 x 19 mm).

CUFF BUTTON WORN BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON THE NIGHT OF HIS ASSASSINATION: "A gold-and-onyx initial sleeve-button that I took out of Mr. Lincoln's cuff when his shirt was hastily removed in searching for the wound, was subsequently presented to me by Mrs. Lincoln and is still in my possession." (Dr. Charles Sabin Taft, from his notebook recording events at Lincoln's deathbed).

Dr. Charles Sabin Taft was seated in the orchestra pit almost directly below the presidential box during the 14 April performance of *Our American Cousin*. He was accompanied by his wife Sarah and Ann Frances Wright, wife of Ford's stage manager John B. Wright. Dr. Taft knew the Lincolns well, as his half-sister Julia had befriended them while acting as chaperone for her younger brothers during their visits to the White House to play with Lincoln's sons, Willie and Tad.

After the fatal shot rang out the theater erupted into pandemonium. Dr. Taft fought his way to the stage, shouting that he was a doctor, and was boosted into the presidential box by the assembled crowd. Once inside he found Dr. Charles Leale already kneeling beside Lincoln. Amidst the cacophony of screams and cries Taft lifted the president's right hand and tore open the cuff, as he desperately searched for a pulse, sending the cuff button clattering to the floor. The cuff button was later presented by Mary Lincoln to Dr. Taft in gratitude for trying to save her husband's life.

The fitted silver box that the cuff button is set into is engraved with the inscription: "Abraham Lincoln April 14th 1865." The reverse reads of the same reads: "Enclosed sleeve button worn by President Lincoln April 14th 1865 was given by Mrs. Lincoln to Dr. Taft, an attending surgeon who had removed it in search for wound / bought from his son C.C. Taft by W.H. Lambert March 11th 1908."

The cuff button from the other sleeve is now in the Library of Congress as part of the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana. It was donated in 1937 as part of the gift from Lincoln's granddaughter, Mary Lincoln Isham.

Provenance:

Mary Todd Lincoln

Dr. Charles Sabin Taft (1835-1900), gift from above

Charles Clement Taft (1864-1925), son of above

William Harrison Lambert (1842-1912), Lincoln collector and founder of The Lincoln Fellowship, purchased by him in 1908 from above

Previously sold, his sale, Anderson Galleries New York, 16 January 1914, Lambert sale of Lincolniana, lot 826 and illustration on p. 105

Louis J. Kolb (1865-1941), American banker and collector; previously sold, his sale, Wm. D. Morley, Inc., 17 November 1941, lot 226

Previously sold Christies New York, 2 June 1990, lot 89 (according to the catalogue note, an accompanying note card from Taft regarding the provenance, not present here: "This cuff button, with the initial "L" set in black enamel was removed by me from President Lincoln's cuff, when taking off his shirt in the box at Ford's Theater, the night he was assassinated April 14 1865, Charles Sabin Taft, Attending Surgeon, Mt. Vernon, N.Y., June 20 1900").

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Blood on the Moon, at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum, 19 April-16 October 2005

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$200,000 - 300,000



Write immediately as I am anxious to hear
from you tell us where you was and what you where
doing when you leave

Dear

Washington D.C.

Apr. 1st 1866

Must excuse me for
not writing you before but as the Old saying says
"better late than never." so here goes, I hardly think a letter
from this City Especially at this time and from an
Old Friend will be apt to be thrown to one side
and forgotten. I also send you Enclosed in this letter
a piece of the Shirt Button worn By the President
on the Night of his Murder and remained on him
until he died. I wish you to give a piece of it to
Billy Denver and Tom Greene, I could sell every inch
of it for \$5. But prefer dividing it among my Friends
and more especially you Billy and Tom for I know
you will keep and appreciate it also remember the
donor and while looking upon it recollect that he
never forgets his Old and True Friends, I have his
Free tie and wouldn't take \$50 for it have been offered
\$10 for it several times, I suppose you would like to
know how I came by his clothes. Well the Morning
he died, Genl Rockwell came immediately to Our Shop
and had a common sense Boy made to bring



LOT | 112

[LINCOLN ASSASSINATION]. A piece of Abraham Lincoln's shirt worn on the night of his assassination at Ford's Theatre, 14 April 1865; with an autograph letter from War Department employee Mose Sandford with a detailed description of the assassination and its aftermath, 17 April 1865.

Small rectangular fragment from the shirt that Abraham Lincoln wore on 14 April 1865 at Ford's Theatre, sewn onto first page of accompanying letter, measuring approximately 4 x 1 1/2 in. (102 x 38 mm); with autograph letter, signed ("Mose Sandford") to John Beatty, 4 pp.; 9 3/4 x 7 3/4 in. (247 x 197 mm); with original envelope; minor soiling to letter.

"I ALSO SEND YOU ENCLOSED...A PIECE OF THE SHIRT BOSOM WORN BY THE PRESIDENT ON THE NIGHT OF HIS MURDER AND REMAINED ON HIM UNTIL HE DIED..."

Three and a half blocks away from Ford's Theatre was Grover's Theatre, which on April 14 hosted a performance of *Aladdin! or His Wonderful Lamp*. Shortly after the assassination, the theater's manager stopped the show and announced the news to a stunned audience. Among them was Tad Lincoln, who leapt to his feet and began screaming, "They killed Papa! They killed Papa!" He then took off in a run, was quickly caught, and was escorted back to the White House.

Also in attendance was Mose Sandford, a carpenter employed by the War Department. He was among the crowd that immediately headed to Ford's Theatre in the hope of getting a glimpse of the excitement. In his letter that accompanies this lot, Sandford claims to have witnessed Lincoln being carried out of the theater, writing, "I made straight for Fords and such another excited (sic) crowd I never before witnessed (sic) I asked who did it and was informed Wilkes Booth they were just bringing the President out when I arrived on the spot..."

Immediately after Lincoln died, General Daniel H. Rucker (1812-1910) ordered Sandford to build "a Common pine box made to bring him 10th St to the White House in after they arrived at the House they cut clothes off of him and threw them in the Box we made and sent the Box back to the shop for safe keeping it was placed in my charge in my room the Hardware Department."

Sandford next describes that, "Just as soon as the coast was clear I unscrewed the lid and went through the Ward Robe for relics, I found on one of the Sleeves of his Shirt one of his sleeve Buttons Black enameled trimmed (sic) with gold and the letter L on the out side with A.L underneath that I sent to the Sect of War the Bosom of his Shirt was the Next thing which met my Eye as it had considerable Blood upon it so I Just confiscated (sic) the whole of it the piece I send You and another about the Same size is all I have left the Nec[k] (sic) tie I wouldnt part with under any consideration I have taken all the Screws out of the Box which wer[e] (sic) turned down on him from 10th St to his house and have put others in their place, I will give you one when I come Home..." He then tells Beatty, "dont forget to give Tom and Billy a piece of it ('Shirt Bosom)'".

The remainder of the materials were sealed back into the pine box by Sandford and were later returned to the White House; many were distributed by Mary Todd Lincoln to friends and loyal aides, including White House doorman Alphonse Dunn, to whom Mary gifted Lincoln's coat, boots, and trousers.

A fascinating and highly revealing letter regarding the aftermath of Lincoln's assassination.

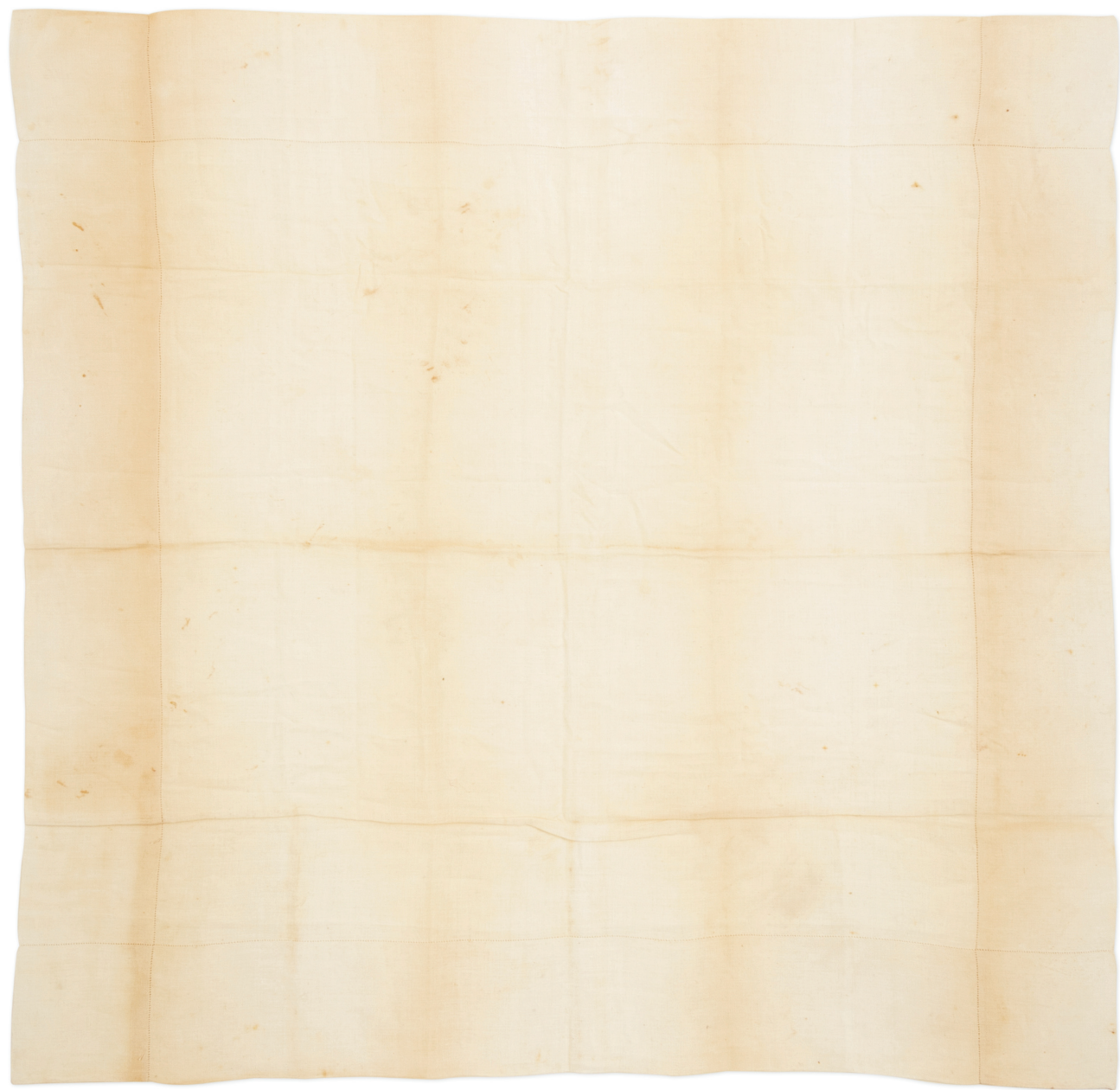
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\$100,000 - 200,000



LOT | 113

[LINCOLN ASSASSINATION]. A handkerchief carried by President Abraham Lincoln at Ford's Theatre on the night of his assassination, 14 April 1865.

A white linen handkerchief; 19 3/4 x 19 3/4 in. (501 x 501 mm); scattered soiling.

ONE OF TWO HANDKERCHIEFS IN PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S POCKETS DURING THE 14 APRIL 1865 PERFORMANCE OF *OUR AMERICAN COUSIN* AT FORD'S THEATRE.

The demand for items relating to the life and, in particular, death of President Lincoln began almost before he took his last breath. In the chaos following the fatal shot and the removal of his body from Ford's Theatre to the Peterson House, across the street, souvenir hunters descended on the theater. With his assassination having taken place on Good Friday and at the end of a great and bloody conflict, items potentially stained with his blood took on almost holy connotations, especially those he may have carried with him.

Following Lincoln's autopsy at the White House on the morning of April 15, his personal effects were returned to Mary Lincoln. In the years that followed she sold some personal items of her own and of her husband's in order to address her mounting financial difficulties. Though her husband's estate left her with enough to live comfortably on, the lavish spending habits which had caused such a scandal while she was First Lady were only exacerbated by her grief, and in 1868 she published a public appeal for aid in the *New York World*. Among those who responded was an old family friend, and collector of presidential memorabilia, Captain Benjamin Richardson. Captain Richardson had previously purchased George Washington's coach, and hoped to add Lincoln relics to his collection, that he intended to display in a presidential museum that he was planning.

This handkerchief and a pair of gloves, both possibly stained with the president's blood, were gifted to Captain Richardson at the University of Chicago by Lincoln's son, Tad. Richardson had the gloves and handkerchief displayed in his dining room for several years. Upon Richardson's death, the relics were then passed to his granddaughter Ella Gouverneur. They then remained in the family for many years.

This handkerchief is illustrated on pp. 102-103 of Dorothy Meserve Kunhardt's history of the assassination and its aftermath, *Twenty Days* (1965).

Provenance:

Mary Todd Lincoln

Captain Benjamin Richardson, American collector of presidential memorabilia, gifted from above, thence by descent to

Ella T. Gouverneur (1866-1935), granddaughter of above

Theresa Osterhoudt (b. 1891), daughter of above (Osterhoudt photo credit in Kunhardt, p. 311)

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

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\$100,000 - 200,000

LOT | 114

[LINCOLN ASSASSINATION]. A pair of leather gloves carried by President Abraham Lincoln at Ford's Theatre on the night of his assassination, 14 April 1865.

Length of each, 9 in. (228 mm). Stamped size "9 1/4"; white kid leather gloves, with "T" stamped on clasp of each, ca. 1860s. Some flaking and cracks; elastic bands detached, but present; archival repairs to lining of each glove; contemporary repaired split at base of palm on right glove; each glove soiled and unevenly darkened.

A PAIR OF LEATHER GLOVES CARRIED BY PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN AT FORD'S THEATRE ON 14 APRIL 1865.

The Lincolns arrived at Ford's Theatre at 8:30 p.m., accompanied by Major Henry R. Rathbone and his fiancée, Miss Clara Harris. Orchestra leader William Withers noticed the group entering the theatre and interrupted the already in-progress play with a lively rendition of "Hail to the Chief." The packed house erupted into applause and enthusiastic cheers. President Lincoln "stepped to the box rail and acknowledged the applause with dignified bows and never-to-be forgotten smiles." Settling into the rocking chair procured by theater owner John T. Ford's brother Harry, Lincoln removed the kid leather gloves he'd worn for the occasion and tucked them into his left coat pocket as the play picked up where it had left off. Though known to have disliked wearing gloves, Lincoln made the concession to social custom at the time for politicians and other high profile individuals, by carrying at least two pairs with him at all times.

The box had been heavily draped with flags in order to afford the Lincolns and their guests some degree of privacy during the play. Dr. Charles Sabin Taft, seated below in the orchestra pit with his wife, was afforded an excellent view of the box and later reported that Mrs. Lincoln would often call her husband's attention to certain aspects of activity onstage and "seemed to take great pleasure in witnessing his enjoyment."

One actor paying particularly close attention to the lines uttered onstage wasn't onstage at all, though he was perhaps the biggest star of them all. John Wilkes Booth was noticed wandering about the theater throughout the play's second act by performers and theatergoers alike. It was shortly after the beginning of the third act when Booth walked to the door leading to the presidential box and handed a calling card to Lincoln's valet, Charles Forbes. Once inside, Booth placed a wedge against the door to ensure that no one could follow after him and then quietly approached a second door which opened into the presidential box. According to a letter by Harry Clay Ford's son written in 1962, earlier that day a small hole had been bored into the door leading into the presidential box so the guard on duty could check in without disturbing them. It was through this hole that Booth now peered, waiting for actor Harry Hawk to deliver the biggest applause line of the show, and Booth's cue to make his grand entrance:

"Don't know the manners of good society, eh? Well, I guess I know enough to turn you inside out, old gal - you sockdologizing old man-trap!"

Almost lost in the laughter and applause that followed these lines was the report of Booth's .44 caliber Deringer pistol. Lincoln slumped slightly forward and to his left. A thin trickle of blood had already begun to flow from the wound, staining his shoulder. Mary Lincoln screamed. Rathbone leapt to his feet and grappled with the intruder until a violent slash from the knife Booth brought with him sent Rathbone sprawling backward. Booth then leapt from the box, the spur of his boot catching in one of the flags draped across the box and landed awkwardly on the stage. He paused just long enough to shout "Sic semper tyrannis!" at the stunned audience before making his escape.

By the time Dr. Charles Taft was lifted into the presidential box by J.B. Stewart ("the tallest man in Washington" at six feet six inches), Dr. Charles Leale had already been admitted inside by Rathbone. It was only after feeling along the back of the president's skull and finding the hair on his left side matted with blood that Leale located the fatal wound. The president's coat, its left shoulder soaked in blood, had been removed along with his waistcoat. According to Dr. Taft the wound had already begun to clot and the bleeding mostly stopped by the time Lincoln was carried out of the box. The trip across the street to the Peterson House dislodged the clot and over the course of the night the wound had to be regularly cleaned, leading to further bleeding.

CONTINUED...





After the president expired at 7:22 a.m. on 15 April, his body was removed to the White House and placed in a guest room in the West Wing for an autopsy. At this time his clothes, with the gloves still in the left coat pocket, were given to Robert Todd Lincoln who then passed them along to his mother. In the years that followed Mary Lincoln sold some personal items of her own and of her husband's in order to address her mounting financial difficulties. Though her husband's estate left her with enough to live comfortably on, the lavish spending habits which had caused such a scandal while she was First Lady were only exacerbated by her grief, and in 1868 she published a public appeal for aid in the *New York World*. Among those who responded was an old family friend, and collector of presidential memorabilia, Captain Benjamin Richardson. Captain Richardson had previously purchased George Washington's coach, and hoped to add Lincoln relics to his collection, that he intended to display in a presidential museum that he was planning.

Mary Todd Lincoln responded to Captain Richardson's inquiry on June 16 from the Clifton House in Chicago, writing in part: "Prof. and Mrs. Sawyer have just paid me a call and handed me your letter, which I was very gratified to receive. I hasten to reply to it, fearing you may think I have been negligent regarding my promises. And yet I am sure you will be tantalized to know that some of the specialties promised have been in my room and only awaiting this being sent to Mr. Sawyer. Tomorrow, my little Taddie will carry them down to the University and it may be the rest I bring on to you myself."

According to an article published in the *Brooklyn Eagle* on 22 March 1925, and featuring a photograph of the gloves and a handkerchief, both possibly stained with the president's blood, were gifted to Richardson at the University of Chicago, and delivered by Lincoln's son, Tad. Richardson had them framed and displayed in his dining room for several years. Upon Richardson's death, the relics were then passed to his granddaughter Ella Gouverneur. She loaned them for exhibition to the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church in 1929, which was profiled on p. 3 of the 11 February 1929 issue of *The New York Times*. They remained in the family for many years.

These gloves are illustrated on pp. 102-103 of Dorothy Meserve Kunhardt's history of the assassination and its aftermath, *Twenty Days* (1965).

Provenance:

Mary Todd Lincoln

Captain Benjamin Richardson, American collector of presidential memorabilia, gifted from above, thence by descent to

Ella T. Gouverneur (1866-1935), granddaughter of above

Theresa Osterhoudt (b. 1891), daughter of above (Osterhoudt photo credit in Kunhardt, p. 311)

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Literature:

Dorothy Meserve Kunhardt's history of the assassination and its aftermath, *Twenty Days* (1965), pp. 102-103, and 311

Appeared on p. 205 of *Lincoln: An Intimate Portrait* (Life Books, 2014)

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$800,000 - 1,200,000



State Journal Extra

SPRINGFIELD, APRIL 15, 1865.

THE NATIONAL CALAMITY

LATER FROM WASHINGTON

FRED. SEWARD STILL ALIVE

ANDREW JOHNSON SWORN IN AS PRESIDENT.

General Grant on his way to Washington

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE SEW.
STANTON.

Pursuit of the Murderers - The Whole Country aroused.

LATEST PARTICULARS-REMOVAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S BODY

SECRETARY SEWARD STILL LIVING

New York, April 15-12:30 p. m. - A dispatch from Washington says that Fred. Seward is not dead, but in a critical condition.

WASHINGTON, April 15.-Andrew Johnson was sworn into office as President of the United States, by Chief Justice Chase, to day, at 11 o'clock a. m. Secretary McCulloch, Attorney General Speed, and others were present. He remarked, "The duties are mine; I will perform them, trusting in God."

BELMONT, N. J. April 15 - Lieut. Gen. Grant left here for Washington at 6 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. U. S. GRANT.

(CIRCULAR.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D.C., April 15.

It is believed that the assassins of the President and Secretary Seward are attempting to escape to Canada. You will make a careful and thorough examination of all persons attempting to cross from the United States into Canada, and will arrest all suspicious persons. The most vigilant scrutiny on your part and the force at your disposal, is demanded. A description of the parties supposed to be implicated in the murder, will be telegraphed to you to-day, but, in the meantime, be active in preventing the crossing of any suspicious persons.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed)

N. L. JEFFERS,

Brevet Brigadier General,

Acting Provost Marshal General.

WASHINGTON, April 15.-The assassin of President Lincoln left behind him his hat and a spur. The hat was picked up in the President's box, and has been identified by parties to whom it has been shown as the one belonging to the suspected man, and accurately described by other parties not allowed to see it before describing it. The spur was dropped upon the stage, and that also has been identified as the one procured at a stable where the same man hired a horse in the evening.

Two gentlemen who went to the Secretary of War to apprise him of the attack on Mr. Lincoln, met at the residence of the former a man muffled in a cloak, who, when accosted by them, hastened away. It had been Mr. Stanton's intention to accompany Mr. Lincoln to the theatre, and occupy the same box, but the press of business prevented. It, therefore, seems evident the aim of the plotters was to paralyze the country by at once striking down the head, the heart and the arm of the country.

As soon as the dreadful events were announced in the streets, Supt. Richards and his assistants were at work to discover the assassins. In a few moments the whole police force of the city, Mayor Wallach and several members of the city government were soon on the spot, and every precaution was taken to preserve order and quiet in the city. Every street in Washington was patrolled at the request of Mr. Richards. Gen. Augur sent homes to mount the police. Every road leading out of Washington was strongly picketed, and every possible avenue of escape was thoroughly guarded. The boats about starting down the Potomac were stopped.

The Chronicle says: It is suspected that this conspiracy originated in Maryland.

As soon as the telegraph flashed the mournful news to Baltimore, all the cavalry was immediately put upon active duty; every road was picketed, and every precaution taken to prevent the escape of the assassin.

A preliminary examination was made by Messrs. Richards and his assistants. Several persons were called to testify, and the evidence as elicited before an informal tribunal, and not under oath, was conclusive to this point. The murderer of President Lincoln was John Wilkes Booth. His hat was found in the private box and identified by several persons who had seen him within the last two days, and the spur, which he dropped by accident on the stage, was identified as one of those which he has obtained from the stable where he hired his horse.

This man Booth has played more than once at Ford's theatre, and is course acquainted with its exit and entrances, and the facility with which he escaped behind the scene is easily understood.

The person who attacked Secretary Seward left behind him an old slouched hat and old rusty navy revolver. The chambers were broken loose from the barrel as if done by striking. The loads were drawn from the chambers, one being but a rough piece of lead and the other balls smaller than the chamber wrapped in paper as if to keep them from falling out.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 11 a. m. - The Star extra says: At 7:30 o'clock the President breathed his last, closing his eyes as if falling to sleep, and his countenance assuming an expression of perfect serenity. There were no indications of pain and it was known that the was unconscious until the gradually decreasing respiration had ceased altogether.

The Rev. Dr. Gerley, of the New York avenue Presbyterian church, immediately on its being ascertained that life was extinct, knelt at the bedside and offered an impressive prayer, which was responded to by all present. D. J. Garley then proceeded to the front part of the house, or where Mrs. Lincoln, Cap. Robert Lincoln, Mr. John Hay, the Private Secretary and others were waiting, where he again offered a prayer for the consolation of the family.

Immediately after the President's death, a Cabinet meeting was called by Secretary Stanton and held in the room in which the corpse lay. Secretaries Stanton, Welles and Usher, Postmaster-General Dennison and Attorney-General Speed were present. The results of the conference are as yet unknown.

Reports prevail that Mr. Fred. W. Seward, who was kindly assisting the nursing of Secretary Seward, received a stab in the back, his shoulder blade prevented the knife or dagger from penetrating into his body. The prospects are that he will recover.

A report was circulated, repeated by almost everybody that Booth was captured 15 miles this side of Baltimore. If it be true, as asserted, that the War Department has received such information, it will doubtless be officially promulgated.

The Government offices are closed by order and will be draped with emblems of mourning.

The routes leading to and from the city are guarded by the military, and the utmost circumspection is observed as to all attempting to enter or leave the city city.

WASHINGTON, April 15.-The President's body was removed from the private residence opposite Ford's Theatre to the Executive Mansion at 9:30, in a hearse wrapped in the American flag. It was escorted by a small guard of cavalry. Gen. Augur and other military officers moved on foot.

A dense crowd accompanied the remains to the White House, where a military guard excluded the crowd, allowing none but persons of the household and personal friends of the deceased to enter the premises. Senator Yates and Representative Farnsworth were among the number. The body is being embalmed with a view to its removal to Illinois.

WASHINGTON, April 15.-At an early hour this morning Hon. E. M. Stanton sent an official communication to Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States, stating that in consequence of the sudden and unexpected death of the Chief Magistrate, his inauguration should take place as soon as possible,

and requesting him to state the place and hour at which the ceremony should be performed.

Mr. Johnson at once replied that it would be agreeable to have the proceedings take place at his rooms in the Kirkwood House as soon as the arrangements could be perfected. Chief Justice Chase was informed of the fact, and repaired to the appointed place in company with Secretary McCulloch, Attorney-General Speed, J. P. Blair, Senator, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Senators Foote, of Vermont, Ramsay, of Minn., Yates, of Ill., Stuart, of Nevada, Hale, of N. H., and Rep. Farnsworth, of Ills.

At 11 o'clock the oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States in the usual, solemn and impressive manner. Mr. Johnston received the kind expressions of the gentlemen in a manner which showed his earnest sense of the great responsibility so devolved upon him, and made a brief speech in which he said the duties of the office are mine, I will perform them. The consequences are with God."

CHICAGO, APR. 15.

PROCLAMATION BY THE LIUT. GOVERNOR TO THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS.

Abraham Lincoln has fallen by the hands of an assassin. He whom the nation has relied on through the dark hours of the rebellion—the exalted patriot—the wise, the vigilant, the incorruptible statesman, has been stricken down while joy filled every heart that the constitution and laws had been maintained triumphant in the hours of victory.

Illinois mourns the loss of her noblest son, and the nation weeps that her Washington is no more. The slaveholders' most accursed rebellion has gone to its doom while perpetrating the most infamous crime in the history of the world. It becomes us, therefore, to bow before Almighty God, humbly to confess and to repent of the sins which have brought this great calamity upon us, to implore him to look in mercy upon the nation and to bring us out of all our troubles; that He will give strength and wisdom to him who is now the Executive, and to all who are in authority; that He will give entire success to our arms; and that He will speedily restore to the nation the blessings of unity and peace.

Therefore, in the absence of his excellency, Gov. Oglesby, I, WILLIAM BROSS, Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, do issue this, my proclamation, and request the people of the State, either upon to-morrow or upon the Sabbath next succeeding thereto, to engage in such special religious services as they shall deem appropriate, and especially that they devoutly implore Almighty God to have mercy upon us, that He will restrain the wrath of man, and cause the remainder of his wrath to praise him.

(Official)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 15-3 p. m.

Major General Dix.
Official notice of the death of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, was given by the heads of the Departments this morning to Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, upon whom the constitution devolves the office of President. Mr. Johnson, upon receiving this notice, appeared before the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, and took the oath of office as President of the United States, and assumed its duties and functions at 12 o'clock.

The President met the heads of departments in a Cabinet meeting at the Treasury building, and, among other business, the following was transacted:

First—The arrangements for the funeral of the late President were offered to the several secretaries, as far as relates to their respective departments.

Wm. Hunter, Esq., was appointed Acting Secretary of State during the disability of Mr. Seward and his son Frederick Seward, the Assistant Secretary.

The Post formally announced that he desired to retain the present Secretary of departments of his Cabinet, and they would go on and discharge their respective duties in the same manner as before the deplorable events that had changed the head of the government.

The surgeons report that the condition of Mr. Seward remains unchanged. He is doing well. There is no improvement in the condition of Mr. Fred. Seward.

The murderers have not yet been apprehended.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

LOT | 115

[LINCOLN ASSASSINATION]. *State Journal Extra*. Springfield, 15 April 1865.

Printed newspaper in three columns, headed "The National Calamity" announcing the assassination of Abraham Lincoln at Ford's Theater. Bifolium; 16 1/4 x 11 in. (412 x 279 mm). Extremities lightly worn; scattered toning; closed tear to top right of first page.

LINCOLN'S HOMETOWN NEWSPAPER ANNOUNCES HIS ASSASSINATION. "The National Calamity...Andrew Johnson Sworn in as President...General Grant On His Way To Washington...Attempt to Assassinate Secy. Stanton...Pursuit of the Murderers--The Whole Country Aroused...Secretary Seward Still Living..."

A War Department Circular reproduced here warns, "It is believed that the assassins of the President and Secretary Seward are attempting to escape to Canada. You will make a careful and thorough examination of all persons attempting to cross from the United States into Canada, and will arrest all suspicious persons..." In reality, John Wilkes Booth was fleeing through the woods of southern Maryland into rural Virginia. Federal agents finally caught up with him at a tobacco farm on April 26, where he was shot dead while resisting arrest.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$1,500 - 2,500

Washington D.C.
April 15. 10 Am.

My Dearest Julia

Within the last 12 hours

hours this city has been the scene of the most terrible tragedy that can be found upon the records of history. Abraham Lincoln our noble, self sacrificing and patriotic President has fallen by the hand of an accursed, traitorous assassin. The fearful act was committed last evening at 10 o'clock, at Ford's theatre in 10th Street. I was almost an eye witness of the melancholy occurrence, occupying a front seat in the "Parquet" not more than twenty feet from the President's box. I had been out and was just entering the street door when I heard the sharp report of a pistol and turned just in time to see the hell-hound of treason leap from the box upon the stage and with glittering dagger of barbed steel above his head disappear behind the scenes. As he leaped from the box he exclaimed "sic semper tyrannis!" and just before he disappeared from the stage he cried out, "I have done it the South is avenged." It is impossible to describe the intense excitement that prevailed in the theatre. The audience arose as one person, and horror was stamped upon every face. I helped carry the President out, and we bore our precious burden into the room of Mr. Peterson next door to my boarding house, where he remained until his death, which

supposing his work accomplished, he, started to leave the room at the door of which he met Mr. Stanwell the chief messenger of this rebellion. He endeavored to prevent the escape of the villain. Mr. Stanwell was severely wounded. It is possible that the Secretary will die, but the assistant Secretary is said to be beyond the influence of human skill. And possibly his hand has even been raised that dreadful blow from which no hander ever returns. Since the 1st of April 1861, when first Sumpter was fired into and nothing has occurred so calculated to be as fatal to the loyal millions of the country and cause them to demand vengeance upon the authors of the unholy rebellion. Sumner's lost at Chancellorsville. Abraham Lincoln asked for breath, and now death quiet the the place of words. Andrew Johnson is now President of the United States. Let us hope that his misdeeds during the many a nation's emergencies, recede from our memories, in account of seeking of spirits will be forgotten. I cannot think that he will be equal to an Abraham Lincoln, but, supported by the people of the country he will smother this Hydra of treason and rebellion. Truth is deep into the soil in which it germinated that the seeds from the trunk of Lincoln will fail to call it forth. The morning of the re-creation, the crimson blood of a patriot lives martyr, calls loudly for vengeance and if one material least in this city, has met his death. He signed to say in comparison that he was glad President Lincoln was dead, the words had hardly left his mouth before the bullet from the pistol of a Union soldier went crashing through his brain and his body was commended to the angels. Prisoner of his maker with this horrible wound upon his left arm, he was awarded a trial of treason. He was held in confinement and some from the highest to the lowest it dotted in numerous. The faces of the nation by are stamped with the most awful and great fear of treason. There has a nation passed through such an ordeal as this. It has been positively ascertained that the murderers of President Lincoln are John Wilkes Booth the officer who has appeared in many on several occasions before a Federal court at two heels and it is indubitable offered for his apprehension with one.

Just over
Dag

Department of State
W. H. Hunt
C. C.
Miss Julia Freeman
New York
Br 619

LOT | 116

[LINCOLN ASSASSINATION]. DAGGETT, Albert J. (b. ca. 1846). Autograph letter, signed ("Dag") to Miss Julie Trumen. Washington, D.C., 10AM, 15 April 1865.

3 pp. on two sheets (one mourning stationery); each 13 x 7 3/4 in. (330 x 196 mm). Creasing from old folds; scattered light wear along extremities. With original Department of State mailing envelope, addressed by Daggett.

AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION, WRITTEN ONLY HOURS AFTER THE EVENT. "Abraham Lincoln, our noble, self sacrificing and patriotic President has fallen by the hand of an accursed, traitorous assassin..."

An emotionally wrought eyewitness account of Lincoln's assassination and the aftermath of his death. Albert J. Daggett was a 19-year-old State Department clerk, and Troy, New York native, who attended the 14 April 1865 performance of *Our American Cousin* at Ford's Theatre. Daggett witnessed President Lincoln's assassination at the hands of actor and southern sympathizer, John Wilkes Booth, and was one of several men who purportedly carried the fallen President's body from the theater, across the street to the home of William and Anna Peterson, where the President died in the early morning of April 15. This extensive letter was written by Daggett to a female acquaintance in Troy 12 hours after Booth fired his gun, and less than three hours after Lincoln had succumbed to his mortal wound.

Reads in full: "Within the last 12 hours (sic) this city has been the scene of the most terrible tragedies that can be found upon the records of history. Abraham Lincoln, our noble, self sacrificing and patriotic President has fallen by the hand of an accursed, traitorous assassin. The fearful act was committed last evening at 10 o'clock, at Ford's theatre in 10th Street. I was almost an eye witness of the melancholy occurrence, occupying a front seat in the 'Parquette' not more than twenty feet from the President's box. I had been out and was just entering the inner door, when I heard the sharp report of a pistol and turned just in time to see the hell-hound of treason leap from the box upon the stage, and with glittering dagger flourishing above his head, disappear behind the scenes. As he leaped from the box he exclaimed 'sic semper tyrannis!' and just before (sic) he disappeared from the stage, he cried out 'I have done it—the South is avenged' It is impossible to describe the intense excitement (sic) that prevailed in the theatre. The audience arose as one person, and horror was stamped upon every face. I helped carry the President out, and we bore our precious burden into the house of Mr. Peterson, next door to my boarding house, where he remained until his death, which melancholy event took place at precisely twenty two minutes past seven this morning. It is impossible to describe the awful event. The mind cannot contemplate the results, Mr. Lincoln, to see, and to know whom, was to honor and to love him, has relaxed his hold from the 'Ship of State,' to which he has clung, with such heroic and noble daring, during the past 4 years of a fratricidal war unknown and unparalleled. The good old ship is now at the mercy of the winds. God grant that she may survive the storm, and anchor in safety in some good harbor, in the harbor of peace and prosperity. But Tuesday evening last I listened to his voice, a voice from Richmond and the defeated army of General Lee, as it rang out clear and loud from the historic window of the Executive Mansion, in his last speech, the last he shall ever make. Cheer upon cheer greeted him last night as he entered the theatre. I looked plainly into his face and I assure you it was a smiling one, as he stooped in his last bow, the last one ever to be made to an enthusiastic audience, as he entered the door of his private box which was so appropriately decorated with Union flags. It is difficult to realize the fearful calamity though I have seen the brain motionless from its place which but a few hours ago directed the affairs of this great Republic and the rattle of the wheels of the hearse upon the pavement has not yet died away, up the avenue, as the earthly remains of Abraham Lincoln are being borne to the Executive Mansion for a last brief residence there, preparatory to their being deposited in the vault of death. But I have not yet completed this dreadful chapter of horror. At the same hour of the attack upon Mr. Lincoln a murderer entered the house of Secretary Seward with designs upon the life of that good and patriotic statesman. After forcing his way into the house he was stopped by Mr. Frederick W. Seward the assistant secretary

whose head he crushed in with the but end of a pistol and otherwise wounded. he then pushed his way to the chamber of the Secretary who was still suffering from his recent accident, the fracture of an arm and jaw, and dragging him from his bed attempted to cut his throat. This he partially succeeded in doing and would undoubtedly have accomplished it, had it not been for the interference of the nurse, a disabled soldier who received four stabs while dragging him from the prostrate body of Mr. Seward. Major Seward was also badly cut. Supposing his work accomplished he started to leave the room at the door of which he met Mr. Hansell the chief messenger of this Department. In endeavoring to prevent the escape of the ruffian Mr. Hansell was severely wounded. It is possible that the Secretary will recover, but the assistant secretary is said to be beyond the influence of human skill and probably his soul has ere this passed that dreadful bourn from which no traveler ever returns Since the 14th of April 1861, when fort Sumpter was first fired into nothing has occurred so calculated to exasperate the loyal millions of the country and cause them to demand vengeance upon the authors of this unholy rebellion. Leniency lost its champion when Abraham Lincoln ceased to breathe and now deeds must take the place of words.: Andrew Johnson is now President of the United States. Let us hope that his misconduct during the inauguration exercises, resulting from a too free use, on account of sickness, of spirits will be retrieved. I cannot think that he will be equal to an Abraham Lincoln, but, supported by the people of the country he will crush this hydra of treason and rebellion North and South so deep into the soil on which it germinated that the blasts from the trumpet of Gabriel will fail to call it forth on the morning of the resurrection: the crimson blood of a Lincoln of a Seward and of a hundred thousand fallen patriots and martyrs calls loudly for revenge and it calls not in vain. The news has just reached me that one traitor—at least, in this city, has met his deserts (sic). He dared to say, in company, that he was glad President Lincoln was dead: the words had hardly left his mouth before the bullet from the pistol of a union soldier went crashing through his brain and his soul was summoned to the awful presence of his maker with these horrible words upon his lips. The same fate awaits others if treason does not hold its infamous tongue. The greatest gloom pervades the city. Every house and store from the highest to the lowest is draped in mourning. The faces of the passers by are stamped with the most abject woe. The sun is hidden by black clouds and even the skies weep great tears of rain. Never has a nation passed through such an ordeal as this. It has been positively ascertained that the murderer of President Lincoln was John Wilkes Booth an actor who has appeared in Troy on several occasions. The officers of justice are at his heels and it is impossible for him to escape. A reward of \$30,000 has already been offered for his apprehension. Write soon. Yours ever Dag".

Daggett's letter is one of the earliest known eyewitness accounts written about that night's tragedy and its aftermath. So great was the spectacle of the event that Daggett composed two other letters describing it, each sent to close family members: one to his mother, also dated April 15 at 10 AM (with an addendum dated the next day, April 16); and one to his sister, dated April 16. These are both in the Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection.

Contemporary eyewitness accounts of Lincoln's assassination are very rare to market, especially ones penned so close to the event (some are found dating to April 16, but most are dated years later). According to online records, this is only the second eyewitness, dated April 15, to come to auction since 1940.

Provenance:

Previously sold, Christie's, New York, 5 December 2001, lot 81

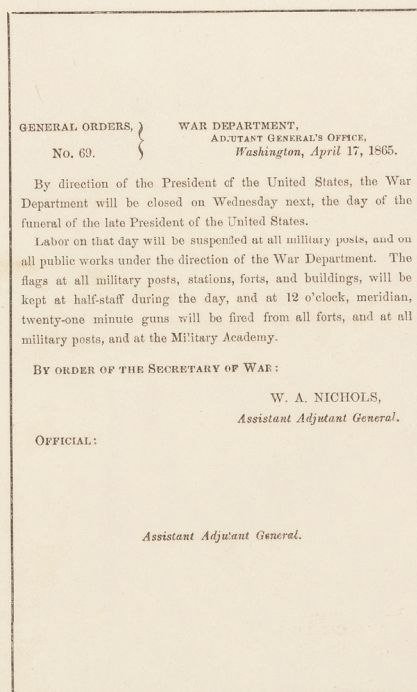
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

Blood on the Moon, at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum, 19 April-16 October 2005

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$20,000 - 30,000



LOT | 117
[LINCOLN'S FUNERAL]. NICHOLS, William A. U.S. War Dept. General Orders, No. 69. ... [Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office], 17 April 1865.

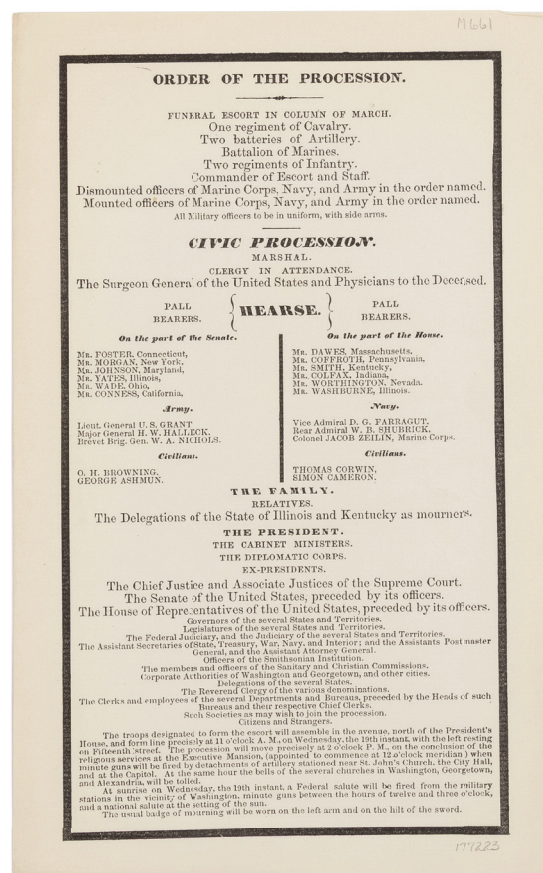
Printed broadside; 7 1/4 x 5 in. (178 x 127 mm). Small loss at top left corner; scattered light stains.

A War Department order announcing a military day of observance for the Funeral of the late President Abraham Lincoln in Washington, D.C. "The flags at all military posts, stations, forts, and buildings, will be kept at half-staff during the day, and at 12 o'clock, the meridian, twenty-one minute guns will be fired from all forts, and at all military posts, and at the Military Academy."

On April 19th, Lincoln's body was transported from the White House to the U.S. Capitol, where a prayer service was held the following day, before departing for a nationwide funeral procession.

Provenance:
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation
\$800 - 1,200



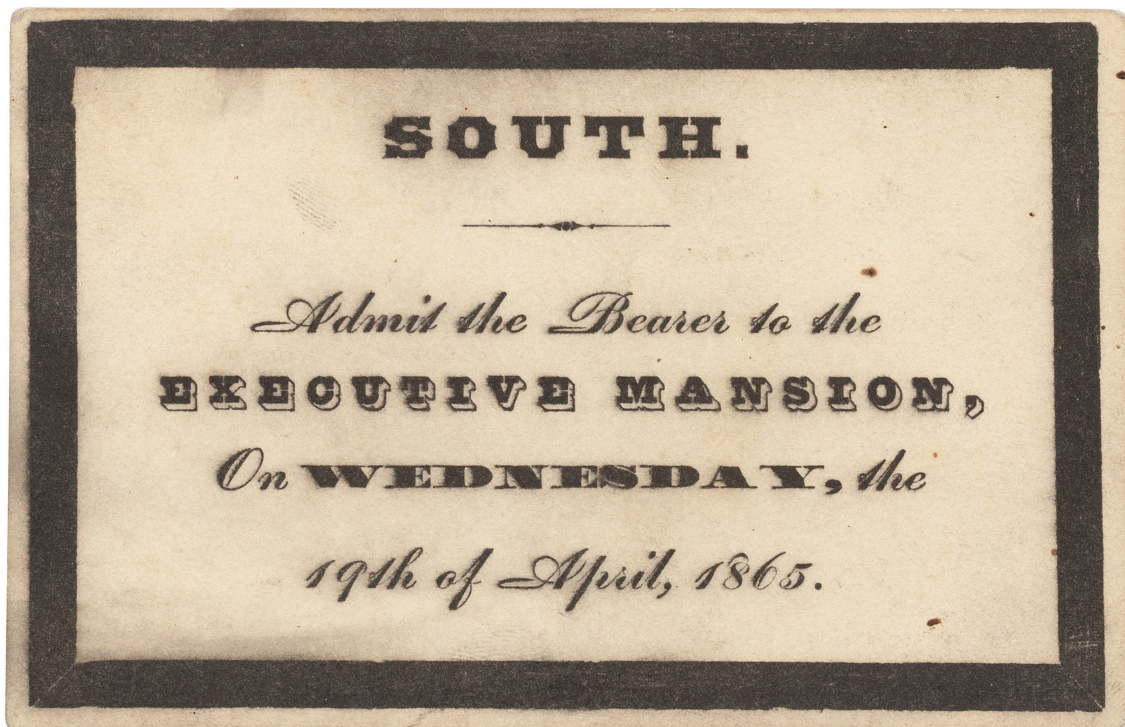
LOT | 118
[LINCOLN'S FUNERAL]. Order of the Procession. [Washington D.C., 19 April 1865].

Printed broadside; 9 1/4 x 6 3/4 in. (235 x 171 mm). Text printed within black border. Scattered light soiling.

The Procession for Lincoln's Funeral. The The Order of Procession lists the military escort, the civic procession, the hearse with pallbearers, the President's family, various government officials. It also gives instructions for assembling, for the firing of minute guns, the ringing of bells, appropriate attire, and more. Monaghan 661.

Provenance:
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation
\$800 - 1,200



LOT | 119

[LINCOLN'S FUNERAL]. A printed admission ticket for Lincoln's funeral. Washington, D.C., Executive Mansion, 19 April 1865.

Single oblong card; 3 1/4 x 5 in. (83 x 127 mm). Text printed within a black mourning border.

A printed admission ticket for the funeral ceremonies for Abraham Lincoln, for the South entrance of the Executive Mansion.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$3,000 - 4,000

Miss White.

May all good angels guard & bless thee,
And from thy heart remove all care,
Remember you should ne're distress be,
Youth & hope, can crush despair,

+
For can be found, by all, who seek it,
Only be, right, the path, we move upon
Heaven has marked it; Find & keep it
Ne're forget the wish of John.

Richmond Feb 18th 1860

He who will ever be your friend
J. Wilkes Booth

LOT | 120

BOOTH, John Wilkes (1838-1865). Autograph manuscript, signed ("J. Wilkes Booth"), 18 February 1860. [Inscribed in a Forget-Me-Not Album].

1 p.; comprised of two four-stanza lines of poetry, addressed to Miss [Mary C.] White, of Richmond, Virginia, and written in her "Forget-Me-Not Album." 8 x 6 1/4 in. (203 x 159 mm), with 24 gilt-edge leaves, title page vignette. Original hand-painted and gilt-decorated boards, small mother-of-pearl inlays, wear to cover, rubbing to corners, heavy wear to spine with near complete separation of boards; pages with scattered spotting throughout.

Booth's poem is an acrostic, spelling "Mary" and "John," and reads in full: "May all good angels guard & bless thee. / And from thy heart remove all care. / Remember you should ne're distrest be. / Youth & hope, can crush dispare. / Joy can be found, by all who seek it. / Only be right, the path, we move upon / Heaven has marked it: Find & keep it / Ne're forget the wish of John." Booth then signs and dates his inscription "He who will ever be your friend / J. Wilkes Booth. Richmond Feb 18th 1860". The identity of Miss Mary White is uncertain, as is her connection to Booth.

At the time Booth penned these lines to Miss White, both his acting career and his antipathy towards the Northern states were gaining momentum. In September 1858, Booth joined the company of the Marshall Theatre in Richmond, Virginia, more commonly referred to as the "Richmond Theatre." He spent two seasons there, but initially remained largely in the shadow of his older brother, nationally renowned actor Edwin Booth. On 18 October 1859, news began to break of a raid by abolitionist John Brown on the federal armory at Harper's Ferry. Weeks later, on 17 November 1859, rumors began to circulate in Richmond that an attempt to rescue Brown from his Charles Town, Virginia, (present-day West Virginia), prison was imminent. On that evening, Virginia Governor Henry A. Wise received a message requesting 500 men be sent immediately to Charles Town, and in response the Governor ordered the militia to go immediately to the city's train depot which was located just opposite the Marshall Theatre. Though post-war reminiscences vary somewhat as to the manner in which it occurred, it is clear that John Wilkes Booth was on the train to Charles Town in a uniform of the Richmond Greys, a volunteer militia from that city. Unabashedly deserting his responsibilities with the Marshall Theatre, Booth remained with the Greys at Charles Town until Brown was hanged on 2 December, returning on 5 December. Booth inscribed Miss White's album just months after returning from Brown's execution.

Other signatures in the album include those of William H. Caskie ("W.H. Caskie"), an enslaver who would go on to serve as a Confederate officer; George W. Wren, a fellow actor in the Marshall Theatre Company; and most significantly, poetic lines written and signed ("S.K. Chester") by actor Samuel K. Chester (1836-1921), whom Booth later invited to join his assassination plot against Lincoln. Chester refused, and would go on to serve as a key witness for the prosecution during Booth's trial.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$30,000 - 50,000

LOT | 121

[LINCOLN ASSASSINATION] \$30,000 Reward. Description of John Wilkes Booth! [Washington, D.C., ca. 16 April 1865].

Printed broadside, announcing a \$30,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of John Wilkes Booth, and the as-yet unnamed man (Lewis Powell) "who Attempted to Assassinate Hon. W. H. Seward", providing detailed descriptions of both Booth and Powell; 7 3/4 x 9 3/4 in. (197 x 248 mm). Creasing from old folds; repaired tears to bottom right and top left corners; mounting remnants on verso.

EDWARD PAUL DOHERTY'S COPY OF THE "COMMON COUNCIL" REWARD BROADSIDE, THE EARLIEST AND RAREST OF THE LINCOLN ASSASSINATION REWARD BROADSIDES.

As John Wilkes Booth stared through the peephole he'd carved into the door of the presidential box at Ford's Theatre, his co-conspirators Lewis Powell and David Herold arrived at the home of Secretary of State William Seward. As Herold waited outside, Powell went into the house and mounted a savage attack on the household, nearly killing Seward and his son Frederick. Upon rushing outside to make good his escape, Powell found that Herold, frightened by the attention that the screams coming from inside might bring, had mounted his horse and fled into the night. And so Powell, with no additional orders to follow, mounted his horse and rode away. On 17 April, he arrived at Mary Surratt's doorstep just as she was being led away by detectives for questioning. When the detectives realized that Powell matched the description of Seward's attacker, he was arrested as well.

Following the assassination, Booth and Herold met in southern Maryland, and for the next eleven days hid in the woods and in various homes throughout Maryland before crossing the Potomac into Virginia on 23 April. Meanwhile, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton and Colonel Lafayette C. Baker mounted a wide-ranging manhunt for them. The following day, Lieutenant Edward P. Doherty and a detachment of 26 soldiers from the 16th New York Cavalry were dispatched by the War Department to follow the assassins' trail into Virginia. It ended at the farm of Richard H. Garrett in the early hours of 26 April. Garrett, who became suspicious of the two bedraggled men claiming to be Confederate soldiers, had had his youngest son lock the two in his tobacco barn, with the intention of kicking them off of his property the next morning.

Doherty's men surrounded the barn, and he ordered Booth and Herold to surrender. After a back and forth between the two in which Booth offered to fight Doherty's entire detachment, Herold finally surrendered while Booth remained inside. Doherty ordered the barn set ablaze, and while Booth desperately searched for an escape, one of the regiment's soldiers, Boston Corbett, peered inside, found Booth, and pulled the trigger. Booth fell, mortally wounded, and died on the Garretts' front porch a few hours later. It is believed to have been Doherty himself who, at Booth's request, raised the now-paralyzed assassin's hands in front of his face as the sun broke over the horizon, at which time Booth uttered his last words: "Useless, useless."

The "Common Council" broadside is believed to have been issued by Lafayette C. Baker on 16 April, it includes both a detailed description of John Wilkes Booth and of Seward's then-unknown assailant, Lewis Powell. The initial reward offered was \$30,000; however, as Booth remained at large and the true nature of the conspiracy began to unravel, this was increased to \$100,000 for the captures of Booth, Herold, and John Surratt. The description of Booth given here is quite detailed: "Height 5 feet 8 inches; weight 160 pounds; compact built; hair jet black, inclined to curl, medium length, parted behind; eyes black, and heavy dark eye-brows; wears a large seal ring on little finger; when talking inclines his head forward; looks down." Powell's description is even more detailed, comprising a full ten lines of text, and adding details of the overcoat he was believed to be wearing.

RARE: ONE OF APPARENTLY ONLY FIVE EXTANT COPIES. The other known examples of this broadside include: Library of Congress; a copy owned by descendants of L.C. Baker (Sotheby's, 12 December 1991, lot 127); another copy (Christie's, 5 December 1998); another copy, owned by James Milgram (Freeman's | Hindman, 3 November 2022, lot 455).

Provenance:

Edward Paul Doherty (1838-1897), Canadian-American Civil War officer, thence by descent; previously sold at Swann Galleries 6 October 1988, sale 1477 lot 124.

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

Blood on the Moon, at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum, 19 April-16 October 2005

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$20,000 - 30,000

"Presidential"

\$30,000 REWARD

DESCRIPTION

OF

JOHN WILKES BOOTH!

**Who Assassinated the PRESIDENT on the Evening
of April 14th, 1865.**

Height 5 feet 8 inches; weight 160 pounds; compact built; hair jet black, inclined to curl, medium length, parted behind; eyes black, and heavy dark eye-brows; wears a large seal ring on little finger; when talking inclines his head forward; looks down.

Description of the Person who Attempted to Assassinate Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Height 6 feet 1 inch; hair black, thick, full and straight; no beard, nor appearance of beard; cheeks red on the jaws; face moderately full; 22 or 23 years of age; eyes, color not known—large eyes, not prominent; brows not heavy, but dark; face not large, but rather round; complexion healthy; nose straight and well formed, medium size; mouth small; lips thin; upper lip protruded when he talked; chin pointed and prominent; head medium size; neck short, and of medium length; hands soft and small; fingers tapering; shows no signs of hard labor; broad shoulders; taper waist; straight figure; strong looking man; manner not gentlemanly, but vulgar; Overcoat double-breasted, color mixed of pink and grey spots, small—was a sack overcoat, pockets in side and one on the breast, with lappells or flaps; pants black, common stuff; new heavy boots; voice small and thin, inclined to tenor.

The Common Council of Washington, D. C., have offered a reward of \$20,000 for the arrest and conviction of these Assassins, in addition to which I will pay \$10,000.

L. C. BAKER,

Colonel and Agent War Department.



SURRAT.



BOOTH.



HAROLD.

War Department, Washington, April 20, 1865,



\$100,000 REWARD!

THE MURDERER

Of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln,
IS STILL AT LARGE.

\$50,000 REWARD

Will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by Municipal Authorities or State Executives.

\$25,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN H. SURRATT, one of Booth's Accomplices.

\$25,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices.

LIBERAL REWARDS will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above-named criminals, or their accomplices.

All persons harboring or secreting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a Military Commission and the punishment of DEATH.

Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers.

All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day until it be accomplished.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

DESCRIPTIONS.—BOOTH is Five Feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender build, high forehead, black hair, black eyes, and wears a heavy black moustache.

JOHN H. SURRAT is about 5 feet, 9 inches. Hair rather thin and dark; eyes rather light; no beard. Would weigh 145 or 150 pounds. Complexion rather pale and clear, with color in his cheeks. Wore light clothes of fine quality. Shoulders square; cheek bones rather prominent; chin narrow; ears projecting at the top; forehead rather low and square, but broad. Parts his hair on the right side; neck rather long. His lips are firmly set. A slim man.

DAVID C. HAROLD is five feet six inches high, hair dark, eyes dark, eyebrows rather heavy, full face, nose short, hand short and fleshy, feet small, instep high, round bodied, naturally quick and active, slightly closes his eyes when looking at a person.

NOTICE.—In addition to the above, State and other authorities have offered rewards amounting to almost one hundred thousand dollars, making an aggregate of about **TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.**

LOT | 122

[LINCOLN ASSASSINATION]. *\$100,000 Reward! The murderer of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, is still at large.*
War Department, Washington, 20 April 1865.

Printed broadside, with three cartes de visite, affixed within designated borders at top, depicting John Wilkes Booth and his accomplices, John H. Surratt and David Herold. Broadside: 23 3/4 x 12 1/2 in. (603 x 317 mm); cartes de visite: each approximately 4 x 2 3/8 in. (102 x 60 mm). Broadside with creasing from old folds; sheet mounted onto paper; scattered light soiling; moderate toning; repairs to verso; cartes de visite toned with surface wear, contemporary inscriptions on versos.

"THE MURDERER OF OUR BELOVED PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, IS STILL AT LARGE..."

With the attacker of Secretary of State William Seward now in custody but the murderer of President Lincoln still at large, the War Department began to double its efforts to bring the assassin to justice. With more information about the conspiracy coming to light each day, especially now that one of its key players was in chains, the reward amount increased, as did details of the men involved.

As one of the most famous men in America, little additional information about Booth was needed (although for a time any fair-skinned man with curly black hair and a mustache was in danger of arrest). The picture and description of Booth's companion, David E. Herold, however, was considerably expanded from the first reward poster. It now referred to his "instep high" and that he "slightly closes his eyes when looking at a person."

Much higher on the government's priority list than Herold was John Surratt, whose mother Mary had been arrested along with Lewis Powell on 17 April. John Surratt had been the government's first suspect for the attack on Seward. As soon as he heard of the assassination, Surratt fled north to Montreal. He remained there throughout the trial and execution of Powell, Herold, George Atzerodt, and his mother Mary. Aided by former Confederate agents, he escaped to England and then to Italy, where he joined the Papal Zouaves.

In mid-1866, Surratt was recognized by an old friend, and his presence was reported to Ambassador Rufus King. He was arrested on 7 November, but then escaped to Alexandria, Egypt, where he was arrested again and returned to the United States. With military trials for citizens now deemed unconstitutional, Surratt was tried by a jury of Northern and Southern citizens, which resulted in a mistrial, as it could only be proven that Surratt was a member of the Booth-led plot to kidnap President Lincoln. As one of the conspiracy's last surviving members, Surratt went on a lecture tour in 1870 and died in Baltimore in 1916.

POSSIBLY THE MOST FAMOUS REWARD POSTER IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

This broadside is believed to be the second printing, first issue. It was printed from an entirely new setting of type, and it carries three small three-sided printed frames at the top (as seen here), so that photographs of the conspirators might be inserted as they became available. In the description of Booth, the text is the same as in the first printing (but spelled here: "and wears a heavy black moustache"). The physical description of "David C. Harold" is considerably more detailed than in the earlier version, here extending to three lines. A "Notice" regarding other rewards is appended at the bottom. Kunhardt & Kunhardt, *Twenty Days*, p. 106.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$80,000 - 120,000

LOT | 123

[LINCOLN'S FUNERAL]. TOWNSEND, Edward Davis (1817-1893). Autograph letter, signed ("E.D. Townsend"), to Dr. Charles Brown, Washington, D.C., 20 April 1865.

1 p.; 9 3/4 x 7 3/4 in. (247 x 197 mm); mounted to board; creasing from old folds; scattered soiling; with original mailing envelope.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT REQUESTS THE PRESENCE OF THE EMBALMER OF LINCOLN'S BODY ON THE PRESIDENTIAL FUNERAL PROCESSION.

In full: "Sir, The Secretary of War desires that you shall accompany the remains of the late President Lincoln to Springfield, Ills. The train will leave the depot tomorrow morning punctually at eight o'clock, I enclose a programme and time-card for the journey. All necessary arrangements are made for your transportation &c. I am, Sir, Very Respectfully Yr. obdt. svt. E.D. Townsend Assistant Adjutant General".

Edward D. Townsend, the logistical planner of the funeral proceedings, would serve as Adjutant General of the U.S. Army from 1869-1880. In this letter he calls upon Dr. Charles Da Costa Brown (1817-96), the preeminent embalmer of Washington, D.C., who had prepared the body of Lincoln's 11 year old son, Willie, in February 1862 after he died of typhoid fever (see Lot 83).

The Presidential Funeral train departed Washington D.C. on April 21, 1865, bound for Springfield, Illinois, passing as many as 30 million mourners across seven states and 400 cities or towns, including New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Columbus, and more. In Springfield on May 4, 1865, after being on display for nearly 24 hours at the State Capitol, Lincoln's body was laid to rest at his family plot in Oak Ridge Cemetery, alongside his father Thomas and son Willie.

Upon seeing Lincoln's body at one stop in the Funeral Procession, war-correspondent George A. "Gath" Townsend (1841-1914) described, "Three years ago, when little Willie Lincoln died, Doctors Brown and Alexander, the embalmers or injectors, prepared his body so handsomely that the President had it twice disinterred to look upon it. The same men, in the same way, have made perpetual those beloved lineaments...All that we see of Abraham Lincoln, so cunningly contemplated in this splendid coffin, is a mere shell, an effigy, a sculpture. He lies in sleep, but it is the sleep of marble." (*The Life Crime and Capture of John Wilkes Boothe*, p. 140).

[*With:*] Official black-bordered War Department pass signed by Townsend, inviting Dr. Brown to accompany the remains of the President: "Dr. Chas. Brown & 1 asst. are invited to accompany the remains of the late President, Abraham Lincoln from the City of Washington to Springfield, Illinois..." 3 x 4 1/4 in. (76 x 108 mm).

Provenance:

Previously sold, Sotheby's, 16 December 1992, lot 215

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$10,000 - 15,000

War Department,

Adjutant General's Office,

Washington, April 20 1865.

Dr. Charles Brown
Embalmer.

Sir,

The Secretary of War desires that you shall accompany the remains of the late President Lincoln to Springfield, Ills.

The train will leave the depot to-morrow morning punctually at eight o'clock. I enclose a programme and time-card for the journey. All necessary arrangements are made for your transportation &c.

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully
Yr. obt. st.

W D Townsend
Assistant Adjutant General.

S. BROWN & ALEXANDER,
GOVT EMBALMERS.

to Armies operating against Rich-
mond, Va.

Sr. Charles D. Brown,
care Dr. Brown & Alexander,
Embalmers for Army & Navy,
Penn. Ave., near 11th St.,
Washington D.C.

[FREE TRANSPORTATION.]

War Department,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 20, 1865.

Dr. Chas Brown & assistants are invited to ac-
company the remains of the late President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN from the City of
Washington to Springfield, Illinois.

By ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

W D Townsend
Assistant Adjutant General.





LOT | 124

[LINCOLN'S FUNERAL]. A photograph of the "Nashville" locomotive that conveyed President Lincoln's body, ca. 24 April 1865.

Silver gelatin print, mounted on dark cardstock, 7 1/2 x 9 1/2 in. (190 x 241 mm); overall 11 x 14 in. (279 x 356 mm). Good contrast; very minor spots and blemishes to print; mount with significant losses and tears. Lower margin of photograph with ink inscriptions: "E.S. Flint / Gen. Supt. CC&C" at center, and "TJ Higgins / Train Dispr" at right.

Featured centrally in this striking composition is the locomotive engine "Nashville," outfitted with a black-bordered portrait of Lincoln, a floral wreath, flags, and other elements indicating its funerary purpose. The centrally posed subject is the general superintendent of the railroad, Edward Sherrill Flint (1819-1902).

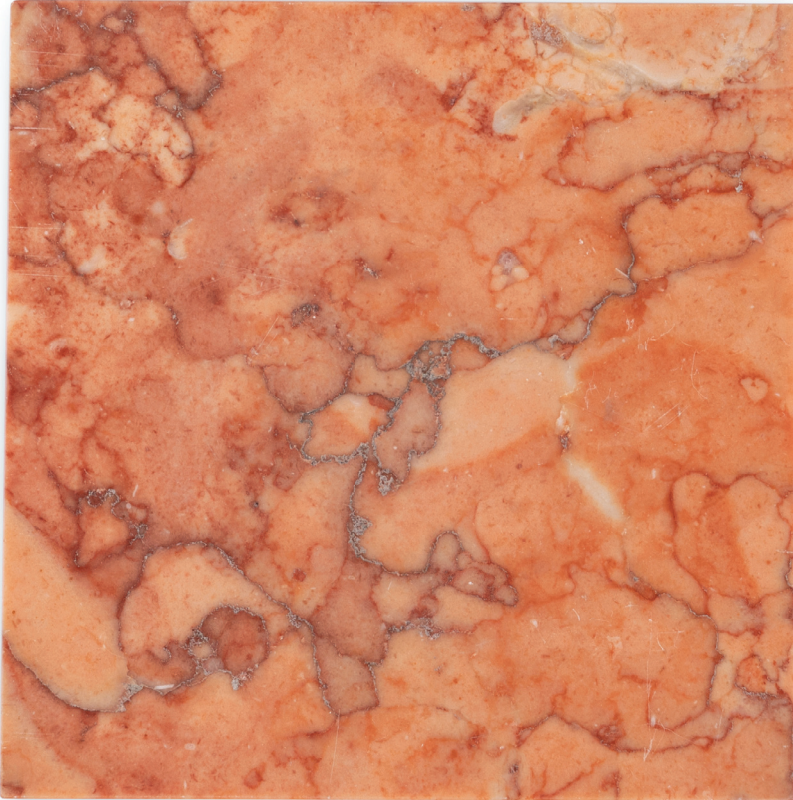
Multiple locomotives from various railroads had the honor of pulling the nine-car Lincoln funeral train along a leg of its twelve-day journey from Washington, D.C. to Springfield, Illinois. The engine shown in this image belonged to the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad and was responsible for conveying Lincoln's casket from Cleveland to Columbus, arriving at the latter at 7:30 AM on 29 April 1865.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$600 - 800



LOT | 125

[LINCOLN'S FUNERAL]. A pink marble fragment from the table that purportedly supported Abraham Lincoln's coffin while aboard his funeral train traveling from Washington, D.C. to Springfield, Illinois, [ca. 21 April 1865].

Pink marble fragment; 5 x 5 in. (127 x 127 mm).

The train carrying the body of President Abraham Lincoln departed Washington, D.C. on 21 April 1865, its route retracing that taken by Lincoln before assuming office in 1861. Also onboard was the coffin containing the remains of Lincoln's son, Willie, who was to be reburied beside his father in Springfield. Over the course of its 1,654-mile journey, the train made 13 major stops, at which Lincoln's coffin was removed from the train and brought to a public building for viewing.

At some point after Lincoln's burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery on 4 May, the table was cut into pieces, which were then sold as souvenirs. Very few pieces are known to survive today.

This piece is accompanied on its verso by a typewritten note which reads in full: "From the table on which the Body of Abraham Lincoln lay after his assassination, during the trip from Washington, D.C., to Springfield Illinois in a car of the Penn. R.R. April 15th, 1865."

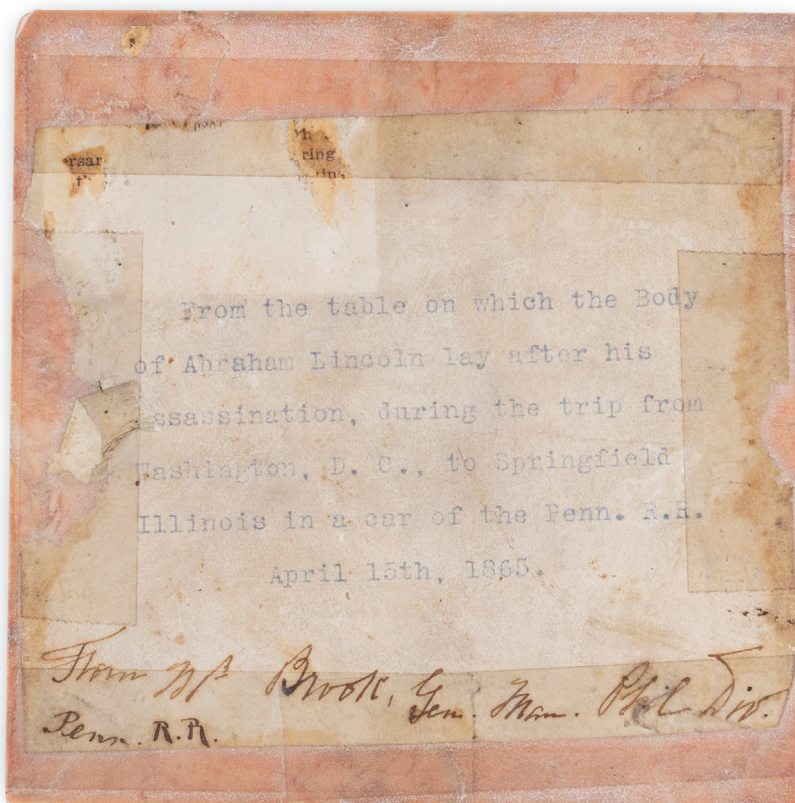
In handwriting below is inscribed, "From N.P. Brook, Gen. Man. Phil. Div. Penn. R.R."

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$1,000 - 1,500



LOT 125 | Detail

LOT | 126

[LINCOLN'S FUNERAL]. [RELYEA, Peter (1817-1896)]. Partially printed document, signed in facsimile ("F.J.A. Boole"), authorizing the transport of Abraham Lincoln's body, New York, 24 April 1865.

1 p.; 4 1/4 x 5 3/4 in. (108 x 146 mm), accomplished in manuscript; creasing from old folds; backed with Japanese tissue.

AN ORDER AUTHORIZING UNDERTAKER PETER RELYEA TO MOVE THE REMAINS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, noted as having "Died of Pistol Shot Wound."

President Lincoln's funeral tour made stops in 13 cities for public services. Before the service and procession through Manhattan, New York undertaker Peter Relyea was tasked with designing the catafalque that would carry the president's body. It was unveiled on April 25, the day after he was authorized to move Lincoln's body. It was 14 feet long by 7 feet wide, decorated with patriotic motifs, three American flags, and drawn by a team of sixteen horses. As the procession moved toward New York's City Hall, it was seen by nearly half a million spectators.

Historian Michael Kauffman describes, "The New York obsequies would be the most elaborate yet...It was the creation of Peter Relyea, a forty-nine-year-old undertaker who had been placed in charge of arrangements with only three days' notice. He had not slept since then, nor had the sixty employees working under him..." (*American Brutus*, p. 302).

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$6,000 - 8,000

LOT | 127

[LINCOLN'S FUNERAL]. CATON, John Dean (1812-1895). *Death of Lincoln. Proceedings in the Supreme Court of Illinois*. Chicago: J.W. Middleton & Co., 1865.

8vo. Disbound; dampstaining; title-page and last leaf detached; in chemise.

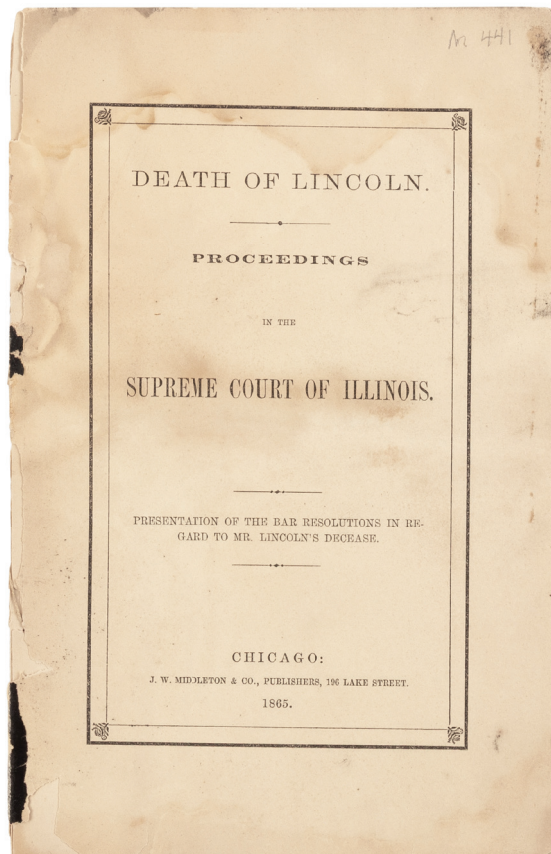
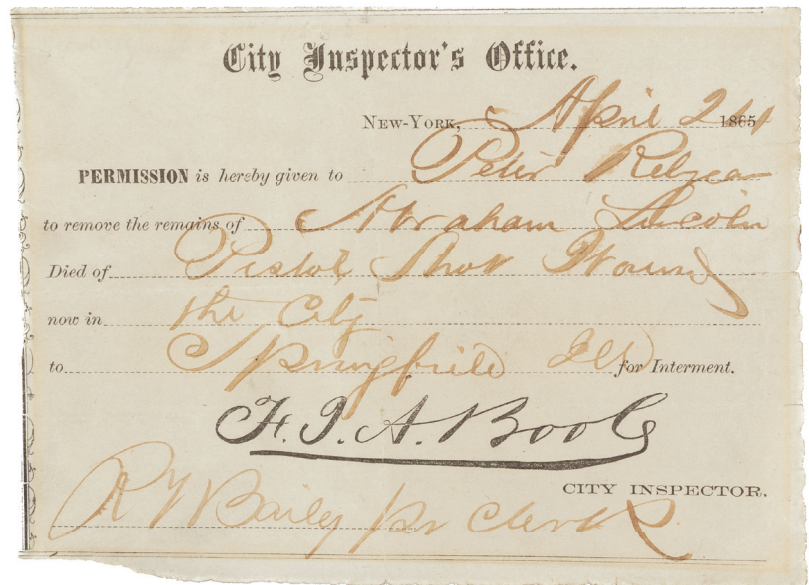
RARE CHICAGO PRE-FIRE IMPRINT OF THIS FIRST EDITION. Illinois Supreme Court Justice John Dean Caton delivered a formal resolution and eloquent personal recollections to the Supreme Court of Illinois following Lincoln's assassination. In his address, Caton reminisced about Lincoln's presence among the legal community, stating, "Who of this bar does not remember him as of yesterday, when he was among us relieving the hard labors of the profession by his enlivening presence?" Monaghan 441; Sabin 41186.

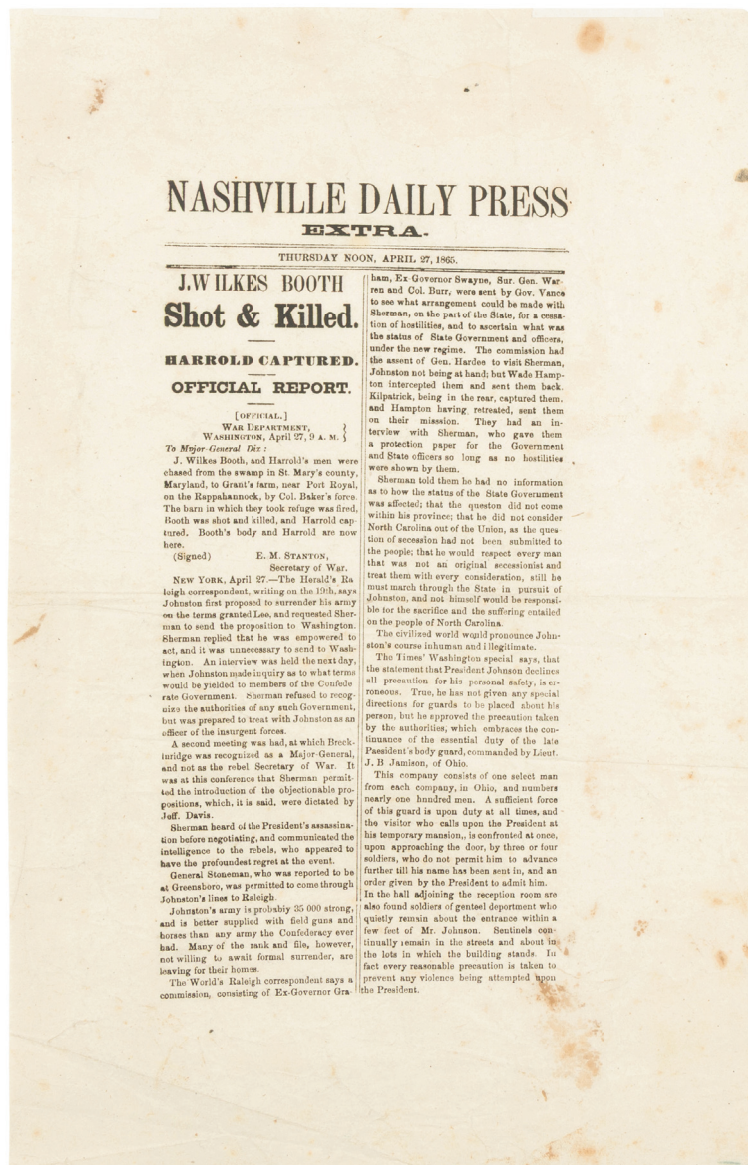
Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$500 - 700





LOT | 128

[BOOTH, John Wilkes (1838-1865)]. *Nashville Daily Press Extra*. 27 April 1865.

Single broadsheet; 13 x 8 1/4 in. (330 x 209 mm). Printed newspaper extra in two columns, headed "J. Wilkes Booth Shot & Killed. Harrold (sic) Captured", announcing the death of John Wilkes Booth and the apprehension of his co-conspirator, David Herold. Creasing; scattered spotting; small chips to edges.

The official War Department report from Edwin Stanton reproduced here reads, "J. Wilkes Booth, and Harrold's men were chased from the swamp in St. Mary's county, Maryland, to Grant's farm, near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, by Col. Baker's force. The barn in which they took refuge was fired, Booth was shot and killed, and Harrold captured. Booth's body and Harrold are now here."

Also included is coverage of the negotiations between Union General William Tecumseh Sherman and Confederate States Army General Joseph E. Johnston regarding the latter's surrender. Relying on reportage from other Raleigh-based correspondents, the *Daily Press* details meetings between the two men, including one at which Sherman communicated the assassination of Lincoln "to the rebels, who appeared to have the profoundest regret at the event."

Additionally reported here are the protective measures put in place to ensure the safety of the current president, Andrew Johnson, including the continuance of Lincoln's body guard, a force of about 100 men screening any visitors and remaining near to the president and any building occupied by him.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$1,000 - 1,500

LOT | 129
[LINCOLN NATIONAL MONUMENT]. OGLESBY, Richard J. (1824-1899). A printed broadside. Springfield: Lincoln National Monument Association, 26 April 1865.

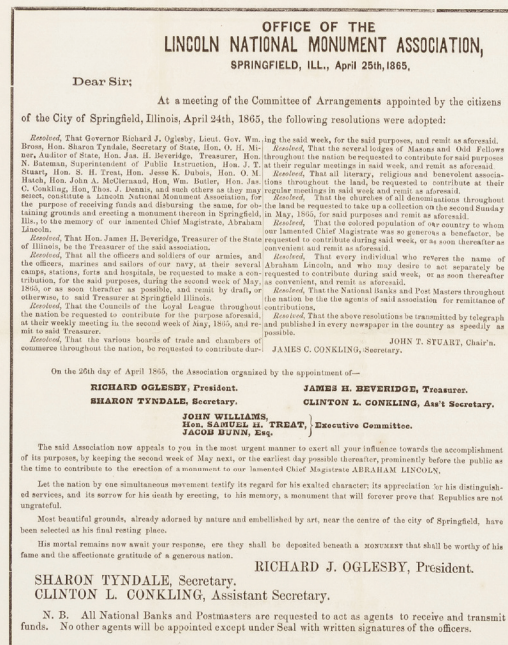
Printed broadside, 10 x 8 in. (254 x 203 mm). Text printed within black border.

Scarce broadside printing of a letter by Richard Oglesby, President of the Lincoln National Monument Association, transmitting adopted resolutions and announcing the establishment of the Association. Incorporated by an Act of Congress in 1867, the group was instrumental in the planning and construction of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., which opened in 1922.

"The said Association now appeals to you in the most urgent matter to exert all your influence towards the accomplishment of its purposes... to contribute to the erection of a monument to our lamented Chief Magistrate ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Let the nation by one simultaneous movement testify its regard for his exalted character; its appreciation for his distinguished services, and its sorrow for his death by erecting, to his memory, a monument that will forever prove that Republics are not ungrateful..."

Provenance:
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation
\$600 - 800



LOT | 130
[LINCOLN'S FUNERAL]. Time table for the special train, conveying the funeral cortege with the remains of the late President from Chicago to Springfield. Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, 2 May 1865.

2 pp.; 14 x 8 1/2 in. (355 x 215 mm). Printed time-table, enclosed in black mourning border; verso with printed instructions, signed in type by Robert Hale, General Superintendent. Creasing from old folds; scattered soiling; wear to edges.

RARE: OCLC locates one copy.

Provenance:
Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:
The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation
\$800 - 1,200

Station	Time	Station	Time
CHICAGO	9:30 P. M.	SPRINGFIELD	8:00
PORT WYNE JUNCTION	9:45		
BRIDGEPORT	9:55		
STUMPTON	10:05		
JOY'S	10:40		
LEMON	11:10		
LOCKPORT	11:35		
OLDTOWN	11:50		
ELWOOD	12:15 A. M.		
HAMPTON	12:27		
WILMINGTON	12:42		
STEWART'S GROVE	12:58		
BRACEVILLE	1:08		
GARDNER	1:22		
DWIGHT	1:52		
ODELL	2:17		
CAYUGA	3:35		
PONTIAC	3:52		
COYOTA	3:59		
CHENOA	4:25		
LEXINGTON	4:52		
TOWANDA	4:18		
ILL. CENTRAL R. R. JUNCTION	4:37		
BLOOMINGTON	4:43		
SHIRLEY	5:07		
FUNK'S GROVE	5:05		
MCLEAN	5:35		
ATLANTA	5:50		
LAWN DALE	6:03		
LINCOLN	6:26		
BROADWELL	6:50		
ELKHART	7:05		
WILLIAMSVILLE	7:22		
SHEPHERD	7:38		
SANGAMON	7:46		
SPRINGFIELD	8:00		

The following instructions are to be observed for the above train:

- All other Trains on this Road must be kept thirty minutes out of the way of the time of this Train.
- All Telegraph Stations must be kept open during the passage of this Train.
- A Guard with one red and one white light will be stationed at all road crossings by night; and with a white flag draped by day, or after day-light, on Wednesday morning.
- A Pilot Engine will run upon this time, which is to be followed by the Funeral Train, ten minutes behind.
- Pilot Engine must not pass any Telegraph Station, unless a white flag by day, or one red and one white light by night, shall be exhibited, which will signify that the Funeral Train has passed the nearest Telegraph Station. In the absence of said signals, the Pilot Engine will stop until definite information is received in regard to the Funeral Train.
- The Funeral Train will pass all Stations slowly, at which time the bell of the Locomotive must be tolled.

By order of BREVET BROTHER GENERAL D. C. McCALLUM, 2d DE., in charge of Military Railroads.

ROBERT HALE,
General Superintendent.

LOT | 131

[LINCOLN ASSASSINATION] CORBETT, Thomas H. ("Boston") (ca 1832- 1888). Autograph letter, signed ("Boston Corbett") to "Brother Eddy." Washington, D.C., 13 May 1865.

4 pp., 8 x 5 in. (203 x 127 mm); creasing from old folds, rubbing along same.

"I HAVE NOT YET RECEIVED MY PART OF THE REWARD."

Sergeant Thomas H. "Boston" Corbett enlisted as a private in Company I of the Union Army's 12th New York State Militia on 19 April 1861. Devoutly religious, Corbett quickly found himself being regularly reprimanded by superior officers for his habit of reading aloud from his personal Bible he carried with him during marches, and holding unauthorized prayer meetings. At one point, Corbett reprimanded Colonel Daniel Butterfield for taking the Lord's name in vain and after refusing to apologize he was court-martialed and sentenced to be shot; this sentence was reduced, and he was discharged, only to re-enlist shortly after. Corbett was captured by Confederate troops led by John S. Mosby in 1864 and was sent to Andersonville Prison, where he remained for five months. Upon his release in a prisoner exchange, he was promoted to sergeant.

At the time of Lincoln's assassination, Corbett was a member of the regiment led by Lieutenant Edward P. Doherty. On 24 April, they were sent to capture Booth, then hiding in Virginia, and Corbett was among the first to volunteer to join the hunt. When at last the regiment caught up to Booth at Garrett's farm two days later, Corbett offered to enter the barn and let Booth shoot him so the regiment could overwhelm him before he had a chance to reload, an offer which Doherty rejected in favor of setting the barn ablaze to force the assassin out. Though given strict orders by Secretary of War Edwin Stanton to take Booth alive, Corbett fired a single shot into Booth's neck, claiming later that he'd seen Booth raise his carbine to take a shot at Doherty.

Following Booth's death, Corbett was hailed as the brave avenger of President Lincoln, and it was because of this that no punishment was given to him despite his having disobeyed direct orders from Stanton and his superior officers to capture Booth alive, with Stanton remarking that "The rebel is dead. The patriot lives; he has spared the country expense, continued excitement and trouble. Discharge the patriot." Corbett would later receive \$1,653.84 (equivalent to \$34,000 today) for his part in Booth's capture.

In later years, Corbett became something of an itinerant. The recipient of constant death threats from Southern sympathizers for killing Booth, he became increasingly paranoid and began to keep a gun with him at all times. Ten years after Booth's death, during a soldier's reunion, he got into an argument over whether or not Booth had been killed at all and was removed from the reunion for pulling a pistol on the men. In 1887, while working as an assistant doorkeeper at the Kansas House of Representatives, he again brandished a pistol at officers of the House whom he was convinced were conspiring against him. This time, Corbett was sent to an insane asylum from which he escaped the following year, and then disappeared.

In this letter, written less than three weeks after Booth's death, Corbett describes his military service, his capture and imprisonment at Andersonville, and complains that "I did not get my Discharge from the Secretary of War Which I asked for After Shooting Booth," and "I have not yet received any part of the Reward."

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

Blood on the Moon, at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum, 19 April-16 October 2005

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$5,000 - 8,000

it and do not know how long I may
have to star. As I did not get my
Discharge from the Secretary of
War which I asked for after
Shooting Booth. The Fair of the
Sanitary Commission coming off
on the 30th at Chicago will have
a life size picture of me I expect
on exhibition. They wrote for it
and the Revolver with which Booth
was shot but that has been stolen
from me since and I have
only another in place of it.
If George Gibson still lives at
State St Albany please send
me word I would like to write
Mr. and Mrs. Gibson who
were so kind to us all.

I have not yet received any part
of the Reward. As the trial is
occupying all the attention of the
authorities who have the matter in hand.
Your old friend and Brother in Christ
Boston Corbett Sergt, Co. D. 16th
N. Y. Cav—

Lincoln Barracks—

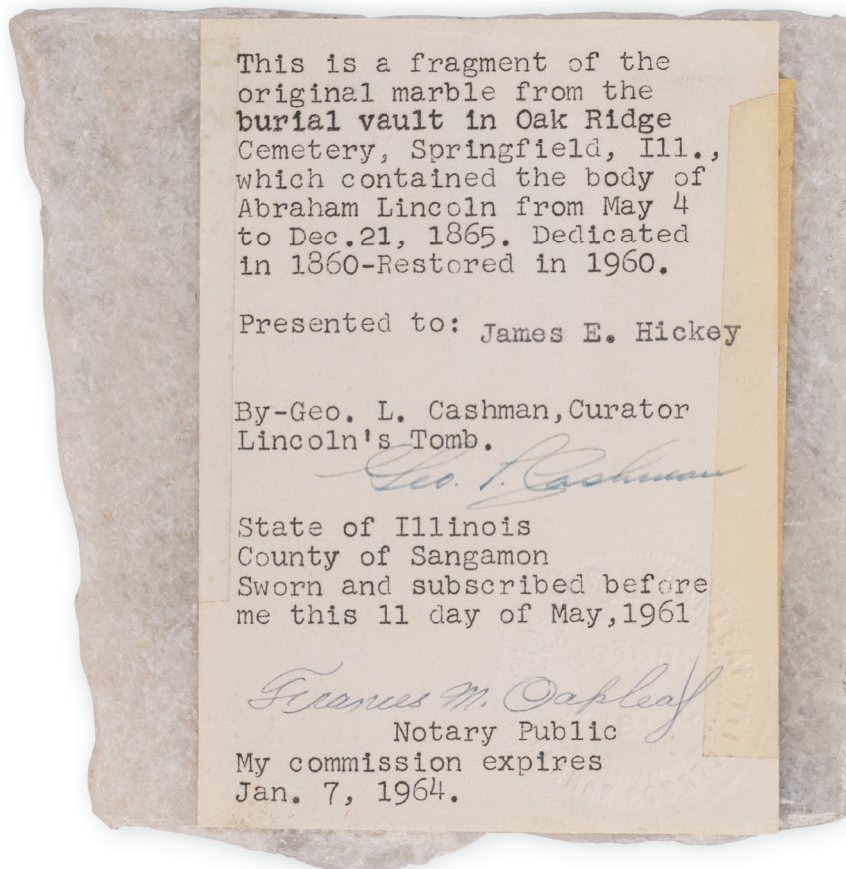
Washington D.C.

May 13th 1865

Dear Brother Eddy, for that
is the old familiar name.

Your kind and welcome letter is
received. I am glad, you may
be sure, to hear from you again.
God Bless you and yours.

I Enlisted first in the 12th
N. Y. State Militia for 3 months
service, and afterwards
served two more short terms in
the same Regt; and when that was
over I enlisted for 3 years
in the Cavalry Service of which
I have now served nearly two years.
I cannot now tell you in detail
all that I have passed through
during the war. But I have
fought the Rebels more than
once and the last and hardest
fight I had with them previous



LOT 132 | Detail

LOT | 132

[LINCOLN'S FUNERAL]. A travertine marble fragment from the receiving vault which contained Abraham Lincoln's remains at Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois, from 4 May to 21 December 1865.

Travertine marble fragment; 4 x 6 in. (101 x 152 mm).

Oak Ridge Cemetery was dedicated on 24 May 1860 with Abraham and Mary Lincoln in attendance. Following Lincoln's death, numerous appeals were made to Mary for his remains to be placed at the city center. Mary, however, recalled her husband telling her during the dedication ceremony that he hoped to one day be buried in the quiet, rural cemetery that was then two miles from downtown Springfield.

And so on 3 May 1865, Abraham Lincoln's long journey back home came to an end. Following a final viewing at the Illinois State House that began at 10 a.m. that day, and lasted twenty-four hours, the coffin was closed and the lead lining soldered shut before it was escorted out of the building to the flower-covered hearse waiting outside. Absent were Mary and Tad Lincoln, who were too distraught to make the journey from Washington to Springfield. Robert Todd marched in the procession in their stead.

Upon the procession's arrival at Oak Ridge Cemetery, they found a crowd of thousands waiting. The remains were slowly marched from the main gate to the receiving vault. A reporter at the time described the vault as being "at the foot of a knoll in a beautiful part of the ground, which contains forest trees and all other varieties. It has a Doric gable resting on pilasters, the main wall being rustic. The vault is fifteen feet high, and about the same in width, with semicircular wings projecting from its hillsides. The material is limestone, procured at Joliet, Illinois." It was here that the remains of Abraham Lincoln, along with his son Willie, were laid to rest, to be joined later by Lincoln's second son Edward. On 21 December, the three coffins were moved to a temporary vault on the hillside above while construction of the Lincoln Tomb commenced.

The original receiving vault was restored in 1960. This piece of marble is accompanied on its verso with a typewritten note by George L. Cashman, then-curator and custodian of Lincoln's Tomb, which reads in full: "This is a fragment of the original marble from the burial vault in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill., which contained the body of Abraham Lincoln from May 4 to Dec. 21, 1865. Dedicated in 1860-Restored in 1960." It is signed by Cashman and countersigned by notary public Frances M. Oakleaf.

[With:] Photograph of the temporary tomb that housed Lincoln's remains from 1865-1871 in Oak Ridge Cemetery. [Springfield, Illinois], ca. late 1860s. Mounted albumen photograph, 7 1/4 x 9 1/2 in. (184 x 241 mm) (including mount). Minor spotting; minor soiling; evenly toned; wear to edges; mount toned, losses, tears, and spotting throughout to same. Uncredited.

Featured here is a group of men, women, and children relaxing on a tree-spotted hill in front of Lincoln's temporary tomb at Oak Ridge Cemetery. The tomb appears to be decorated with garland and wreaths, and just visible to the viewer's right side of the structure is a sign warning of the assessment of a fine, likely incurred as a result of defacement or vandalism.

This tomb housed the remains of Lincoln and his two sons that preceded him in death (William Wallace Lincoln and Edward Baker Lincoln) from December 1865 until 19 September 1871. It was constructed halfway up the hill between the Oak Ridge Public Receiving Vault, where Lincoln's remains were first brought on 4 May 1865 and remained until 21 December, and the present-day monument at Lincoln's final resting place.

A curious pencil inscription appears on the verso, identifying the subjects as "Mr & Mrs H W Larrabee with guests / from Portland Me / Professor Slarabard & Wife". The image is erroneously dated on same, "Summer of 1886". As the pictured tomb was dismantled in the autumn of 1871, this view could not have been captured in 1886.

RARE: No other records for this photograph were located.

Provenance:

James T. Hickey, historian and collector of Lincolniana, Elkhart, Illinois

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$1,000 - 1,500

MILITARY COMMISSION,

Washington, 1865. }

ADMIT

C. Hunter
President of the Commission.

reasons for an absolutely complete conviction
to that effect, His subsequent conduct
towards me so wholly indefensible, can I
think be explained only on the theory that
^{under influences which I find disgusting}
he had ~~pre~~ ^{pre} ~~fect~~ ^{fect} ~~pledged~~ ^{pledged} himself to
Andrew Johnson, to suppress the truth in
his (Johnson's) interest, he ~~de~~ ^{de} ~~sp~~ ^{sp} ~~ose~~ ^{pose} ~~pro~~ ^{pro} ~~pos~~ ^{pos} ~~ible~~ ^{ible}
consequences to himself & to me - that
suppression was certainly inflexibly
maintained in life & in death

This whole affair has been for me a
painful revelation of the possibilities
of the utmost dishonor in the high
places of the world & it should be a
solemn warning for all as it has been

Washington
August 8th 1888

My dear Judge,

your kind letter of the
1st inst, had a warm welcome. I
assure you I was indeed glad to
hear from you again, after so
prolonged a suspension of our spiri-
tually relations, & especially rejoiced
to receive so favorable an opinion of
my correspondence ^{with you} as that which
you have been pleased to express -
such an opinion from one of your
eminently judicial mind, and

LOT | 133

[LINCOLN ASSASSINATION]. A Military Commission pass to the trial of the Lincoln conspirators signed by Major General David Hunter. Washington, ca. May-June 1865.

Single oblong sheet; 2 x 3 3/8 in. (51 x 89 mm). Printed pass, unaccomplished, signed "D. Hunter"; light wear to verso from when mounted, pencil notations on same.

THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

With the death of John Wilkes Booth on 26 April 1865 and the arrival of the last conspirator, David E. Herold, in Washington later that day, all that was left to do was prosecute those still alive who could answer for the plot leading to the death of President Lincoln. On Andrew Johnson's orders, a military tribunal was put together to be presided over by Major General David Hunter (1802-1886). Members of Lincoln's cabinet objected to the conspirators being tried by a military court. Still, Attorney General James Speed said in response that as martial law was in effect at the time of the assassination, all believed to have been involved were effectively enemy combatants.

For seven weeks, a total of 366 witnesses filed in and out of a makeshift courtroom on the third floor of the Old Arsenal Penitentiary (now Fort McNair). Eight defendants were tried: Herold, Powell; Mary Surratt; George Atzerodt; Booth's childhood friends and members of the kidnapping conspiracy Michael O'Laughlen and Samuel Arnold; Ford's Theatre stagehand Edmund Spangler; and Dr. Samuel Mudd, who had set Booth's broken leg the night of the assassination, and who was also alleged to have been somehow involved in the kidnapping conspiracy. On 7 July 7 Herold, Powell, Atzerodt, and Mary Surratt were hanged while Spangler, O'Laughlen, Arnold, and Dr. Mudd were sent to Fort Jefferson to serve out their sentences. O'Laughlen died in prison in 1867 while the other three were pardoned by President Johnson in 1869.

Following the trial, Hunter gave extra passes to the military tribunal to friends and souvenir hunters, often signing his name at the bottom.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

Blood on the Moon, at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum, 19 April-16 October 2005

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$800 - 1,200

LOT | 134

HOLT, Joseph (1807-1894). Autograph letter, signed ("J. Holt") to former assistant John A. Bingham. Washington, D.C., 8 August 1888.

7 pp. on two sheets; each 8 x 10 in. (203 x 254 mm); creasing from old fold; scattered stains.

In part: "My dear Judge, Your Kind letter of the 1st inst, had a warm Welcome, I assure you I was, indeed, glad to hear from you again...in a room adjourning to that in which I had my interview with Prest. Johnson & though a communicating door that chanced to be ajar, heard every word spoken by the President & myself, while he was considering the record of the trial of the assassins, & the petition for clemency in the case of Mrs. Surratt, I entertain no doubt- indeed I have satisfactory for myself. Woe to that man who in trustful ignorance of the treacheries of our race, leaves, for one single moment, his reputation in the power of another-be he peasant or President..."

Lengthy autograph letter by Joseph Holt (1807-94) Chief Prosecutor at the trial of conspirators to assassinate President Abraham Lincoln, written to fellow prosecutor, John A. Bingham (1815-1900).

Holt was appointed Judge Advocate General of the U.S. Army by Lincoln in 1862, and oversaw the expansion of legal powers used by the administration under martial law. After the President was assassinated in 1865, Holt, in his role, was appointed Chief Prosecutor, with John A. Bingham and Henry Burnett as his assistants, before the military commission chaired by General David Hunter. All eight defendants were found guilty on June 29, 1865, four of whom were sent to prison, the remainder executed.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$500 - 800

LOT | 135

[LINCOLN ASSASSINATION]. ARNOLD, Samuel B. (1834-1906). Autograph note unsigned but in Arnold's hand on letter sent by A.E. Fostell. Friendship, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, ca July 1904.

1 p. note on 2 pp. letter; 9 x 5 3/4 in. (241 x 146 mm); creasing from old folds; with original addressed envelope.

BOOTH CONSPIRATOR LAMENTS HIS ACTIONS LATER IN LIFE, "...my life, which for the past 40 years to me, has been one of sorrow & pain."

A note by Samuel B. Arnold (1834-1906), written at the conclusion of a letter to him by A.E. Fostell, dated 5 March 1904, requesting a signed photograph of Arnold, and offering to pay. At the bottom of the second page, Arnold writes, "Yours of the 5th received and contents noted. In reply & beg I state that I have no Photos of myself, outside of the one received from the Balt. American, the negative of which I suppose was destroyed in the destruction of its office during the conflagration 7th & 8th July 1904. Situated as I am it will be impossible for me to furnish you one. I thank you for the interest taken by you in my life, which for the past 40 years to me, has been one of sorrow & pain."

Arnold was raised in Baltimore, where he was schoolmates with John Wilkes Booth. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate Army, but was discharged due to health reasons. After moving back home, he was recruited by Booth to conspire in Booth's initial plot to kidnap Lincoln and hold him for ransom, which failed on two separate occasions. After Booth assassinated the President on 15 April 1865, Arnold was arrested as a suspected accomplice. He confessed his role in the kidnapping plot and was convicted by the military tribunal, and was sentenced to life in prison. In 1869, he was pardoned, along with two of the other conspirators, by President Andrew Johnson, and lived out the rest of his life in Maryland, writing articles for the *Baltimore American* about his experiences, before he died in 1906.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$3,000 - 4,000

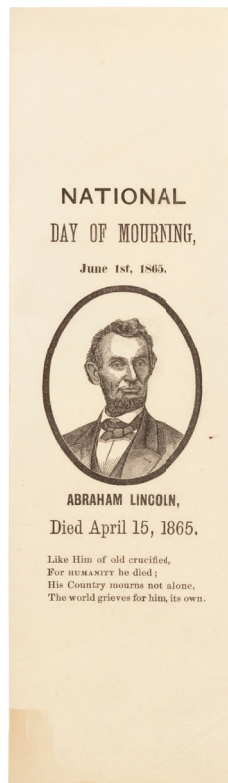
of your photographs. I will be more
than willing to pay you for
your trouble.

I sincerely hope & trust that
you will be so kind & favor
my request which will be
highly appreciated, & esteemed.
Hoping to hear from you at
your convenience. I thank
you before hand & remain

Respectfully Yours
A. E. Fostell

46. West 28th St
New York City

Yours of the 5th received and contents noted. In reply
& beg to state that
I have no Photos of myself, outside of the one received from
the Daily American, the negative of which I suppose was
destroyed in the destruction of its office during the Confle-
gration 7th & 8th July 1904. Situated as I am it will
be impossible for me to furnish you one. I thank you
for the interest taken by you in my life, which for
the past 40 years to me, has been one of sorrow & pain



LOT | 136

[LINCOLN'S FUNERAL]. A memorial ribbon, 1 June 1865.

Paper memorial ribbon; 8 3/4 x 2 1/2 in. (221 x 63 mm). Depicting a printed bust portrait of Lincoln at center, surrounded by black mourning border, with, "National Day of Mourning, June 1st, 1865," printed at top, and "Abraham Lincoln, / Died April 15, 1865. / Like Him of old crucified, / For Humanity he died; / His Country mourns not alone, / The world grieves for him, its own.", printed at bottom. Uneven offsetting in bottom left corner.

President Andrew Johnson declared June 1, 1865 a national day of mourning for President Lincoln, proclaiming it a "day of humiliation and mourning" and recommended, "fellow-citizens then to assemble in their respective places of worship, there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtues and sorrow for his sudden and violent end." Not in Sullivan and Fischer.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$300 - 500



LOT | 137

[LINCOLN'S FUNERAL]. A mourning badge with ferrotypes image of Abraham Lincoln, ca. 19 April 1865.

Gem ferrotypes image of Lincoln by Anthony Berger, in copper frame; suspended from red, white, and blue ribbon, attached to metal pin-back eagle attachment set against a very fine black cloth ribbon. Image: 1 1/4 x 3/4 in. (31 x 19 mm); overall length: 7 1/2 in. (190 mm).

In the days and weeks following the death of Abraham Lincoln, a cottage industry of mourning badges, ribbons, and other paraphernalia sprang up almost overnight. An American public still reeling from a four-year war which had cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of its fathers, sons, and brothers, now saw its very last casualty in the man who had won the war for the Union.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$800 - 1,200



LOT | 138

[LINCOLN, Mary Todd (1818-1882)]. A French Limoges porcelain buff-ground tureen and cover together with 6 matching pots de crème with covers, purportedly purchased by Mary Todd Lincoln. France, imported by Joseph and James K. Kerr's China Hall of Philadelphia, ca. 1865.

White Limoges porcelain, with hand-painted enamel and gilt decoration tureen and cover; 6 3/4 x 12 1/2 in. (171 x 620 mm); with six pots de crème and covers, height 3 3/4 in. (95 mm). Some rubbing; very minor scratches.

By 1864, the French Solferino pattern set of china Mary Lincoln purchased for the White House in 1861 was almost completely lost. During Willie Lincoln's funeral in 1862, with the grief-stricken First Lady confined to her bedroom, pieces of china were taken away as souvenirs. In late 1864, Mary Lincoln decided to order a new set of china for the family's own use, this time through the Philadelphia company China Hall, run by importers Joseph and James K. Kerr. The design of this service differed from that of the original set, with this one boasting a plain white background with buff borders and edged and initialed in gilt. The china was delivered to the White House on 13 February 1865.

Shortly after President Lincoln's assassination Mary Lincoln again wrote to Kerr from her new home in Chicago, and requested a third set of china, this set. This time she requested an old English "L" be lettered onto each piece. The overall design is similar to that of the second aforementioned set of china ordered by Mrs. Lincoln shortly before her husband's death, which was bordered in pink and featured a Greek motif in gilt. The present design appears to represent a blend of the first and second designs. She acknowledged receipt of this service on 12 October 1865.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$5,000 - 7,000

LOT | 139

[LINCOLN FAMILY]. Locks of hair purportedly from Abraham Lincoln, Mary Todd Lincoln, and William ("Willie") Lincoln.

A group of three locks of hair; each housed in a mid-to-late 19th-century daguerreotype case, with accompanying images of each protected behind glass. Tad's image is a modern print. Largest case, 4 x 5 in. (101 x 127 mm).

During the Victorian era it was commonplace to keep locks of hair as mementos, not only of the living but also of the dead. Following the death of their third son, William Wallace ("Willie") Lincoln, on 20 February 1862, from what is believed to have been typhoid fever, the White House was plunged into mourning, with Mary Lincoln said to be inconsolable. Soon afterward, she was introduced to Georgetown mediums Margaret Anne and Belle Laurie. A short time later, the grieving First Lady began to hold séances in the Red Room of the White House, many of which President Lincoln himself is believed to have attended.

Both Abraham and Willie Lincoln's hair have black ribbon tied around them, while Mary Todd's exhibits a lavender-colored ribbon. These locks of hair paint a poignant picture of the losses the Lincolns, and Mary Todd Lincoln in particular, endured throughout their lives.

The locks of hair belonging to Abraham and Willie Lincoln were said to have been purchased in 1966 from C.W. Loud by Lincoln collection curator James T. Hickey, and R. Gerald McMurtry of the Lincoln National Life Foundation. They then divided the locks of Abraham and Willie Lincoln's hair between them. McMurtry took lock No. 3 "Abraham Lincoln's hair clipped from his head at the tomb", which was later purchased by Elsie and Phillip D. Sang and sold at Sotheby's, 18 June 2002, lot 244A, and sold again at Heritage 12 May 2012, lot 38084. Hickey took locks No.1 ("Willie Lincoln's hair" and No. 2 "Abraham Lincoln's hair taken from his head after death"), which are presumably the ones offered here. The captions, as described in the Barrett sale, are no longer present. It is presumed that Hickey would later sold his locks to Lincoln collector Louise Taper.

Provenance:

Oliver Barrett (1873-1950), American lawyer and collector of Lincolnia (Abraham and Willie Lincoln locks); previously sold, his sale, Parke-Bernet Galleries, 19 February 1952, lot 155

Purchased by Glenn Blodgett; sold his sale, to C.W. Loud, 27 November 1966, lot 14

James T. Hickey and R. Gerald McMurtry, purportedly purchased from above

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

The case with Willie Lincoln's hair and photograph also appeared in the exhibition *Abraham Lincoln: A Personal Journey* at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Museum, 2001-2002

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$20,000 - 30,000



LOT | 140

LINCOLN, Mary Todd (1818-1882). Autograph letter signed ("Mary Lincoln") to Sally Orne. Chicago, 5 October 1865.

4 pp. on bifolium; 8 1/2 x 5 1/4 in. (216 x 133 mm), on mourning stationery.

Reads in part: "Your very kind & deeply sympathizing letter, was received some days since & believe me only the severe indisposition of my little Taddie & myself, has prevented me an earlier reply. I cannot find words to thank you, for the tenderness of feeling, you manifest for us, in our most afflicted state--but from my knowledge of your gentle & loving nature, I could never have expected, any thing else."

"I AM SO ANXIOUS ONCE MORE, TO BE QUIET, IN A HOME OF MY OWN..."

Mary Lincoln remained in the White House for several weeks following Lincoln's death, managing her husband's burial from behind closed doors. Both her son, Robert Todd Lincoln, as well as Justice David Davis pressed her to return to Springfield, but with her husband and her beloved son Willie now gone, she dared not even entertain the idea of returning to the last city in which her family was happy and together. On 23 May, dressed all in black, Mary Lincoln walked out of the White House for the last time. When the workers contracted to prepare the Executive Mansion for Andrew Johnson went upstairs, they found Tad Lincoln's toy soldiers, a favorite gift from his beloved father, now left behind. Like his mother, Tad wanted no reminder of the past. The family arrived in Chicago two days later, but the shadow of the tragedy at Ford's Theatre never dissipated completely. For the rest of her life, she was never seen in public wearing anything but her widow's black.

She kept in touch with only a few friends from her days in Washington, among them Sally Orne, whose husband James was a Philadelphia-based carpet merchant who presumably supplied some of the new carpets to the White House during Mary Lincoln's 1861 redecoration. Though little information survives about Sally, the friendship she enjoyed with Mrs. Lincoln was one of great affection, as numerous letters exchanged between the two survive. Not in Turner.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$5,000 - 7,000

LOT | 141

[LINCOLN, Mary Todd (1818-1882)]. An archive of letters relating to Mary Todd Lincoln's financial difficulties following Abraham Lincoln's assassination, 1866.

Comprising:

1. LINCOLN, Mary Todd. Autograph letter, signed ("Mary Lincoln") to Francis Spinner, dated 30 December 1865. 1 p., on mourning stationery. Reads in part: "Mr. Wentworth called last evening and proposed writing you to day, relative to the \$25,000 which Congress voted me. Please send it to me as soon as you conveniently can."
2. LINCOLN, Mary Todd. Autograph letter, signed ("Mary Lincoln") to Francis Spinner, dated 11 January 1866. 2 pp., on mourning stationery. Reads in part: "As you were so kind, as to offer to convert the money coming to me...I enclose you the draft, endorsed to your order, for that purpose..." With original black-bordered envelope addressed in Mary Lincoln's hand.
3. [LINCOLN, Mary Todd]. Manuscript statement, ca. January 1866. Presumably in the hand of Norman Bentley, tabulating interest on amount paid to Mary Todd Lincoln. 1 p.
4. [LINCOLN, Mary Todd]. Partially printed receipt made out to Francis Spinner, by W.J. Herring of the Adams Express Company, for \$22,000 to be sent to Mary Todd Lincoln, 15 January 1866. 1 p.
5. [LINCOLN, Mary Todd]. Autograph statement, signed by Norman Bentley relating to Mrs. Lincoln's debts. 1 p.
6. LINCOLN, Mary Todd. Autograph letter, signed ("Mary Lincoln") to Francis Spinner, dated 14 March 1866. 1 p. on mourning stationery. Reads in part: "Your letter and receipt have been received - in a few days, I will send you the remaining sum. May I, at the same time, ask the favor of you, to advance the sum of \$10."
7. [LINCOLN, Mary Todd]. Autograph document, signed by Alexander Williamson ("Alex Williamson"), 17 March 1866; acknowledging receipt of \$10 from Francis Spinner on account of Mary Lincoln. 1 p.
8. LINCOLN, Mary Todd. Autograph letter, signed ("Mary Lincoln") to Francis Spinner, 6 April 1866. 1 p. on mourning stationery. Reads in part: "Circumstances have delayed my sending you the remainder of the money, to close final settlement. I hope to do so, in a very few days."
9. LINCOLN, Mary Todd. Autograph letter, signed ("Mary Lincoln") to Francis Spinner, 23 July 1866. 1 p. on mourning stationery. Reads in part: "You will kindly pardon my long delay in refunding you the \$10... For your consideration, pray accept my thanks."

Despite Abraham Lincoln having left an estate of \$80,000 (equivalent to approximately \$1,570,000 today), Mary Lincoln's lavish lifestyle all but guaranteed that this would not last her for very long. Having moved to Chicago with her surviving sons, Robert and Tad, she soon found herself in dire financial straits. In 1868, she advertised in the *New York World* for aid, even going so far as to sell personal items belonging to her and to her husband, at auction. This and the publication of Elizabeth Keckley's memoir *Behind the Scenes or, Thirty Years a Slave, and Four in the White House* resulted in the public airing of Mrs. Lincoln's dirty laundry, especially related to her finances, causing both her and her eldest son Robert no shortage of personal distress.

The materials that comprise the present archive all relate to Mary Lincoln's quest for financial stability in the first year following her husband's death. Many are addressed to Treasurer of the United States Francis E. Spinner, who was appointed by President Lincoln to the position, and was known to be a fierce advocate for women's rights, having been the first to employ female clerks in federal positions. Mary Lincoln's difficulty in managing money, were exacerbated by Tad's death in 1871. It would play a key part in her son Robert's case to have her institutionalized, a slight which Mary would never forgive him for and which contributed to the two not seeing one another again until shortly before her death, in 1882.

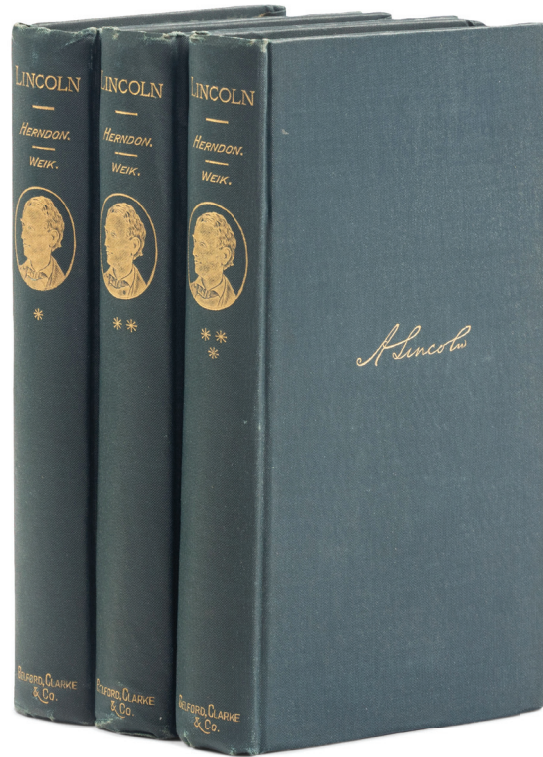
Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$30,000 - 50,000





LOT | 142

[LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. HERNDON, William H. and Jesse William WEIK. *Herndon's Lincoln: The True Story of a Great Life*. Chicago, etc.: Belford, Clarke & Company, 1889.

In three volumes; 8vo. Numerous illustrations from photographs and engravings. Original dark blue cloth, spines lettered and stamped in gilt, light rubbing at extremities, front joint in first volume tender; top edges gilt; small split at front free endpaper near foot, possibly reinserted to flyleaf; in morocco-backed folding case.

FIRST EDITION, "based on Herndon's intimate, first-hand knowledge, this will always be the most authoritative single source for Lincoln's early period" (Howes).

INSCRIBED IN FIRST VOLUME, "To Wm. H. Townsend, Lexington Ky. 'The record of a man who read less and thought more than any other man of his day and generation' with the regards of Jesse W. Weik, Greencastle Ind. Sep. 23 1921." Jesse William Weik (1857-1930) meticulously researched Abraham Lincoln's life through firsthand interviews and site visits. As a special examiner for the U.S. Pension Bureau in 1882, he took the opportunity to interview individuals in Springfield, Illinois, who had known Lincoln, including Lincoln's brother-in-law, Ninian Edwards. He scrutinized local courthouses and sorted through "cobwebs" of conflicting legends to extract factual accounts. Weik expanded his research by traveling to Lincoln's birthplace in Kentucky, investigating questions about his birth and ancestry, and retraced Lincoln's boyhood in southern Indiana. In collaboration with William H. Herndon, Lincoln's former law partner, Weik combined these findings with Herndon's recollections and primary documents to co-author this work, the first authoritative Lincoln biography. Monaghan 1049.

[With:] WEIK, Jesse William. Autograph letter signed, tipped in at rear of first volume, to William H. Townsend, dated 27 July 1922; with envelope. Weik writes to Townsend regarding his article, "Lincoln in Lexington," that was recently published. "I have read it with the deepest appreciation—in fact it was so interesting I preserved it by inserting it in my Lincoln Scrap Book—a large volume which was made for me years ago and unto which I have pasted only such things about immortal Railsplitter as are worthy of preservation..."

Provenance:

William H. Townsend (1890-1964), renowned Lincoln historian, author, and collector, who many recognize as having had the largest private collection of Lincolniana in the United States (recipient of author's inscription, and his book-plate)

Justin G. Turner, collector (his book-plate)

Previously sold, his sale, Charles Hamilton Galleries, 25 October 1967, lot 141

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California (her book-plate)

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$1,000 - 1,500

To Wm H. Townsend,
Lexington Ky.

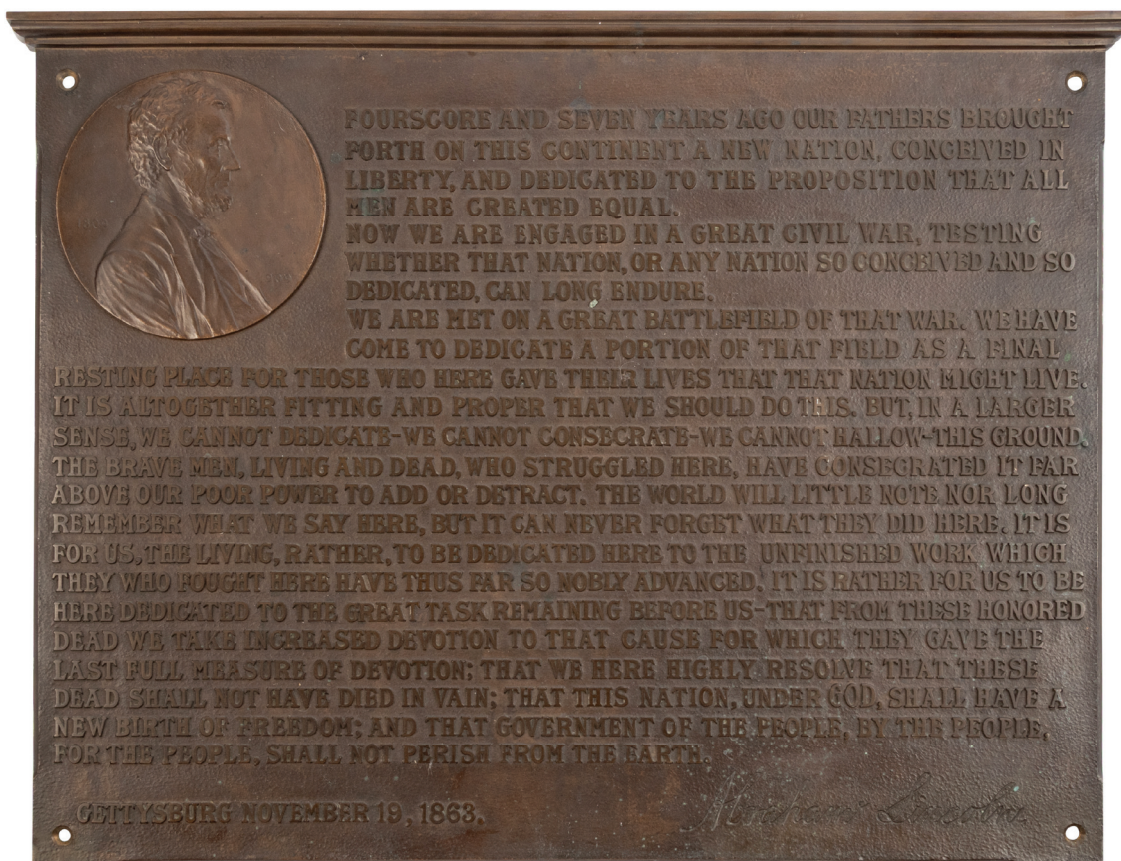
"The merit of a man who heard
less and thought more than any
other man of his day and generation"

With the regards of

Jess W. Werk

Greencastle Ind.

Sep. 23 1921.



LOT | 143

[LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. BRENNER, Victor David (1871-1924). A bronze plaque displaying the full text of "The Gettysburg Address." Providence, Rhode Island: The Gorham Manufacturing Company, ca. 1916.

Bronze plaque with medallion depicting Abraham Lincoln in profile; some minor tarnishing. 21 3/4 x 28 3/4 in. (552 x 730 mm).

Victor David Brenner emigrated to the United States from Lithuania in 1890 and immediately enrolled at the Cooper Union to hone his craft as a sculptor and medalist. Within a decade, his work was in high demand, and it was through this work that he made the acquaintance of Theodore Roosevelt, who would pose for Brenner many times in the ensuing years.

Upon winning a second term to the presidency in 1904, Roosevelt sought to modernize the designs of American currency, beginning with the penny. A great admirer both of Lincoln's and of a bas relief of the 16th President he'd seen on display in Brenner's studio years earlier, Roosevelt later chose Brenner's design to be the new obverse of the United States penny. It was issued in 1909, in time to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Lincoln's birth. Brenner's design came to be the quintessential depiction of Lincoln during the early 20th century. This would mark the first time that a former President was depicted on U.S. currency.

Plaques incorporating Brenner's design and the text of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address began to be manufactured for use on municipal buildings in the early 1910s.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$3,000 - 5,000



LOT | 144

[LINCOLN, Abraham (1809-1865)]. VOLK, Leonard Wells, sculptor (1828-1895). A marble sculpture of Abraham Lincoln's right hand. Rome, 1869.

Polished white marble, mounted on a circular wooden base. Height 6 1/2 in. (165 mm); base diameter 8 in. (203 mm). Overall height 8 1/2 in. (216 mm). Signed, "L.W. Volk / Rome / 1869."

Leonard Volk was born in Wellstown, New York. Like his father, Volk became a marble cutter after his family moved to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, when he was a boy. In 1852, Volk married Emily Clarissa King Barlow, whose maternal cousin, Stephen A. Douglas, was then serving as a United States Senator from Illinois. It was Douglas who financed the family's move to Rome in 1855 so that Leonard could continue his studies. Upon their return to the United States in 1857, Volk helped to establish the Chicago Academy of Design, which would later evolve into the School of the Art Institute of Chicago.

In March 1860, Abraham Lincoln, who was then running for President of the United States, paid a visit to Volk's studio, where the sculptor cast what became one of only two life masks of Lincoln ever made. It was a process which Lincoln found to be "anything but agreeable," however, he was so pleased with the results that he is said to have exclaimed upon seeing it, "There is the animal himself!" Three months later, Volk made the trip to Springfield, Illinois to present Lincoln (now the presidential nominee) with the cabinet bust he'd created after their first meeting. During this visit he also took additional measurements and castings for a sculpture that Volk hoped to create.

At the time, Lincoln's hand was so swollen from shaking hands, that to keep it from trembling the sculptor suggested that Lincoln clench something. At this point, Lincoln went to his wood shed and returned with the end of a broom handle that he then began to whittle down at the edges. In response to Volk's protest that the extra work was unnecessary, Lincoln said, "Oh well, I thought I would like to have it nice." Four years after Lincoln's death, Volk decided to sculpt Lincoln's right hand in marble for his brother Cornelius. The present work is the only known example of Volk's executed in marble.

Provenance:

Louise Taper, Beverly Hills, California

Exhibition:

The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, at the Huntington Library, October 1993-August 1994

Property from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Foundation

\$5,000 - 8,000

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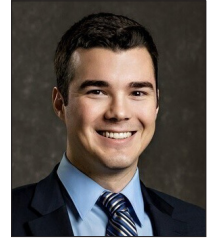
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BACK COVER | LOT 111





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